"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,886. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

VOTE HAYWARD IN, ASSAIL WHITMAN

Senate Confirms Service Board Nominee While Democrats Question Governor's Motives

HINT OF 'FAT FRYING'

Wagner Openly Charges a Presidential Campaign Manoeuvre in the Appointment.

'GHOULISH,' SAYS CARSWELL

Deplores Selection of Investigating Committee's Counsel—Like Mexican Politics, Asserts Foley.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—Charges that Gov. Whitman had appointed Colonel William Hayward, his former political manager and legal adviser, a Public Service Commissioner for the purpose of facilitating "fat frying" from corporations in aid of a campaign fund to promote Mr. Whitman's aspirations for the Republican Presidential nomination were made openly in the Senate today when the question of Colonel Hayward's confirmation as successor to Commissioner Milo R. Maltbie in the First District Commission came before that body. After a long and bitter debate Colonel Hayward's nomination was confirmed by a strict party vote of 28 to 15.

Even the Republicans apparently were lukewarm in their support of the Governor's nominee. It was noticed that the sole defenders of Colonel Hayward's appointment were Senators Thompson, Walters, and Brown, all from up-State districts. Senators Ogden L. Mills and William M. Bennett, the only Republican members from New York County where Colonel Hayward claims a residence, sat silent and refrained from voting. Senator Mills, who is a member of the Thompson Committee, which investigated the Public Service Commissions with Colonel Hayward as its counsel, it was learned tonight, had only refrained from opposing confirmation after President Pro Tem. Elon R. Brown and other Senate leaders had labored with him. Three hours were consumed in debate on Colonel Hayward's nomination. The Democrats took up most of the time.

It is doubtful whether any Governor ever has been so mercilessly assailed in the Senate over an appointment as was Gov. Whitman today. Nor was Colonel Hayward himself spared. His military title was described as "fanciful and fictitious." He was accused, moreover, of having made a false report of the investigation of the Public Service Commission of the First District. He was charged, finally, with having committed a worse offense than the Commissioners whom he accused of having devoted the time they should give to the State's service to private business, when he drew a salary as Assistant District Attorney for six months while he was conducting Mr. Whitman's campaign. His qualifications for the place to which he was appointed, the Democratic debaters asserted, were nil.

It was Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority, who asserted that Colonel Hayward's appointment was made with the idea of giving him a grip on corporations which might be made to contribute to a Whitman campaign fund.

"I can see the political advantage of appointing Colonel Hayward to this important position," said the minority leader. "He will have supervision over construction work aggregating some $330,000,000. I can see where a political manager of capability can make himself extremely useful to a Presidential aspirant in the position to which the Colonel has been appointed. No doubt he will know all about the collection of funds for campaign expenses and no doubt he knows whom to ask for contributions among the corporations. A Commissioner can make himself very serviceable to a candidate, and it may be a consolation to know that so much time will be spent by the Colonel in managing the Presidential campaign of the Governor that he will not have much time left to act as a Public Service Commissioner.

"Thus far there have been no charges that politics has entered into the conduct of the Public Service Commission in New York City. Colonel Hayward, with the unfair tactics that he employed in the investigation, would have been sure to bring any such condition to light had it existed. Now it should be plain that the commission is to be used for political purposes—to get political contributions to insure success at the polls.

"There was a well-nigh universal sentiment in New York City for the reappointment of Commissioner Maltbie, who, while he may have erred at times, is recognized as a faithful and efficient public servant. The people in New York City cannot understand why a political manager from the West should be foisted on them in this position. There have been ugly rumors in the corridors, in this Chamber, and some of them have even reached the press, regarding this whole procedure of making Colonel Hayward a Public Service Commissioner. When the truth finally is known I think it will be found that a political conspiracy was formed to deprive the efficient members of the commission of their places for the purpose of putting in Republicans."

The appointment of Colonel Hayward came before the Senate in a report from the Senate Finance Committee, recommending his confirmation. Senator James A. Foley, a New York Democrat, made a motion to reject the report, and it was this motion that formed the basis for the debate.

Senator William B. Carswell of Brooklyn opened the debate by asserting that the appointment should have gone to Brooklyn, if Mr. Maltbie was to be replaced at all.

"It is the consensus of opinion in New York City that this appointment should never have been made," said the Senator. "Colonel Hayward is a man of pleasing exterior. He comes before us with a fanciful and perhaps fictitious military record and a career which unfits him altogether for the position of Public Service Commissioner. There is something about this which is repellant, repugnant, and even ghoulish. He went down to prosecute the Commissioners, and now he is going to fill the place of one of them."

Senator Foley said that only respect for pledges of secrecy regarding what went on in the meetings of the Thompson committee prevented him from telling the Senate something that would

Continued on Page 5.

GEN. HUERTA ON SHIP BOUND TO WEST INDIES

Ex-Dictator of Mexico Sails from Cadiz—Rumors of New Revolutionary Plot.

MADRID, March 31, (via Paris.)—General Victoriano Huerta and his secretary sailed today from Cadiz on board the transatlantic steamer Antonio Lopez, according to advices received here from Cadiz.

General Huerta's family remains in Barcelona, reports from which place say that a rumor is in circulation that Huerta is on his way to direct a new revolution in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The report from Madrid that Victoriano Huerta had sailed on the steamer Antonio Lopez today from Cadiz in the midst of rumors that he was returning to direct a new revolution in Mexico aroused keen interest in official diplomatic and Mexican circles in Washington.

Enrique C. Llorente, Confidential Agent of the Villa-Zapata Convention Government, was not surprised by the report. It was learned tonight that Señor Llorente several weeks ago informed Secretary Bryan that information reaching the Convention Government's agents convinced them that a movement was on foot to bring General Huerta back to head a new revolution in Mexico.

It was represented that several men of the old Cientifico régime were behind the movement and that one plan was to have Huerta land at Yucatan. Since then General Alvarado, representing the Carranza Government, has taken over control of the Yucatan Government. One report was that General Blanquet, General Felix Diaz, and others at San Antonio, New York, Los Angeles, and along the Texas border were interested in the movement.

The steamer Antonio Lopez is due to touch at Porto Rico, Cuba, La Guayra, Venezuela, and Colon.

DISAPPEARS WITH $6,000.

Irvington Bank Employe who Cashed Draft Fails to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., March 31.—Edwin Wood, for twelve years a trusted employe of the Irvington National Bank, left the bank at 10 o'clock this morning with a draft for $6,000 on the Westchester Trust Company in Yonkers. When he had not returned at 2 o'clock President R. G. Abercrombie started inquiries.

He learned that Wood had cashed the draft at the trust company's, and left with the money in a small satchel, as was his custom. His departure from the trust company was the last trace of the man. At his home in South Broadway, where he lived with his wife and three children, he had not been seen since leaving for the bank after breakfast.

The police of Yonkers and other points in Westchester County, as well as of New York, were notified at once. It is feared that Wood has been waylaid and robbed or has met with an accident, yet no such occurrence has been reported to any of the police with whom the bank got in communication.

REPUBLICANS MOVE TO CONTROL THE CITY

Leaders' Bill for Albany Maps Out New Aldermanic Districts to Insure a Safe Majority.

A plan to rearrange all the Aldermanic districts of the city, to give the Republicans a majority in the board, was agreed upon yesterday by officials of the various Republican county committees within the city. It will be sent to Albany as an amendment to a Citizens' Union bill, which has never been reported out of the Cities Committees.

At present there are seventy-three Aldermanic districts divided as follows: Manhattan, 33; Brooklyn, 24; Bronx, 8; Queens, 5, and Richmond, 3. Under the proposed bill, there will be only sixty-two as follows: Manhattan, 25; Brooklyn, 22; Bronx, 8; Queens, 5, and Richmond, 2.

The Fusion members of the board now have forty-one votes and the Democrats thirty-two. Under the proposed plan the Republicans expect to get thirty-five votes in the board. The Borough Presidents each have one vote, and they will not be disturbed.

The bill proposed by the Citizens' Union sought to reduce the membership of the board to 55, as follows: Manhattan, 21; Brooklyn, 20; Bronx, 7; Queens, 5, and Richmond, 2. The amendment to this bill will be presented by a Republican member of one of the Cities Committees, and it is expected to be passed at once. The local Republicans are all for it.

A Republican official said yesterday that one Aldermanic district had only 2,984 votes, while another had 22,766. Under the new bill, he said, the average district would have about 12,000 voters. Most of the present district boundaries are identical with those of the Assembly districts.

Under the new plan in Manhattan the districts will be laid out on each side of two main arteries, Lexington Avenue on the east side and Seventh Avenue on the west. From each of these thoroughfares the districts will run evenly to the East and North Rivers, and a few districts will be put in between them. In other boroughs few changes will be made.

NOW HONORS BISMARCK.

Kaiser Directs That Wreath Be Placed on Chancellor's Monument.

LONDON, March 31.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin, via Amsterdam, says that the Emperor has directed the Ministers of War and Marine to place a wreath on Bismarck's monument in the name of the army and navy, expressing thereby "our inextinguishable thanks for the immortal merits of the great Chancellor."

"We are firmly confident," the Emperor's message continues, "that the Almighty against all the enemies now threatening the Fatherland will continue to protect the lives of the people and the aim of the great Kaiser and his loyal servant."

BIG GUN SLIPS CHAINS.

Accident at Canal Fortifications Results in One Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PANAMA, March 31.—The first of the big fourteen-inch guns to be placed in position this afternoon at the fortifications of Nuos Island slipped from the chains with which it was being hauled into place, and, with its carriage, rolled down the hill, turning over at the bottom.

One negro [illegible] the great gun [illegible] fatal, apparently

MORGAN ART TAX MUST BE LEVIED

Controller Travis Announces the State Will Collect on Objects Worth Many Millions.

TIME LIMIT UP YESTERDAY

Law Leaves No Alternative on Failure to Give Treasures to Public Institutions.

PENALTY IMPOST POSSIBLE

10 Per Cent. of Original Inheritance Charge in Question—Parts of Collection Sold.

The inheritance tax on J. P. Morgan's art treasures will have to be paid. Yesterday was the last day of the two-year exemption allowed by special enactment in the hope that all or part of the collection would be given to the State or to a municipal corporation as specified by the legislative enactment—or, in other words, to the Metropolitan Art Museum.

J. Pierpont Morgan died on March 31, 1913, and in view of the hope expressed in his will that the heirs would make his art collection "available for the instruction and pleasure of the American people" the Legislature passed a law, signed by Gov. Sulzer on May 24 of that year, which exempted from the inheritance tax all works of art and similar antiques transferred to the State or a municipal corporation. But J. P. Morgan has not indicated any intention to give any part of the collection to a public institution, and some of its best pieces have been sold.

Until last night it had been understood that the time limit set by law for tax exemption would be extended. The report had spread that Mr. Morgan was likely even yet to dispose of at least part of the remaining collections, and that in view of this the State authorities might grant an extension of time. But Controller Eugene M. Travis said last night that while he personally would be disposed to grant more time if the heirs entertained any intention of giving the collection to the Metropolitan Museum or a similar institution, the legal limitation flatly prohibited the remittance of the inheritance tax on any gift made from the collection after yesterday.

Text of the Law.

An act to amend the tax law in relation to exemption from the transfer tax (Chapter 689) became a law May 28, 1913. It amended the law by insertion of a section known as 221, which reads as follows:

Exemption of certain personal property.—A transfer of pictures, statuary, works of art, antiques, books, manuscripts or other similar personal property shall be exempted from and not subject to the provisions of this article if within two years after such transfer the person to whom such transfer is made shall present the same to the State, or to a municipal corporation of the State for educational, scientific, literary, library, or historical purposes; and if the tax thereon shall have been theretofore paid the amount thereof shall be refunded in accordance with the provisions of this article.

The works sold so far include the Chinese porcelains, bought by Duveen Brothers for $3,900,000, and according to the best information available, the panels of the Fragonard Room, sold through the Duveens to H. C. Frick at a price generally reported to be $1,425,000.

There remain the other collections, valued at all the way from $45,000,000 to $70,000,000, which are still on display in the Metropolitan Museum, where they were opened to the public view early in 1914. Many of them were for a long time in J. Pierpont Morgan's London house, but on account of the heavy death duties in England were transferred to New York in 1911 and 1912.

The inheritance tax on sums of this size is 4 per cent., and while of course the exact amount will not be known until the appraisal is completed, it probably will amount to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000.

Penalty Tax Possible.

It is possible also that the estate may have to pay the penalty of ten per cent. of the original tax which is imposed for failure to pay within six months after the death of the testator. The Morgan estate already has paid to the State an inheritance tax of $2,500,000 but it is understood that this did not include any assessment on the art collection.

The wish of the late Mr. Morgan with regard to his collection was indicated in Article 32 of his will, which read as follows:

I have been greatly interested for many years in gathering my collections of paintings, miniatures, enamels, and other works of art, and it has been my desire and intention to make some suitable disposition of them or of such portions of them as I might determine which would render them permanently available for the instruction and pleasure of the American people. Lack of the necessary time to devote to it has as yet prevented my carrying this purpose into effect. * * *

Should either my son or my grandson succeed to the ownership of these collections, I hope he will be able, in such manner as he shall think best, to make a permanent disposition or from time to time permanent dispositions of them or of such portion of them as he may determine which shall be substantial carrying out the intentions which I have thus cherished. * * * I do not, however, by the expression of these wishes intend to impose upon my said son or my said grandson any duty or obligation, legal or moral, nor to qualify in any manner or in any degree his absolute and unqualified ownership of said collections, should they pass to him under this will.

It was generally believed at first that most, if not all, of the Morgan treasures would be left to the Metropolitan Museum, but it was announced by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 26, 1914, that it was unlikely this would be the case. In May of the following year the Foulc library was sold to Paris dealers, who auctioned it in Paris in the month following. It was said at that time that the late J. Pierpont Morgan never had considered this a real part of his treasures, and nothing more was sold until February last, when the sale of the porcelains was followed within two weeks by that of the Fragonard panels.

MR. MORGAN RETICENT.

Financier in London Declines to Discuss Art Treasure Tax.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 31.—J. P. Morgan declined tonight to discuss the situation occasioned by the expiration today of the time limit within which the art

What the Constitutional Convention Will Do to Better State Laws

Letters from the delegates, who are to meet in Albany next Tuesday to recast New York's Constitution for the first time in twenty years, will be an important feature of

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

KING READY TO STOP HIS USE OF LIQUOR

British Monarch Willing to Set an Example by Barring It in Royal Households.

CABINET TO FOLLOW SUIT

Germans Accused of Complicating Liquor and Labor Question Through Secret Agents.

LONDON, Thursday, April 1.—A letter from King George's private secretary, Lord Stamfordham, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has added the King's plea to that of the ship owners and, in some cases, that of the labor leaders themselves, that some vigorous measures be adopted to cope with the question of drunkenness, which, it is urged, is having the effect of delaying the delivery of munitions of war.

The King has volunteered, if it is considered advisable, personally to give up the use of all alcoholic liquors and to issue an order against their use in the royal households. Such a notification was sent to Mr. Lloyd George, which reads as follows:

Buckingham Palace, March 30.

Dear Chancellor of the Exchequer:

The King thanks you for so promptly letting him have a full report of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting of the deputation of employers. His Majesty has read it with intense interest, but also with the deepest concern. He feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation now existing in our armament factories.

We have before us the statements not merely of the employers but of the Admiralty and the War Office, which are responsible for munitions of war and for the transport of troops and their food and ammunition. From this evidence it is without doubt largely due to drink that we are unable to secure the output of war material indispensable to meet the requirements of the army in the field and that there has been such serious delay, in consequence, of the necessary reinforcements of supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front.

A continuance of such a state of things must inevitably result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war.

I am instructed to add that, if it be deemed advisable, the King will be prepared to set an example by giving up all alcoholic liquor himself and by issuing orders against its consumption in the royal households, so that the difference shall be made, so far as his Majesty is concerned, between the treatment of the rich and the poor in this question. STAMFORDHAM.

All High Officials to Follow.

King George's letter on the drink question is likely to be the most effective step yet taken to bring home to the nation the urgency of the problem. The thought is seemingly held in some quarters that the royal example may do away with the need for any legal prohibition.

According to The Daily Telegraph this morning, there is official warrant for stating that the King's example will be followed immediately by a large number of persons holding high offices, including all the Cabinet Ministers and other officers of the Government, and probably all of the Judges.

The question of drink and its effect on the work which is considered necessary for the successful prosecution of the war overshadows at the present moment everything else in public interest.

The press and the public favor some drastic measures, a majority of the newspapers expressing the belief that total prohibition, applied to all classes, is necessary. The Government, however, has not yet reached a decision on the question, although, if Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Kitchener, the War Secretary, have their way, it is believed that there will be total prohibition.

To bring this about the Government must have an act of Parliament passed.

It is pointed out that to prohibit the sale of liquor only in the localities where men are engaged in the manufacture of munitions would cause a great outcry, and that, aside from total prohibition, apparently the only way to deal with the matter is a further curtailment of the hours of sale. Some persons favor prohibiting the sale of spirits, but allowing the sale of beer and wine. It is understood, however, that the leaders of this plan would not be satisfied except with the most stringent restrictions.

At a meeting of the Glasgow liquor dealers it was decided to ask Mr. Lloyd George to receive a deputation from them, which will suggest a drastic reduction in the hours for the sale of liquor. The same deputation will confer with the labor leaders.

The general tendency of workingmen to seek an increase in wages corresponding to the war time and increase in the cost of living has been brought closer home to the metropolis than heretofore by the decision of the London Allied Engineering Trade Unions to demand increases of 6s. (about $1.50) per week, or 15 per cent. on piecework.

Fifty thousand men are affected by the decision, including boiler makers, iron founders, stationary engineers, tool makers, brass molders, blacksmiths, and electricians.

BLAMES GERMAN PLOTTERS.

London Times Says They Foster Strikes and Encourage Drinking.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 1.—The London Times says:

"An organized plot is in operation in this country by which German agents are promoting and fostering strikes among our workmen. The object is chiefly to prevent or delay the fulfillment of contracts for the manufacture of munitions of war, and also, no doubt, to obtain as much information as possible regarding the processes of manu-

EITEL LOADS COAL; DASH TO SEA NEAR?

German Cruiser Takes On 1,600 Tons of Fuel at Night, While Her Band Plays.

GUARD OF U. S. SOLDIERS

Provided at Commander's Request Based on Letters—Night Patrol by Naval Launch Also.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 31.—Under supervision of the United States Navy the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich tonight was filling her bunkers with coal, 1,000 tons of which had been delivered alongside late in the day.

When the coal barges arrived at the shipyards, where the Eitel was moored, orders were given to bar all approaches for the night. As the first sacks of coal were hoisted from the barges the ship's band struck us a German national air, and at frequent intervals until a late hour the sailors labored to the accompaniment of patriotic music. It was estimated that the coal would be in the vessel's bunkers before morning.

Permission was given to Commander Thierichens to coal his ship after a conference in Norfolk late yesterday attended by Rear Admiral Ratty, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard; Rear Admiral Helm, commander of the Atlantic reserve fleet, whose flagship, the Alabama, guards Hampton Roads tonight, and Norman R. Hamilton, Collector of Customs.

Despite the coaling operations, the future course of Commander Thierichens remains a mystery. The coal he was permitted to take aboard was measured by American naval officers on the basis that it would be sufficient to take the Eitel to the nearest German port. Bremen was the port which figured in the official naval apportionment.

One report that received some credence tonight was that the German Captain had asked for a pilot. Another rumor was that he wished to have his ship piloted to the Norfolk Navy Yard to be interned, and would abandon his proposed dash in sea in a daring attempt to run the allied blockade off the Virginia Capes. Why he should desire so much fuel if he intended to interne was not adequately explained. That the Eitel would make no attempt to leave her dock tonight was generally conceded.

Throughout the night, while the Prinz Eitel was being coaled, American sailors in a naval launch patroled the waters of the James River and prevented approach to the cruiser's pier. Whether the launch came from the battleship Alabama or the Norfolk Navy Yard could not be ascertained.

At midnight the launch flashed searchlight signals to the battleship Alabama in Hampton Roads.

Thirty-two men of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Coast Artillery arrived from Fortress Monroe tonight and were on guard at the Prinz Eitel's pier.

While there was every indication that the Eitel was preparing to leave port, reports were current that something decisive concerning her status would occur early tomorrow, and that it would not be a dash to sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Administration tonight directed Colonel Ira A. Haynes, Commandant at Fort Monroe, Va., to send an armed guard to Newport News to protect the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. This action was taken in response to an appeal made today by Commander Thierichens of the German cruiser to Rear Admiral Beatty, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Commander of the Eitel has been receiving letters threatening an attempt to blow up the cruiser. This guard will be placed at the dock in Newport News, where the Eitel is berthed.

Advices from Newport News tonight said Rear Admiral Beatty has sent a squad of marines from the navy yard to do the guard duty.

The Eitel entered port at Newport News on March 10. Admiral Beatty notified Secretary Daniels that probably it would take three weeks to make the Eitel seaworthy. Three weeks from that notification will end by Saturday. A board made an official report on the time necessary to repair the Eitel. Reports from Newport News indicate that these repairs have been about furnished.

When the period allowed for repairs expires the Eitel will be notified to go or intern within twenty-four hours. Officials refuse to say when this notice is to be given. The trip from Newport News to the Capes is about twenty-four miles, and to the British cruisers about twenty-seven miles. If the night were favorable the Eitel might keep on, if not, she might return to Newport News.

A published report that British vessels had sailed from Norfolk carrying coal for warships at Malta was cleared up today by a report from the Collector at Newport News. He said that the Arlington Court, an English merchantman on her way from England to South America, had met a British warship and given up all of her spare coal and had then continued to Norfolk. There a supply of coal was put into her bunkers and a cargo of grain loaded.

The vessel later received permission to take on enough additional coal to make a total of 850 tons, the amount estimated being needed to carry her to Leghorn, Italy. The request was granted on the ground that it would be difficult to get fuel in the Mediterranean. The extra coal was piled on deck, giving ground to the report that she was carrying coal to be transshipped at sea.

The Arlington Court sailed several days ago. The Neutrality Board has no reason to suspect any violation of neutrality.

FRYE DEMAND LIMITED.

Cargo Not American Owned—Germany Asked to Pay for Ship Alone.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—It has been established to the satisfaction of the State Department that the wheat cargo of the American sailing ship William P. Frye was not American-owned when the vessel was sunk in the South Atlantic on Jan. 28 by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and the American note, which will go forward to Germany on the subject presently, will ask only for payment for the ship itself. Officials are taking the position that there was no warrant in international law for the sinking of the

MAY REQUISITION ANY NEUTRAL SHIP

British Prosecutor Produces a Sweeping Council Decree in the Wilhelmina Case.

CAUSES A BIG SURPRISE

Holds That Government May Requisition Any Neutral Vessel in British Port.

NEVER PUBLISHED BEFORE

Interpreted in Washington as Being a Retroactive Application of Original Orders.

LONDON, March 31.—In presenting an argument before the prize court today in favor of requisitioning the cargo of foodstuffs of the American steamer Wilhelmina, the Crown Solicitor introduced a hitherto unpublished Order in Council providing that the Crown might requisition any neutral ship.

This order came as a complete surprise to the counsel for the owners of the Wilhelmina's cargo. It revises Rule 29 of the Prize Court, which now reads:

Where it is made to appear to the Judge, on the application of the proper officers of the court, that it is desired to requisition on behalf of his Majesty a ship in respect of which no final decree of condemnation has been made, he shall order that the ship shall be appraised, and that, upon an undertaking being given in accordance with Rule 5 of this order, the ship shall be released and delivered to the Crown.

Upon the motion of counsel for the owners of the cargo the court adjourned to April 13, when counsel will renew his former motion to have a date for the trial set in an effort to get a decision as to whether the foodstuffs destined for the German civilians were absolute contraband when the Wilhelmina sailed from the United States.

Discussing the case tonight, A. G. Hays, counsel for W. L. Green & Co. of St. Louis, owners of the Wilhelmina's cargo, said:

"If the Crown intends to try this case immediately after the Easter recess there can be no reason to requisition the cargo, unless the admitted purpose is to dispose of the cargo first and then to try the question as to whether it may proceed to Germany."

On March 5, in the case of the copper on board the steamer Antares, the prize court decided that neutral property could not be requisitioned and made it plain that the word "Ship" also meant cargo.

Order New to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—As far as could be learned from officials here tonight, the unpublished Order in Council, made known before the prize court in England in the case of the steamship Wilhelmina today, had not been communicated to the United States Government.

The use of this unpublished Order in Council is taken to indicate that the officers of the prize court are seeking to make the Order in Council of March 15 and any amendments of that order retroactive and applicable to ships like the Wilhelmina, which sailed long before the British Government first announced on March 1 its policy of halting commerce to and from Germany and requisitioning neutral and other ships, as well as to ships sailing after the British policy was announced.

The Washington Government will undoubtedly challenge diplomatically any attempt to make the Order in Council retroactive, and this would be the effect if the policy of requisitioning neutral ships were to be broadened to include those like the Wilhelmina, that sailed long before Sir Edward Grey made his first announcement in the House of Commons on March 1. As the situation stood before the new Order in Council was made known in the Wilhelmina case today, the order of seizure, as understood here, was applicable only to ships sailing after March 1, with certain exceptions.

These exceptions, which related to cargoes of cotton contracted for prior to March 2, even permitted ships to sail for German or neutral ports during the month of March without loss to neutral shippers. This was a special arrangement negotiated with the British Government through the British Ambassador in Washington after conferences with foreign trade experts of the State Department. Under this arrangement the British Government might halt the shipments of cotton sent after March 2, but before March 31, but compensation would be paid to the American owners of the cotton at German contract rates, and the ships would not be condemned.

But there was nothing to indicate that it was the purpose of the British Government so desired, to requisition any neutral ship or cargo that had sailed before the new policy was announced and before the British Order in Council was issued. In the case of the Wilhelmina it was pointed out that she was not halted in mid-sea by a British vessel, but went voluntarily into the port of Falmouth under stress of weather and was held and ordered before a prize court.

At the time the Wilhelmina sailed the British reprisal order had not been announced.

The new order, sprung in the Prize Court in the Wilhelmina case today, indicates that the officers of the Crown are endeavoring to requisition the Wilhelmina through a retroactive application of the previously published Order in Council, and that perhaps the British Government would rather requisition the Wilhelmina and her cargo and pay for them than to attempt to confiscate them under the recognized rules of international law.

If this is so, it is probable that the officers of the Crown have been unable to disprove the claim of the owners of the cargo that the goods would not reach the German armed forces; that they cannot, therefore, be confiscated, and, being unable to dispose of the case in any other way, they are now resorting to a retroactive broadening of the March 15 Order in Council, through the application of a supplementary order, in order to give color of authority for "requisitioning" of a neutral ship that could not be confiscated.

The main purpose of the British Government, it is believed, is to prevent the ship itself or cargo being delivered in Germany. If the cargo could not legally be confiscated, having sailed before the Order in Council that authorized requi-

GERMAN AIR ATTACK ON DUTCH TRAWLER

Aviator Aims Bomb at Fishing Ship in North Sea but Misses It—Public Aroused.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Dutch opinion, which is already overstrained by the sinking of the Medea and the attack on the Falaba, which has caused a remarkable revulsion of feeling against Germany, has now received another shock by the news brought into Ymuiden that a Dutch trawler had been attacked by a German aeroplane while peacefully fishing in the North Sea.

On Monday morning, according to the skipper of the steam trawler Hibernia of Ymuiden, while fishing in 54 degrees 10 minutes north and 5 degrees 30 minutes west, a German hydroplane, carrying a crew of three and marked 79, flew over the ship and, without the slightest excuse or warning, threw a bomb at her. The bomb fell within twenty yards of the trawler and exploded without doing any damage.

This, the Captain added, was not the only evidence of German aerial activity in the North Sea, for, some time later, two Zeppelins were seen coming from an easterly direction, one being marked L-9. In the evening a German torpedo boat appeared. It made straight for the trawler and sent an officer on board, who thoroughly examined the ship and then left.

AIR SCOUTS SLAY 30 GERMANS IN RAID

Also Wound Sixty, Says Dutch Report—Bombs Flung on Submarine Base.

AMSTERDAM, March 31, (via London).—The Tijd says that thirty German soldiers were killed and sixty wounded near Thourout, Belgium, on Saturday by bombs dropped by five airmen of the Allies.

Bombs were dropped on the German submarine base near Bruges yesterday, the Tijd also says, but with what results is unknown.

BRITISH SHIP SINKING STAGED IN GERMANY

One Audience Rises and Sings "Deutschland Uber Alles" as Mimic Vessel is Blown Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 1, (Copenhagen Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The torpedoing of the Falaba is praised all over Germany.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that the patriotic pantomime "East and West," which is being performed at the Circus Schumann, has now been improved by including in it an act in which a German submarine is seen torpedoing a passenger steamer.

I learn that the performance has proved a great success. My informant says the audience rose in their seats, singing "Deutschland, Deutschland Uber Alles," when the torpedo exploded in the steamer and the "British-dressed" passengers jumped into the water, struggling for life.

A dispatch to The Evening News from Copenhagen says that all the German papers are rejoicing over the torpedoing of the Falaba. The Kreuz Zeitung refers in a headline to the feat as "Glorious!" The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Again two British steamers are sunk, 123 passengers drowned."

OUR BLOCKADE REPLY PUBLIC TOMORROW

Will be Printed Simultaneously in American and English Morning Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—An arrangement for the publication of the American reply to Great Britain's blockade Order in Council in the morning papers of the United States and England next Friday was announced tonight by Secretary Bryan. The note, which was cabled to Ambassador Page at London last night, comprised about 2,500 words.

Mr. Bryan said he had been careful to say nothing about this communication and, consequently, it might be safe to remark that any discussion of its contents in advance of its authorized publication would be mere guesswork.

It was learned from Secretary Bryan that a duplicate of the American note to England has been sent to France, but none to Russia. England and France joined in the original note, which informed the United States of the intention of the Allies with respect to German commerce. Both England and France were asked for an explanation, and the London and French Foreign Offices sent separate explanations. The United States has not replied to these notes separately, however, because any order that the French Government may have issued for restricting commerce with Germany has not been communicated to the United States Government, as was the British Order in Council.

ENLIST DOCK WORKERS AS STRIKE REMEDY

England Will Enroll 2,000 Union Men—Khaki Overalls as Uniforms.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Lord Derby announced today that the Government was planning to organize the dock workers of Liverpool under the name of the First Dock Battalion of the Liverpool Regiment. The men are to be dressed in khaki overalls. This plan is to be adopted to prevent further delays in handling war supplies. Labor trouble among the workers on the Mersey recently has caused serious embarrassment.

The battalion will be made up of about 2,000 union men, who will be enlisted under the military law, with army pay in addition to a guaranteed minimum wage of 35 shillings weekly.

It is said that both ship owners and union officials favor the plan. The men are to enlist voluntarily, with the stipulation that the battalion will be for home service only. Lord Derby will be in command of the regiment. Guarantees will be given that the organization will not be used for strike breaking.

NORWICH, England, March 31.—Public opinion here is so strong over the attitude of some labor leaders toward the war that the Independent Labor Party was unable to obtain a suitable hall for [illegible] arranged

AMERICAN HELD FOR TOURAINE FIRE

Raymond Swoboda, Well Known in This City, Taken in Custody by French Police.

WAS ABOARD THE LINER

Suspected of "Close Relations with the Enemy" Paris Reports Assert.

FRIENDS HERE ARE AMAZED

Men Associated with Him in Sale of War Supplies Send Prompt Appeal to Washington.

PARIS, March 31.—Raymond Swoboda, one of the passengers aboard the French Line steamship Touraine, which was imperiled by a fire at sea on March 6, has been arrested, charged with setting fire to the vessel, according to the Matin.

Swoboda, the paper asserts, is suspected of having "close relations with the enemy," and correspondence said to have been found in his rooms indicate, it is alleged, that he had been charged with the task of blowing up the Touraine. He has been taken to Havre. Investigations made by experts appointed by Admiral Charlier, who is conducting the investigation of the steamship fire, has established, it is said, the fact that the blaze aboard the Touraine must have been caused by the explosion of some detonating device. Statements made by passengers and members of the crew support this theory. The explosion was sufficiently violent to wrench loose the doors of cabins near by. The authorities believe the explosive had been placed with criminal intent in a trunk which was stored with the baggage of first-class passengers in No. 2 hold.

With this first report of experts at hand, the State Attorney at Havre examined as many passengers as could be reached. The witnesses said, according to the Matin, that they had been amazed at the statement made one night during the voyage by a fellow-passenger when they were discussing German threats to torpedo ships passing through the war zone. This passenger is quoted as having remarked:

"Oh, that isn't the only war zone that would be dangerous. Germany is strong enough to do what she wants. This ship herself, even before she reaches the war zone, might be obliged to have recourse to the doctors and nurses aboard to care for the passengers."

Only passing heed, however, was given to this assertion when it was made, but in view of subsequent events it appeared to the investigating attorney to have considerable importance. The passenger who was quoted as having boasted of Germany's power was listed on the ship's records as "Raymond Swoboda, 38 years old, an American subject; profesison financier; destination Paris."

Commissioner Dubert, attached to the Secret Service Department of the Ministry of the Interior, undertook the task of tracing Swoboda. He found that the man was fairly well known in Paris financial circles and had been connected with several more or less important transactions. He was supposed to be a Russian, for he often spoke of his family connections at Petrograd and Moscow. He had served as a foreign representative for a broker named Morrison, who conducts one of the large brokerage houses in Paris.

None of Swoboda's business associates had seen him after the arrival of the Touraine at Havre, where she docked safely on March 8, but Dubert traced him to a hotel in the Avenue Kleber only to find that he had left there ten days before. He registered there under the name of Raymond Swoboda and professed to be an American of independent means, who had come from New York on the Touraine. He had told the story of the fire in the hotel drawing room, but the secret service operative says he was told that Swoboda's manner had aroused some suspicion and the other guests kept aloof from him. He was traced to another hotel in the Place de Rivoli, where he was arrested. When his room was searched, the police declare, several letters written in German were found which seemed to point strongly to his guilt. He was turned over to the Havre police by the Paris authorities.

Broker Morrison, when told of Swoboda's arrest, expressed amazement. "I had business relations with Swoboda," he said, "but he always was perfectly honorable in his dealings with me. I knew that he formerly was employed in a large Paris bank and I was not astonished at his wide knowledge of finance. I knew also that his business brought him a large income."

Swoboda, who is said to be of Swedish extraction, but born at Fresno, Cal., lived in Paris for several years. Several of his friends who were seen today said that at different times in discussing Franco-German political relations he expressed opinions indicating pro-German sympathies.

It is said that Swoboda recently attempted to make an arrangement with Alfred Capus, one of the directors of the Figaro, whereby he should visit Germany as a representative of that paper and write a series of articles, which, owing to his American citizenship, he could do without embarrassment.

Swoboda's wife is a Swiss and a professional singer. She is said to be in Geneva.

Efforts were made today to interview Swoboda's partner, M. Raguiet, but he could not be found at his place of business.

SWOBODA'S FRIENDS AMAZED.

His Business Associates Make a Prompt Appeal to Washington.

Raymond Rolfe Swoboda, reported to have been arrested in Paris in connection with the fire on the Touraine, is an American citizen and represented in this country a French syndicate engaged in purchasing supplies for the French Government and the civilian population. This was attested to last night by R. K. Macnea of this city, formerly textile expert for the Federal Tariff Board in its investigations of that industry; by Thomas Hooper of Victoria, B. C., an English-born Canadian, and by Eugene Davis and W. F. Mohr, both Americans, of this city. All

of these men said they were associated with Swoboda in the purchase of supplies.

They also were unanimous in asserting that a grave error had been made in arresting Swoboda, and they have made representations to the State Department, accompanied by affidavits to prove that Swoboda's mission to Paris was solely to submit samples of American goods to the French syndicate.

It was declared by Mr. MacLea that Swoboda was known to the Department of Commerce, and had been instructed to confer on his arrival in Paris with Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, commercial attaché of the United States Consulate there, on matters of commercial interest to the United States.

Swoboda, according to Mr. Hooper, who said he was in direct partnership with him, bore an American passport issued here in exchange for a passport he obtained from the American Embassy in Paris, when he left there for New York in January. He also carried, Mr. Hooper said, letters of introduction given by Premier Borden of Canada, by the Premier of British Columbia, and by the Finance Minister of British Columbia to General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia. These letters Swoboda was to use to show Hooper's standing in Canada.

Born in San Francisco.

Swoboda was born, according to Mr. Hooper, in San Francisco, thirty-eight years ago, of a Scotch mother and a Russian father. He spent his early youth in Russia, and later went to Paris, where he became a member of the Paris Bourse. He was associated there with a commercial concern of high standing named Morrison & Duclos, who, when the war began, formed a syndicate for the purchase of war supplies and were official in their character.

In his affidavit sent today to the State Department Mr. Hooper said he had known Swoboda for two years and had business dealings with him in Paris in July, 1914.

"I entered into an agreement to purchase supplies with Swoboda when he came here," the affidavit continues, "and during that time was constantly with him, night and day, traveling to Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, and Cleveland to visit and get details of materials from the leading firms of these cities. A full duplicate set of all letters, correspondence, contracts, &c., are here subject to any investigation to show what our business relations were. Mr. Swoboda is well known in Paris and has sufficient credentials to warrant the greatest confidence. I am inclosing a few copies of letters of introduction from prominent men and officials of my country and can establish my responsibility and standing at any moment you desire. My connections with Mr. Swoboda were entirely commercial, and I found him a trustworthy and responsible man in all my previous and present dealings. The present charges must unquestionably be unfounded, as I have still the highest regard and confidence in him."

Mr. Hooper added that Swoboda's trunks contained nothing but samples of textiles, army shoes, military cloth, and the like, and in this statement he was supported by Messrs. Davis, MacLea, and Mohr. He denied that Swoboda had taken gasoline or other inflammable material with him.

"He intended to take some gasoline samples," Mr. Hooper said, "but was unable to get permission of the French Line to put them aboard the ship. The cases are now in my room in my hotel."

Mr. MacLea announced that he would leave at once for Washington to intercede in Swoboda's behalf with President Wilson if necessary.

Mystified Physician.

Dr. Henry J. Swoboda of 167 West Seventy-second Street heard with considerable interest yesterday of the arrest by the military authorities in France of Raymond Swoboda. It recalled to the physician a brief visit made to his office by Raymond R. Swoboda—a call which mystified the physician somewhat, and which has not yet been explained to his satisfaction, although he accepted the statement of his caller that he came merely to ascertain if they were related.

Raymond R. Swoboda is known to have been here from Feb. 12 to the date of the departure of the steamer, but at the Manhattan Hotel, the address he gave Dr. Swoboda, it was ascertained that he remained there only from Feb. 24 to Feb. 27. He was seen very seldom at the desk of the hotel during the three days he was there. No mail came for him, and, so far as could be recalled last night by any one at the hotel, he was not known to any one of the guests.

"I first heard from Raymond Swoboda on Feb. 12, when he telephoned to my office, saying he would like to meet me for personal reasons," said Dr. Swoboda.

"He suggested that our names were not common names and he thought that our families might be related, and for that reason he would like an opportunity to discuss the subject. He promised to call the next day. For several days thereafter he postponed his visit on the plea of a pressure of business, explaining once, I think, that business called him to Pittsburgh.

"After five days he finally came to see me. At that time and in none of his telephone conversations did he mention that he was an American. On the contrary, he said positively that he was a Frenchman—a native of France. Nor did he make mention of an American passport. My caller seemed disappointed when I informed him that my ancestry was Austrian on my father's side and my mother's French. He became very inquisitive when I happened to mention that I had two brothers with the Austrian Army and another living in France.

"'What is the name and address of your brother in France?' my visitor asked. I told him that I did not care to give him that information, though I believed that my brother had become a French citizen. I told him that my brother could give him no more information concerning our family than I had mentioned.

"Swoboda seemed anxious to prolong the conversation and it seemed to me that he was desirous of making some proposition to me when I was compelled to end our interview because of work waiting for me in my laboratory. Then Swoboda told me he might need me professionally and asked permission to call again, to which I readily assented."

Dr. Swoboda said his visitor telephoned to him several times afterward, each time promising to call the following day, but did not do so. The physician last heard from him on the day before he sailed. A few days ago Dr. Swoboda received a postal card mailed from the Touraine and bearing a picture of the steamship, signed by Raymond R. Swoboda. It brought this message:

Dear Doctor: Have much regretted having been unable to see you once more before I had to leave. Hope to be back soon. Just a souvenir of and from yours very truly,

R. R. SWOBODA.

"I was impressed with the personality of Swoboda, who spoke French and English fluently, but with what appeared to me a German accent,' said Dr. Swoboda. "I speak German, but as my visitor did not offer to speak in that language I did not venture to do so. He told me he had succeeded in his mission here, to become representative in France of American manufacturers and exporters, but he did not say what the business was, though I surmised it had to do with selling goods to the French army. When my caller offered to perform any service I wished abroad, I told him I would be glad if he would procure a certain chemical for me if he happened to visit Switzerland, an article I needed in my laboratory, and which is not easily obtained here because of the war.

Aided by French Line.

C. Trevoux, General Passenger Agent of the French Line, said yesterday that Raymond Swoboda had received special courtesies from the line regarding his surplus baggage. Swoboda had an American passport, which was vised by the French Consul on Feb. 15, fifteen days before he sailed for Havre. In addition to his passport, the man brought a letter of introduction to Paul Faguet, General Manager of the French Line, from one of the British steamship companies, commending him to his care. He gave his address as the Hotel Manhattan. The clerk who issued the ticket said Swoboda told him he was a manufacturer's agent and was going over to sell supplies to the French Government.

"Of course there was much mystery surrounding the fire on the ship," said Mr. Trevoux, "and it is almost impossible for a passenger to get into the hold of a ship without attracting the attention of the officers or crew. Before leaving port the hatches are securely battened down after being covered with two sets of tarpaulins and crossed by heavy iron bars. One man would not be able to take off one of the heavy hatch covers, even if he managed to knock the wedges out and released the battens. The fire was discovered in the hold among the cargo and not in the baggage room, which is accessible to passengers at certain hours during the voyage."

At the French Consulate it was said that Swoboda applied to have his passport vised on Feb. 15 in the usual way and gave his address as the Manhattan Hotel.

When the Touraine arrived in New York a week ago, Capt. Caussins told the reporters that the fire had been caused by spontaneous combustion among some bales of clothing. Asked if he thought the fire had been started by an incendiary, the Captain replied emphatically that he did not, and was confident it originated through spontaneous combustion.

TRACES SWOBODA'S PASSPORT.

State Department Also Asks Envoy at Paris About the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—While the State Department has not received any official information in regard to the arrest in Paris of Raymond Swoboda, in connection with the fire on the French liner Touraine, steps have been taken to investigate Swoboda's record and to ascertain particularly the circumstances under which he obtained his American passport. The underlying idea of the investigation is that, in view of the allegation that Swoboda is a German spy, it is essential to discover whether there was any connection between the issue of his passport and the passport frauds recently uncovered in New York.

The records of the State Department show that on Feb. 28 a passport was issued by the United States Court in New York to Raymond Swoboda, who certified that his residence was San Francisco. As a matter of routine this information was sent by the State Department's passport bureau to the Department of Justice. The State Department, on the basis of newspaper dispatches from Paris, has asked Ambassador Sharp to make a report concerning the arrest of Swoboda.

The city records of San Francisco were destroyed in the fire that followed the great earthquake at that city. It was said tonight that some papers bearing on Swoboda's birth and citizenship were destroyed with those records. The Department of Justice tonight referred the Swoboda matter to its bureau of special agents for investigation as to the validity of the Swoboda passport.

Another development in the Swoboda case tonight was the fact that he had gone to Paris with recommendations from the American Government. This came out in an effort to run down a report that Swoboda had been sent to Paris as agent of the United States Government, acting for the Department of Commerce, on a special commercial mission.

Chief Edward E. Pratt of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of that department said tonight he knew of no such official character to Swoboda's mission to Paris. He said the facts were that on recommendation of R. K. MacLea of New York instructions had been sent to Dr. C. W. A. Veditz, Commercial Attaché of the Department of Commerce, stationed at Paris, to confer with Swoboda on his arrival in Paris, and also with certain other Americans who had gone to Paris to sell American goods.

PARIS ROUSED OVER FALABA.

The Temps Says German Callousness Transcends Worst Savagery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 31.—The sinking of the British steamer Falaba by a German submarine has raised a chorus of indignation in the French press. A Temps editorial on "Murder on the High Seas" says:

"German callousness transcends the worst excesses of savages. Nothing will efface the memory of the 'scalp dance' executed by the submarine circling round the struggling victims. The spectacle made the German sailors laugh. Thus the tiger's lips curl over its prey in frightful glee."

CAPTURE NORWEGIAN SHIP.

British Charge the Bangor with Taking Provision to Kronprinz Wilhelm.

BUENOS AIRES, March 31.—The British cruiser Bristol has captured and taken to the Falkland Islands the Norwegian steamer Bangor, which sailed from Baltimore Feb. 4 and arrived at Montevideo March 3, for Buenos Aires.

It is charged that the Bangor has violated its neutrality by carrying coal and provisions destined for the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Welhelm I.

CRUISER ATTACKS SUBMARINE.

French Man-of-War Runs Down German Craft Off Dieppe.

PARIS, March 31.—A statement indicating that a German submarine may have been sunk by a French cruiser was given out today by the Ministry of Marine. It is as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon a French light cruiser sighted a German submarine manoeuvring on the surface off Dieppe. The cruiser immediately gave chase, forcing the submarine to dive, firing meanwhile at the periscope, and turning in order to ram her with the bow.

"The cruiser passed above the submarine at the moment the periscope disappeared, and from the spot where the submarine was last seen quantities of oil floated to the surface."

DENIES NEW YORKERS' PLEA.

British Court Gives Judgment Regarding a Seized Cargo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 31.—A cargo of Kentucky tobacco, shipped from New Orleans by the German sailing ship Roland, was captured on Aug. 5 by a British cruiser and was condemned, and claim was made on behalf of American firms for the ownership of the cargo.

Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co., merchants of New York and Jamaica, claimed 342 hogsheads, and Rudolph Hack & Co., merchants of Clarksville, Tenn., and Suhling & Co., merchants of Lynchburg, Va., claimed other portions of the cargo as neutral property.

Mr. Justice Evans in giving judgment today said that three members of the Wessels firm resided in New York and were German subjects. He had grave doubts as to the bills of lading, but it was clear that the cargo was enemy goods, consigned in an enemy ship to an enemy country. The claimants had failed to establish their case, and the cargo was therefore condemned.

The other American claimants were successful, and their tobacco consignments were released by the court as neutral property.

An application for an appeal on behalf of Wessels, Kulenkampff & Co. was allowed.

ROBS THE THORDIS OF FAME.

Berlin Denies That the British Ship Destroyed a Submarine.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) March 31.—A dispatch from Berlin says the British steamer Thordis, which got a prize for sinking a German submarine, never sank any submarine. Only slight damage was done to the submarine, which returned to port, according to the Berlin report.

Work in the German ammunition factories, the dispatch says, will be carried on continuously throughout the holidays with the exception of Easter Sunday.

DEATH OF THRASHER STIRS OUR EMBASSY

Ambassador Page Begins Inquiry Into Drowning of American Aboard the Falaba.

KIN APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Relatives of Submarine Victim Leading Residents of Hardwich, Mass., Where He Was Well Known.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 31.—The American Embassy bestirred itself today to investigate the drowning of Leon C. Thrasher, who was a passenger aboard the steamship Falaba, and expects to make a full report to Washington. The Embassy is not only investigating the torpedoing of the ship, but is trying to ascertain something about Thrasher's antecedents.

Thrasher came to London from New York five weeks ago. He had worked as a mechanical engineer for the Panama Railroad at Colon. In New York he had a bank account with the Eastman-Dillon Company.

When the Broomassie Mining Company here engaged him to work in the West Africa mines he took out an insurance policy on his life, but according to one report he said he had no relatives, and the policy was made payable to the company. While he gave the United States as his native country the Embassy has been unable thus far to ascertain where he was born.

The fact that Thrasher was an American citizen seems to have been officially established, however, by his declaration to the steamship authorities here who wrote "United States" on the back of his ticket and in their books.

Officials here are certain that Thrasher was drowned. Horace Secombe of the Broomassie Company, who sailed on the Falaba and was rescued, says he is sure the American lost his life. At the hotel where Thrasher lived here nothing has been heard of him since the sinking of the ship.

The Foreign Office is aiding the American Embassy in the investigation.

RECALLS WARNING TO BERLIN.

Thrasher's Death May Cause Action Under Bryan Note of Feb. 10.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—According to what was said by officials of the State Department today, the Government has not taken any action with reference to the case of Leon Chester Thrasher, an American citizen, who lost his life on the British steamer Falaba, when she was sunk by a German submarine last Sunday. It was gathered that it was the intention of the State Department not to move in the case until it was called officially to the Department's attention.

The records of the State Department's passport bureau show that a passport was issued on June 1, 1911, to Leon Chester Thrasher. The passport was indorsed by Charles Barnes of Hardwick, Mass., where Thrasher's relatives live. This passport expired on June 1, 1912, and was not renewed. Congressman Gillette of Massachusetts is said to have been asked by relatives of Thrasher to make an inquiry into circumstances of Thrasher's death and to have promised to communicate directly with the Ambassador in London. Secretary Bryan said tonight that he had not had his attention called to the matter.

The case of Thrasher assumes considerable importance in view of the attitude taken by the United States Government with reference to the German zone order. On Feb. 10 Secretary Bryan sent instructions to James W. Gerard, Ambassador at Berlin, to present to the German Government a note in which, after summarizing the war zone order, the following language was used:

"The Government of the United States views these possibilities with such grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege, and, indeed, its duty in the circumstances, to request the Imperial German Government to consider before action the critical situation in respect to the relation between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the Admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the deaths of American citizens."

It is this phase of the American warning that seems to apply directly to the death of Thrasher. Opinion is strong here that the United States will be obliged to call the attention of the German Government to the fact that an American citizen was killed as the result of the action of a German submarine in the face of this warning.

But it is not expected that the United States will go to extremes, such as was suggested at the time by the interpretation placed on the statement in the American note of Feb. 10 that if American vessels or American lives were destroyed by German warships, "the Government would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts, and to take such steps as might be necessary to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment at all times of the acknowledged rights of neutrals on the high seas."

The refusal of the State Department to show its hand in the Thrasher case is not taken here, however, as an indication that the department is not alive to the importance which the death of Thrasher may assume as a diplomatic incident. It is the custom of the department to obtain adequate reports from official sources in such matters and not to move until it has all the evidence at hand. First of all, it must be established that Thrasher had retained his American citizenship.

THRASHER BORN IN BAY STATE

Mother Appeals for an Inquiry Into Young Man's Death.

HARDWICK, Mass., March 31.—Leon Chester Thrasher, who was lost when the British steamer Falaba was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Wales on Sunday, was a citizen of the United States. He was born in this town in 1884. This was established today by his mother, Mrs. Mary L. Thrasher. Leon, she said, was the second of four children, all of whom were born in Hardwick.

Leon Thrasher lived here until 1901, when he went to Springfield to learn the machinist's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he became a traveling master mechanic, his work taking him to many parts of the world. After journeying all over the United States he went to Alaska and later to Continental Europe.

Mrs. Thrasher received a letter from her son Friday, in which he wrote that he would sail from Liverpool on the Falaba for Broomassie, Africa, where he had obtained a place as master mechanic in the mines.

The next she heard of him was the news of his death.

The Thrasher family has appealed to Washington for information regarding the circumstances of the death of Leon. His mother communicated by telephone with Congressman Frederick H. Gillett, who, she said, promised to cable Ambassador Page at London, asking for a complete report on the death of the man.

Harrison O. Thrasher, Leon's father, died in 1907, and since then the widow has lived alone in the family home in the town. She is a woman of means, and the family has been prominent socially.

One son, Arthur M. Thrasher, lives at West Springfield, and another, Howard R., is a prominent farmer here. A daughter, Mrs. John D. Neylon, has a home in Hardwick.

Leon Chester Thrasher, who was among the Falaba's passengers who perished, was known by various financial men in New York City. The Eastman Dillon Company, bankers, transacted business with him and received [illegible] from time to time [illegible] holidays with the exception of Easter Sunday.

The Official Reports of War Operations.

Russia.

PETROGRAD.—On the front west of the Niemen fighting continues. In the environs of Krasnopol our troops are successfully making progress. On March 30 they forced the Germans to fall back in haste, and made prisoners of about 200 soldiers and two officers and besides captured two machine guns.

In the Carpathians our offensive continues. On March 26 we captured thirty-eight officers and 1,750 men, and also took five machine guns.

In the coastal districts there has been gun firing. Our troops, acting on the offensive from Borchka and Adjamutch, occupied Artvin, throwing the Turks back to the south.

The left wing on the Sari-Kamysh front now is in action, and there have been artillery duels.

Nothing of importance has taken place on the other fronts.

Germany.

BERLIN.—On the Russian frontier, in the district north of Memel, the banks of the river were cleared of the enemy. The Russians were defeated near Tauroggen and retreated in the direction of Szkaudrwly.

Russian forces which during the last few days advanced north of the Augustowo forest against the German position were repulsed by Germans, who advanced into the forest lake district near Selny. The number of Russians taken prisoner in the engagement near Krasnopol and to the north and east was increased by 500. Near Klimki, on the Skwa, 220 more Russians were captured.

West of Pont-à-Mousson French attacks near and east of Regnieville and in forest of Le Prêtre were repulsed. The enemy sustained heavy losses, and at only one place, to the west of the forest of Le Prêtre, is the engagement still continuing.

Hostile aviators yesterday threw bombs on the Belgian towns of Bruges, Ghistelles and Courtrai without doing any damage to military establishments. In Courtrai, near a hospital, one Belgian was killed and one wounded.

Austria.

VIENNA.—The situation in the Eastern Beskid range is calm. Fighting continues in the eastern sectors. On the heights north of Disna and northeast of Kalnico several Russian day and night attacks have been repulsed.

North of the Ussok Pass, in the Carpathians, Russian night attacks failed, with heavy losses to the enemy. We captured a further 1,900 prisoners.

On the other parts of the front nothing of importance has taken place.

Since March 1 we have captured altogether 188 officers and 39,942 men and six machine guns.

France.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—In Champagne there have been artillery actions in the region of Beausejour and Ville-sur-Turbe.

In the Argonne there has been incessant activity, particularly between Four de Paris and Bagatelle. The fighting at some points was so close that a trench mortar struck by one of our heavy bombs was projected into our lines.

On the night of March 30-31 we captured 150 meters of trenches, taking prisoners and two trench mortars. Throughout the night the enemy bombarded the trenches which he had lost.

On March 30, in the forest of Le Prêtre, the Germans delivered a counter-attack at dawn with several battalions and succeeded in again setting foot in the western portion of the position, but at 8 o'clock he was dislodged from it. The gain realised on the 30th, therefore, has been entirely maintained. We took some prisoners, including an officer.

In the region of Parroy there has been outpost fighting, which ended in our favor.

Our airmen, in the course of flights on the night of March 30, dropped twenty-four bombs on stations and enemy bivouacs in the Woevre, in Champagne, in the Soissons district and in Belgium. Today the maritime station at Bruges and an aviation camp at Glts were bombarded.

(*Day Report*)—No modification of the situation has been reported since the last communication.

TWO MORE SHIPS SUNK; OWNERS WANT ARMS

The Flaminian and the Crown of Castile Torpedoed by German Submarines.

LONDON, March 31.—Two German submarines, the U-28 and another the number of which has not been ascertained, which have been operating off the west coast of England during the past few days, have added two more British steamers, the Flaminian and the Crown of Castile, to their list of victims, totaling five since Saturday evening.

There was no loss of life on the Flaminian or the Crown of Castile, the crews of each having been allowed to get in their boats. In the case of the Crown of Castile, however, the submarine fired before the crew left the steamer and shells passed along the bridge on which the Captain and an apprentice were standing.

The Crown of Castile was sunk by shell fire, but this did not prove sufficient to send the Flaminian to the bottom, and it was necessary to use a torpedo.

As the destroyers have been unable to round up the submarines operating on the British coast, ship owners have petitioned the Government to be allowed to arm their vessels. This has not been permitted, as armed merchantmen could then be considered ships of war and be sunk without notice. The heavy loss of life in the sinking of the Falaba and Aguila has aroused a storm of indignation throughout the country, and the demand is made that the crews of submarines be treated as pirates if captured.

The Flaminian sighted the U-28 at 1:15 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The crew at once prepared to lower the boats, and at the same time the vessel was sent ahead at full speed. The submarine easily overhauled her, however, and fired three shots, signaling her to stop. The Flaminian was stopped and the crew, abandoning all personal belongings, got off in small boats. The submarine then fired ten shots at the steamer. These appeared to be ineffective, and a torpedo was discharged. This sent the Flaminian to the bottom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, March 31, (Special to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Flaminian's crew arrived here today, and one of the firemen, describing the appearance of the submarine's crew, said the Captain was a clean-shaven, rather burly man and very smart-looking. He was accompanied in the conning tower by several of the crew, who evidently were gloating over the sufferings of the British crew. They jeered at the British sailors, and the German Captain of the submarine shouted to the men in lifeboats: "This is the U-28, and don't you forget it. Yours is the third today."

The submarine, which was nearly 200 feet long, was flying the British white ensign when it was first seen, but afterward hoisted the German flag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CARDIFF, March 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Chief Officer Roberts of the Crown of Castile, which was sunk by the U-28, said: "The Germans treated us very decently. The commander was a big blonde man, and was by no means a bully. He handed cigars round to all of us."

A thrilling experience was related by a young Scotch apprentice named Harry Clark. He said: "I was standing on the bridge with other officers when the submarine opened fire in earnest. A shell was aimed at the bridge, the Germans intention apparently being to place the officers hors de combat. A four-inch shell was fired, and actually went between my legs, striking the far side of the bridge. It was the narrowest shave I am ever likely to have. When I turned I found that a big hole had been made by the shell in the side of the bridge."

One of the ship's officers said: "When we came alongside the submarine one of the Germans remarked, 'Britannia rules the waves,' and I thought I could not do better than to reply in the Premier's words, 'Wait and see.'"

The members of the submarine's crew, the survivors said, boasted that during the four days previous to the sinking of that vessel they had sunk seven British ships, including the Falaba.

"We thought at first," one of the German officers said, "that we would sink you with all hands, but it was decided ultimately that we would give you a chance."

As the boats were leaving the Crown of Castile, the members of the crew say, some of the Germans jeered at the men and shouted, "Britannia rules the waves, does she?"

The boats of the Crown of Castile drifted about in the channel for seven hours before they were picked up.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Pure, Light.

HOW ADMIRAL STODDART CAPTURED HIS COUSIN

Odd Incident of the Rescues of Germans After the Battle Off the Falkland Islands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 31.—The long arm of coincidence is oddly exemplified in an incident of the battle off the Falkland Islands which has just been brought to light in the Cornhill Magazine. An officer of the Carnarvon which took part in that engagement and flew the flag of Admiral Stoddart was in command of one of the cutters which rescued some of the Gneisenau's men. He wrote:

"One of the German officers who was saved was a first cousin of our Admiral Stoddart. He is a strong chap and quite a good fellow. He had an extraordinary experience. Half of the Gneisenau's men were killed by shell fire alone, and he was in the 8.2 turret as second torpedo officer. The turret was knocked out and he was the sole survivor. He then went to a casemate gun, which also was knocked out and practically all the crew killed. He then went to another casemate, which also was knocked out, and he was again practically the sole survivor. He went to another gun and then the ship was sunk. He remained in icy water for nearly one and a quarter hours and was picked up by one of the cutters. He was rather dazed but cool and collected. After lying shivering in the bottom of the cutter for half an hour he was hauled up by a bowline into one of his enemies' ships. When he got on board he said, 'I believe I have a first cousin in one of your ships. His name is Stoddart.'

"When he was informed that the Admiral was aboard the ship that picked him up he went into the Admiral's quarters. He is now none the worse for his experience.

"It was a case of the survival of the fittest and we picked up the pick of a bunch of fine strong men. We shall leave them as prisoners of war at Port Stanley."

BANKS SUPPLY BULK OF GERMAN WAR LOAN

Subscriptions of $50 or Less Made by 452,113 Persons—Total Loan $2,265,000,000.

BERLIN, March 31, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Official statistics concerning the second German war loan, subscriptions to which were closed recently, were given out today by the Overseas News Agency. Of the total of 9,060,000,000 marks ($2,265,000,000), subscriptions of $50 or less, received from 452,113 persons, amounted to $17,750,000. The number of subscriptions of $250,000 or more was 325, amounting to $290,500,000.

The Reichsbank transmitted $141,250,000 in subscriptions, other banks $1,398,000,000, savings institutions $494,250,000, life insurance companies $961,000,000, loan associations $107,500,000 and postal associations $28,000,000.

According to the Reich of Petrograd the Russian State Bank has authorized an increase of 1,000,000,000 rubles ($500,000,000) in the issue of banking notes, thus raising the limit to $1,803,000,000.

DERNBURG DEFENDS SUBMARINE RAIDS

Sinking of the Falaba Justified in View of England's Blockade, He Asserts.

NEUTRALS AMPLY WARNED

Thinks the Attempt to Starve Out Germany Fully Warrants Any Retaliation She May Undertake.

In the opinion of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, ex-Colonial Minister of Germany, the sinking of the Falaba and the Aguila was "perfectly justifiable." The loss of the lives of civilians and innocent travelers was "regrettable"; the fact that there were women among those who went down was "unfortunate"; the loss of an American citizen he puts in the same category.

This is what Dr. Dernburg in an interview with a TIMES reporter yesterday on the sinking of the two vessels said:

"I am entirely without official news regarding the sinking of the Falaba and the Aguila, and my information on the subject comes entirely from the partial English sources from which the news has come to the American newspapers.

"But I should say that if a vessel is hailed by a submarine in war time it has got to stop; if it does not stop, then it must be torpedoed. If it is hailed by a submarine, it must not work its wireless apparatus, with which, perhaps, assistance might be readily summoned.

"A submarine is a very weak craft, its strength lying almost entirely in the suddenness with which it makes its appearance. If the vessel which has been ordered to halt is able to call for help, the value of the submarine may be nullified.

"I feel that the sinking of the Falaba probably occurred in that way. It is certain that the vessel got ample warning, that eventually she tried to slow down, and probably came to a stop. Some of her boats were lowered. But while this was being done she was working her wireless apparatus and called for help. This it probably was that caused the submarine to fire the torpedo that sank her.

Warned in War Zone Decree.

"Much as I regret personally the loss of civilian and innocent lives, all the passengers had ample warning that by taking passage in the steamship they would expose themselves to danger. The warning that was issued for Feb. 18 applied to the Falaba as well as to every other vessel flying the British flag.

"Moreover, I am unable to understand the outcry of a nation that purposes to kill by hundreds 70,000,000 of people if in retaliation she loses a few hundreds of people herself of the same class; that is to say, non-combatants and civilians.

"We have now on record Lord Haldane, who explains the English Order in Council on the basis of the law of self-defense; Mr. Balfour, who admits that the Order in Council is against international law, and also Premier Mr. Asquith, who will not stop at 'judicial niceties' in order to starve all the German and Austrian people into submission. It is ridiculous to expect that, in view of these avowed breaches of all law, and the gruesome intentions of the Allies, Germany would not strike back in any possible way.

"Do not forget that because of the holding up by England of all food supplies, and by reason of the stopping of the Wilhelmina, against which act the United States has protested in vain—now some two months past—Germany was forced to retaliate by declaring English waters a war zone. Furthermore, that Germany, in reply to the note of President Wilson, signified an entire willingness to stop that warfare if the English would return to the laws of nations, against their breach of which the United States has again protested. Finally, that the English declaration of the North Sea as a war zone dates back as far as November, although it has never aroused any protest in this country. A study of the historical sequence of all these events has shown that Germany has done nothing except under provocation, and only after previous violations of international law by the Allies.

"How is the loss of the lives of the women on the Falaba justifiable?" Dr. Dernburg was asked:

"If you starve 70,000,000 people, you starve 35,000,000 women," he replied. "If women were lost in the sinking of the Falaba it was most unfortunate, but then nobody is forced to travel in times like these. One should stay at home. Those on the Falaba had every warning.

"We had declared that every English ship was likely to be torpedoed, and that even neutral ships were to some extent jeopardized ever since the English Admiralty advised the use of neutral flags, especially the American flag, as a cowardly sort of protection."

Regrets American's Death.

"Especial stress is laid in the newspapers on the death of an American citizen being among those lost by the sinking of the Falaba. How would you regard this?" Dr. Dernburg was asked.

"That is very regrettable. At the same time, any number of Americans have very unprovokedly enlisted with the Allies. These have had, of course, to take their chances of being killed in the trenches, just as they have tried to kill Germans. No protest has come from this country in regard to them. If a citizen or subject of a neutral country engaged in war, or unnecessarily sojourns in the zone of war, he takes the consequences."

"But," was suggested, "there are Americans fighting on the German side, too."

"I grant you that. On the German side it is the same thing as on that of the Allies; if an American gets killed while fighting on the German side—why, he gets killed.

"We gave ample warning that every English vessel plying to or from a British port after Feb. 18 was going to be torpedoed, with only such warning as the necessities of the case permitted. To venture into the English war zone is like going into a house that is burning. Americans who wish to keep out of harm's way might patronize the American flag."

"Then you do not think an American vessel bound for an English port will be in danger?"

"Certainly not; nor has any American steamship on its way to England ever been in danger of being torpedoed by a German submarine. The statement that was made with reference to such was willfully distorted or perverted. The statement made by the German Government was simply that American vessels might come into danger through the use by the English of neutral flags, especially American flags, as a ruse of war. This practice, advised and sanctioned by the British Admiralty was detrimental to the rights of neutral nations, and your President has protested against it.

"I notice that some of the newspapers refer to the sinking of the Falaba and the consequent loss of life as 'murder,'" said Dr. Dernburg. "It is ridiculous to call 'murder' or 'piracy' the death of people who unnecessarily get in between the fighting lines in a war, and it is hypocrisy on the part of the Allies to raise such cries, in view of the 'nice' business they are engaged in, of endeavoring to kill off German women and children by starving them, a process against all the rules of warfare. How it should be necessary to emphasize that fact, in view of the protest of this Government, I am unable to see."

"Then there is truth in the supposition that Germany could be starved out?"

"If the Allies did not reason that there was a possibility of it, they would have no possible way of justifying themselves for holding up neutral trade," Dr. Dernburg replied. "They start on that supposition, and Germany must accept their supposition and fight it."

"But travelers coming from Germany assert there is not the slightest danger of Germany's being starved out," was suggested.

"I am not making a statement as to the truth or falsity of that," replied Dr. Dernburg. "There is perhaps no chance of starvation at the present time, or immediate danger of it; but a poor harvest might make it a grave danger."

DARDANELLES FORTS AGAIN BOMBARDED

Russian Fleet Shells Black Sea Ports—Revolts Among Turkish Troops Reported.

LONDON, Thursday, April 1.—A Reuter's dispatch received from Constantinople by way of Berlin says the allied fleet has resumed its bombardment of villages near the outer forts of the Dardanelles. Turkish aviators are making daily reconnoissances.

The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent sends this story of the bombardment of Turkish forts in the Black Sea by Russian ships:

"On Tuesday a fleet of five Russian ships of the line, with the aid of aeroplanes, bombarded Eregli and Kilimli, heavily damaging everything not previously destroyed. They sank eleven sailing ships at Eregli. At Zunguldak the bombardment caused two great explosions at the coal mines."

GENEVA, March 31.—A Constantinople dispatch received here by way of Bucharest states that while ammunition is not lacking for the Turkish Army, it is of poor quality. The supply of cartridges provided by Germany in March, 1914, has been exhausted, and Turkey now is forced to rely on those of her own manufacture, which are inferior to those of German make.

Disorders and insubordination among the Turkish soldiers are of frequent occurrence, the dispatch says, during the transport of troops. Many Turkish officers are reported to have been arrested for their hostile attitude toward the Germans.

RUSSIA SENDS BIG ORDER.

Will Spend $7,000,000 Here for Rolling Stock—British Outbid.

LONDON, Thursday, April 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent says that an order for rolling stock for the Russian Government, amounting to 14,000,000 rubles, (about $7,000,000,) has gone to the United States.

A British syndicate lost the order, owing to its tenders being higher than those of the Americans.

City of Cambridge Chased.

LONDON, March 31. — The British steamer City of Cambridge of Glasgow reached Liverpool today after a lively chase by a German submarine last Sunday in the neighborhood of Bishop Rock. The submarine sent several shells at the vessel, without seriously damaging her. The City of Cambridge dodged the submarine and untimately shook her off.

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Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1820 by VAFIADIS & CO. CAIRO, EGYPT

WILL TAKE 14 DAYS TO RAISE THE F-4

Navy Department Authorizes Expenditure of $20,000 For Work—Improvised Diving Bell Tested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Daniels today authorized the expenditure of $20,000 under the direction of Rear Admiral Moore, Commandant of the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, for the recovery of the sunken submarine F-4 off Honolulu harbor. This action was taken following the receipt of Admiral Moore's message last night saying the submarine probably was waterlogged, as it had broken the lifting hawsers, forcing the adoption of the pontoon method of raising the craft. A cablegram received from Admiral Moore this morning read:

"Can rent apparatus from Hawaiian Dredging Company at $750 per diem, minimum charge $10,000. United States to be responsible for return of equipment, except wear and tear. Will need $10,000 additional for labor and material. Desirable to begin operations at once to take advantage of good weather. Estimated time, fourteen days."

Secretary Daniels said tonight: "If it were possible to move the submarine over the ocean bottom even a few hundred yards, the work of diving could be very much facilitated, and she would then be in a depth where divers could easily reach her and sling her for raising. The waterlogged weight of the submarine is estimated at 250 to 300 tons."

Secretary Daniels tonight telegraphed to Rear Admiral Usher, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, to send a party of the navy's best deep sea divers to Honolulu to aid in salvaging the sunken submarine. Mr. Daniels previously had cabled to Rear Admiral Moore that divers could be sent, one of whom descended to a depth of 275 feet recently off Newport, R. I. Admiral Moore replied that he would like to have these divers at once.

HONOLULU, March 31.—Tests with the specially built diving bell designed for use in raising the submarine F-4 have resulted satisfactorily, the bell remained water-tight while submerged for fourteen hours. It is planned to submerge the bell with a man inside for further tests before lowering it at the point where the submarine is supposed to have been wrecked.

The bell, designed by W. C. Parks, a civilian engineer, is a fifty-four-inch iron pipe seven feet high, fitted with glass ports, telephonic connection with the surface and air tubes. Naval authorities believe that with this bell the attachment of cables to the submarine can be directed successfully.

Twenty-one coffins have been delivered at the navy dock for the ill-fated crew of the F-4.

As a result of the Navy Department's authorization of $20,000 for the work of raising the F-4, officials here under the leadership of Lieut. C. E. Smith, submarine flotilla commander, have made plans for salvage operations on a big scale.

In carrying out the pontoon method, 600-ton scows will be towed to the spot, beneath which, in forty-five fathoms of water, the submarine is believed to be lying. After the scows are weighted with water, chains hooked to the F-4 will be attached to them. Then the water will be pumped out of the scows, and, their hulls rising, they will lift the hulk below. The laborious process will be continued until the submarine is brought to the surface.

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WILSON WON'T OPPOSE A LOAN TO FRANCE

Policy in Regard to Credits Here for Belligerent Nations Announced by Secretary Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Wilson Administration has interposed no objection to the establishment in this country of a $50,000,000 credit arrangement for the benefit of France. The policy of the Administration was announced today by Secretary Bryan in the following statement:

"The State Department has from time to time, received information directly or indirectly to the effect that belligerent nations had arranged with banks in the United States for credits for various sums. While loans to belligerents have been disapproved, this Government has not felt that it was justified in interposing objection to the credit arrangements which have been brought to its attention. It has neither approved these nor disapproved. It has simply taken no action in the premises and expressed no opinion."

Negotiations are understood to have been virtually completed between J. P. Morgan & Co. and representatives of the French Government for the $50,000,000 credit, which is to take the form of French treasury bonds for one year bearing 5 per cent. interest.

INDIAN TRIBESMEN REVOLT.

British Repulse 10,000 Near Northwestern Frontier.

SIMLA, India, March 31.—A revolt of 10,000 tribesmen at Tochi has resulted in a battle with Government troops. The tribesmen were repulsed.

The following official statement was issued today:

"Ten thousand tribesmen, composed mainly of Zadraus, collected with a view to attacking Tochi, near the Miranshah post. Government troops under Brig. General Fane engaged the natives at dawn on the 26th, repulsing them completely, killing 200 and wounding 300.

"A subsequent reconnoissance showed no trace of the band."

The trouble in India is on the northwestern frontier. The Tochi is a river which rises in Afghanistan and flows in an easterly direction into the Punjab, where it joins the river Kurem. There undoubtedly is a town or a village called Tochi.

When the Turks declared a holy war the statement was made that this course would bring about uprisings in India, and during the last few months there have been various reports, some of them evidently from German sources, tending to show that unrest in India was increasing.

DROP 100 BOMBS AT A HOUSE.

German Airmen Mistake It for Russian Headquarters at Ostrolenka.

LONDON, March 31.—Great activity has been displayed in the last few days by German aviators, says a Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, according to a semi-official Russian statement which reads as follows:

"Fifteen German aeroplanes flew over Ostrolenka Monday, dropping a hundred bombs at an isolated house which they apparently mistook for Russian headquarters. None of the bombs hit the house and the occupants were not injured.

"Near Jedwabno we brought down an enemy aeroplane, capturing the officer and the mechanic."

STOPS PARCEL POST TO US.

Austria's Reason Is French Seize Packages on Italian Ships.

VENICE, March 31.—The Austrian Postal Department, according to advices received here, announces the suspension of parcel post to America.

This action has been taken owing to the alleged confiscation by a French warship of packages from Austria carried on Italian steamers.

Style Doffs Its Mask

STYLE is no "presto!" sleight-of-hand that mumbles gibberish into a handkerchief and plucks forth doves and rabbits. Style is the effect—tailoring is the cause.

The custom-critical fingerwork which goes into clothes that are the pride of Fifth Avenue tailors, goes into ours.

Starting at $20, the finest of the lowest-priced, our Clothes mount to $45, the lowest-priced of the finest.

Suits and Topcoats $20 to $45

JOHN DAVID
Style-Block Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

RUSSIANS MENACE REAR OF PASSES

Now on Hungarian Side of Dukla and May Force Retreat from Uzsok and Lupkow.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES HEAVY

German Army Corps Reported Trapped and Cut to Pieces in North Poland.

LONDON, Thursday, April 1.—The Russians are holding the Germans in North and Central Poland, and they are putting forth all their strength to force their way through Uzsok and Lupkow Passes, with the result that some of the heaviest and most continuous fighting of the war is in progress in the Carpathians, both sides laying claim to successes.

The Russians, who have already forced Dukla Pass, are slowly making their way down the southern slopes of the Carpathians into Hungary, and, according to British critics, must soon compel the Austrians and Germans defending the two other passes to fall back or be threatened with interference with their communications.

An official note issued in Petrograd last night says that during the period from the 20th to the 29th of March the Russians in the Carpathians, in a sector occupied by three army corps, took as prisoners 202 officers, 8 surgeons, and 16,207 of the rank and file, and captured 62 machine guns and 10 cannon.

Great Battle Is Developing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is only from the new Russian base across the line, Uszok-Lupkow and Bartfeld, that the substantial beginnings of the Spring campaign are visible.

The Russian column, moving into Hungary along the Ondava River, captured two full regiments and a field battery.

The Austrians are now bringing large reinforcements from the south and the first stages of a battle engaging great numbers is now developing.

Austrian cavalry in moderate numbers have crossed from Czernowitz into Bessarabia, the Russian province which formerly belonged to Rumania, in the direction of Khotin. They moved from the point where Austria, Russia, and Rumania meet, a region where the Russians did not consider it expedient to place any force, but the raid is now being countered. Apart from the obvious political purpose of impressing Rumania, it is possible the Austrians thought it might influence the movement of the Russian troops.

The Germans in the north are covering the period until fresh corps arrive from the west by restless futile raids. Their exasperation at the steady crushing of their Niemen campaign is unmeasured.

General Bülow's artillery has been evacuating its positions to the northwest of Ossowetz for several days. Once twenty batteries were shelling the outer sector of the fortress; now only four remain, and even they are quiescent. All the heavy mortars have been withdrawn slowly along the Lyck Road. Field troops remain in the corner of East Prussia.

VIENNA, (by Wireless to London,) March 31.—The cessation of fighting in Dukla Pass lasted only twenty-four hours, the newspapers report, the Russians then bringing up fresh reserves.

Fighting in the valley of the Ondava and Laborcza has recommenced and now is in full swing. The Austrian troops are fighting desperately, and the Russians, it is reported here, in spite of furious attacks with large forces, have not been able to gain their objective at any point for an invasion of Hungary. The fighting in the Carpathians is going on during a heavy rainfall.

The battle in Bukowina yesterday is reported to have resulted in favor of the Austrians.

GERMAN CORPS TRAPPED.

Premature Advance in Niemen River District Leads to Heavy Loss.

PETROGRAD, March 31.—The long silence in Petrograd concerning the operations on the German front was broken today by an authentic report of a daring German manoeuvre in the Niemen River district, which, according to this information, began abortively and ended in failure.

The gradual withdrawal of the central part of their Tenth Army, a move calculated to draw all the Russian forces into the advance between Suwalki and Kalvaria, was to be followed, according to the Russian interpretation of the German plan, by a quick encircling movement of their left flank from the vicinity of Lake Dusa and Lake Nimne to the rear. This, it was planned, would cut off the retreat of the advancing Russians, and at the same time they would be outflanked.

Overzealousness in achieving this aim led the German Generals to throw a large part of the Twenty-first Army Corps, with three reserve regiments, amounting in all to an entire corps, across the melting ice of Lake Dusa before the middle group of the Russian forces had advanced sufficiently to assure the success of the proposed encircling manoeuvre.

Having surmounted the hazards of the transportation of these troops over weak ice, the Germans discovered, according to the reports coming to Petrograd, that their movement was premature, and in a desperate effort to retrace their steps they were met by a fierce Russian onslaught. According to their account of this fighting, the Russians annihilated entire divisions of the Germans.

At other points along the German front isolated engagements continue, but they are without strategic significance.

LOSE 18,000 IN A DAY.

Swiss Report 4,000 Austrians Annihilated in Northeast Hungary.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) March 31.—Austrian losses in Lyutta valley and the Province of Bereg, (northeast Hungary,) on the day of March 28 are estimated at 18,000, according to dispatches received by Swiss newspapers.

These advices state that a column of 40,000 Austrians was annihilated in less than an hour during a desperate action in Bereg Province, six miles north of Verecake. Austrian troops in this territory are reported to be demoralized as the result of their enormous losses.

POLA PREPARED FOR SIEGE.

Hungry Troops in Istria Not Allowed to Draw on Fortress Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Austrian troops concentrated in Istria are suffering from a scarcity of food, since they are not allowed to draw on the enormous supplies accumulated at Pola for use during an eventual blockade and siege. Pola is now surrounded by an entrenched camp. Even the springs which supply drinking water are included in the fortified zone. The railway between Pola and Trieste is guarded by troops and the stations are filled with armored trains.

Several submarines recently have been sent to Pola from Stettin.

Among the recent remedies adopted to avert famine is the exportation of pigs from Germany. Several truckloads of pigs already have been sent to Vienna and more are expected, as Germany is determined to get rid of her enormous stocks to economize fodder. Pork is thus becoming the Austrians' staple food.

SHELLED LIBAU TWICE.

German Fleet Did Little Damage—Three Persons Killed, Seven Hurt.

LONDON, March 31.—The Libau correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends a message saying that as a result of two bombardments of Libau by the German fleet three persons have been killed and seven wounded and fifteen houses have been damaged.

Telegraph wires also have been wrecked, and the steamer Baltica, in port, suffered damage.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Russia has reported that the number of German troops facing her army in front of Warsaw appears to be diminishing.

Almost immediately thereafter authentic reports came from Berlin that 160,000 German troops were being rushed to Austria's assistance, the greater number being sent to Cracow and the Carpathians. There is no intimation from Berlin, however, whence these troops are being drawn.

These statements are charged with significance. General von Hindenburg seems again to have decided, one way or another, one of the most difficult problems of the war. The fate of Austria was in the balance, and the balance hinged on the action in the Carpathians. The Austrian Army was being sorely pressed, with indications that alone it would not be equal to the task of stemming the Russian advance. Material assistance has been an absolute necessity. Von Hindenburg's army was nearest, in point of time, to the points where reinforcements were most necessary, and events indicate that it is von Hindenburg who is sending this 160,000 men south.

The campaign on the East Prussian frontier and in front of Warsaw is extremely confusing. Official reports from Petrograd and Berlin are contradictory, and nothing can be gleaned from them that gives a clear conception of what is really going on. Certain points stand out, however, which, while they may mean nothing in connection with the East Prussian or Poland campaigns, have, or seem to have, a decided bearing on von Hindenburg's course of action when he found himself confronted with the necessity of sending a large part of his army to Austria's aid.

The first step was a hurried manoeuvre south of the Niemen River near the East Prussian frontier against that part of the Russian line using Grodno as a base. The Germans used their greatly favored plan of operating by a turning movement against the Russian line of communication, in this case the railroad between Grodno and that part of the Russian line operating from Grodno. Petrograd reports that the movement was a failure, if, indeed, it does not end in actual disaster. At the same time it is doubtful if its success or failure was vital to the German plan. Its object was probably to keep the Russians occupied and to create the impression of general offensive activity by the German army.

Before the Russian offense northwest of Warsaw, the number of German troops was apparently increased, the increase, in all probability, being made up of troops drawn from the strong German line directly in front of Warsaw and from Ossowitz, the siege of which has practically been abandoned.

The abandonment of this siege must have been a bitter disappointment to von Hindenburg, who for months has had as his main objective the railroad running from Warsaw to Grodno, Vilna and Petrograd. It adds additional emphasis to the importance to the German military leaders of the battle in the Carpathians. The result of the German offense against the Grodno-Suvalki railroad and of the increase in the forces opposing the Russian offense is well calculated to be the binding of the Russians as to just what part of the German line has been weakened in order to send help to the Carpathians. As a matter of fact these troops were probably sent from the German army operating from Lods as a base. The result of the Carpathian battles would seem, therefore, to rest largely on the outcome of a race. The Russians are putting into their fight for the passes every bit of strength in men and guns available; the fighting is being pressed with an intensity and fierceness measured only by the importance of the outcome. Every possible move is being made to force a passageway before help can arrive. The Germans, realizing the plight of their ally, are hurrying by rail and automobile to her assistance. Who will get there first?

In Bukowina, the Russians have met with a distinct reverse, probably because they have withdrawn a part of their forces in order to reinforce their troops in the Carpathians. Indeed it would be surprising if everywhere in the eastern theatre, Russia as well as Germany and Austria were not subordinating everything to this movement.

Judging from the inactivity in the west, the armies there are watching with equal intensity. The only signs of life the west have shown for several days have been desultory artillery actions in the Orgonne and more or less spasmodic attacks near St. Mihiel. This latter has been a sore point with the French since the early days of the war. It is the apex of a wedge that the Germans drove and have maintained in the French line, and is not entirely free from danger. It is only about thirty miles from Metz and with excellent short lines of communications may well be the centre of the German attack when it is finally launched. The Allies are very keen to straighten out their line from Etain to Pont-a-Mousson and it will greatly relieve future pressure on Verdun should they do so. But in spite of the many determined efforts that have been made during the last two months, the German line is where it was before. It would not be surprising if this was the next point selected by the Allies to receive their spring compliments.

BISMARCK FEARED RUSSIA.

Implored His Successors to Avoid Quarrel, Sidney Whitman Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 1.—Sidney Whitman, one of the greatest authorities in Bismarck, in an article apropos of the Bismarck centennary published in The Daily Chronicle says:

"Should Russia be installed at Constantinople there will be an end to German economical as well as political preponderance. There will be no more room for Germans in Turkey except in their old quality of hewers of wood and drawers of water. Verily if anybody in the world had a strong interest in keeping Turkey out of this war it was Germany, for she had already got the key to the Bosporus in her pocket. No wonder Bismarck implored his successors not to quarrel with Russia.

"'Only no war with Russia,' he said; 'you cannot even recoup yourself for your out of pocket expenses.'

"Bismarck's marvellous gift of intuitive prescience enabled him to appreciate the menace which the Slav contrasted to the Teuton and he was at one with his colleague, Field Marshal Moltke. As I gleaned from the latter's own lips, there was no topic upon which Bismarck was more ready to dilate than Russia. He believed that the Russian race had a great future before it, and, like Moltke, was anxious that it should not develop unduly at the expense of Germany. He even frankly admitted that without the benevolent neutrality of Russia in 1866-70, largely his own work, the political rise of Germany might have been impossible.

One day I ventured to ask him whether he deemed it consonant with Russian interests to have allowed Germany to become so powerful, and his reply convinced me that there was indeed a doubt about the matter in his mind. To my question whether England need feel aggrieved or suffer in her interests in case Russia went to Constantinople, Bismarck replied in April, 1891, that he did not see any weighty reason why England should suffer harm in such a case. As for the Turks, the Russians might appease them by guaranteeing the expenses of the Sultan's harem, so little importance did Bismarck attach to German political ambitions in Turkey as late as in 1891."

WAR NURSES RETURN.

Americans in Russia Were Cordially Received by the Czar.

Six of the American Red Cross nurses who sailed for Europe last Fall returned yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. from Kiev, where they have been tending the wounded in the hospitals. Their names are Lucy Bargain, Frieda Hartman, Blanche Hormer, Helen Lindermann, Martha Moritz and Margaret McGory.

The nurses said that when they reached Petrograd they were received by the Dowager Empress at the Palace. She shook hands with each member of the unit and thanked them for coming to take up the work at the hospitals.

While the nurses were serving at Kiev the hospital was visited by the Emperor Nicholas, who said he was greatly pleased with their work and appreciated the spirit that caused them to come to Russia.

NEW POEM BY HARDY.

"The Pity of It" Dwells on Kinship of English and Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 31.—The following poem by Thomas Hardy appeared in the new number of the Fortnightly Review under the title "The Pity of It":

I walked in loamy Wessex lanes afar
From rail-track and from highway, and I heard
In field and farmstead many an ancient word
Of local lineage, like "Thu bist," "Er war,"
"Ich woll," "Er soll" and by-talk similar
Even as they speak who in this month's moon gird
At England's very loins, thereunto spurred
By gangs whose glory threats and slaughter are.

Then seemed a heart cry, "Whoso'er they be
At root and bottom of this, who flung this flame
Between kin-folk, kin-tongued even as are we,
Sinister, ugly, lurid be their fame
May their familiars grow to shun their name
And ther breed perish everlastingly."

TEN SUBMARINES AT WORK.

Spanish Ship Reports Whole Fleet of Them in the Channel.

MADRID, (via Paris,) March 31.—According to the crew of the Spanish steamer Augustina, which has arrived at Santander from England, ten German submarines are operating in the English Channel.

One of them, the U-28, stopped the Augustina, but released her after an examination of her papers.

Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc.
Long Island City
Cass Gilbert, Architect

Mr. Horace Havemeyer owner of this building states that it will stand as a record for speed and low cost of construction.

Maybe; but Turner thinks records are made to beat.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner Construction Company
11 Broadway New York

This Week's the Week

FOR Easter, gentlemen, and every Sunday morning thereafter, the one-button "morning coat"—the cutaway.

★ ★

But the PROPER morning coat—not that solecism with a silk-faced lapel or a front ironed into bold defiance of wrinkles.

★ ★

The Weber and Heilbroner one-button Spring cutaway is as pliable and light and glove-like as that worn by a polite English actor.

An EXACT COPY of a cutaway coat we recently saw made to order in Fifth Avenue at $90.

★ ★

Black or oxford soft Vicuna, flat-braided at the edge BY HAND—and full silk lined, including sleeves and back of waistcoat.

Price, $35.

It "breaks" where it should break and wrinkles where it should wrinkle, to give you the thing pronounced correct by New York's best dressed men.

★ ★

This week's the week.

★ ★

Appropriate striped trousers, $6 to $15—and the new block Spring silk hats, young men's shapes, at $6 and $8.

★ ★

An assortment of Easter neckwear, such as the largest furnishing goods business in America should present.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 767 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 180 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

Mental Attitude and a Man's Apparel

¶ A man's mental attitude toward life has greatly to do with his success or lack of it. ¶ And a man's mental attitude is in no one way more patently expressed than by his apparel.

¶ Q. E. D. A man is judged by his mental attitude; a man is judged by his apparel.

¶ The Saks Tailoring Organization makes it possible for every man to dress exactly in accordance with his mental attitude, his character, his occupation, the impression he wishes to convey; appropriately, becomingly, and in accordance with the fashion of the season, at minimum expense.

¶ We believe that this is not true, to equal degree, of any other store in New York City. The Saks Tailoring Organization has been founded and developed upon lines peculiarly and exclusively its own. The excellence of its product is not paralleled.

Suits $17.50 to $40.00
Spring Overcoats
$15.00 to $38.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

"Separate Shops" for Men

Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes of the better grade, at popular prices

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

AN IMPORTANT SALE
For To-day, Friday and Saturday

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor—*Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue*

Men's High and Low Shoes
Exclusive Novelties for Men and Young Men
Made by a Foremost Custom Shoe Maker

Tan Russia calf shoes or Oxfords, plain or fawn buck tops. | Black Russia calf shoes or Oxfords, with taupe, fawn or plain tops. | Patent calf shoes or Oxfords, with taupe, natural or plain tops.

All the most desirable lasts, American, English or French. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths AA to D.

6.50 Values $7.00 to $9.00

AN IMPORTANT SALE
For To-day, Friday and Saturday

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits
Silk or Mohair, Half or Full Lined
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST
One, two, three or four button models of English tweeds, overplaids, tartan plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna or navy serge; soft roll front; natural shoulders.
Special 24.50

Cutaway Coat and Vest
Braid Bound, Silk Lined
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 34 TO 44 CHEST
Hand tailored new English model, of black or Oxford vicuna, silk lined, including sleeves and vest back.
26.50 *Regular Price $35.00*

Men's Top Coats
Black or Oxford Vicuna or English Covert
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST
Silk lined Chesterfield model of black or Oxford vicuna; also semi-box model of tan or olive covert, yoke and sleeves silk lined.
18.50 *Regular Price $25.00*

London Made Top Coats
The "Carmoor" Topcoat
FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
Made by makers of the highest grade English top coats; in the newest exclusive fabrics.
25.00 *Regular Price $35.00*

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FIELD CLUB Sport Shirt
"STYLE REGISTERED"
Made exclusively by Franklin Simon & Co.
Entirely new convertible collar shirt, in white, tan or light blue cheviot, with a collar that looks equally well, worn with a tie or thrown open at neck. The ideal shirt for golf, tennis or all outdoor wear. Sizes 13½ to 17 neck measure.
Special 1.75

Men's Silk Shirts
Of heavy granite crepe or tub silk, light and dark grounds, in a large variety of combination stripes and colorings. Sizes 13½ to 17.
3.50 *Regular Price $5.00*

Men's White Shirts
Plain negligee or plaited bosoms.
1.50 *Value $2.00*

English Neckwear
Foulards, Crepes and Rumchundas.
1.00 *Value $1.50*

Men's English Waistcoats
New double or single breasted models of English worsteds or flannels, white grounds, with black or colored checks.
Special 5.50

Men's Gloves
Capeskin Gloves, English cut thumb, in tan or gray.
1.25 *Regular Price $1.50*

Men's Walking Sticks
Malacca Cane, Prince of Wales handle, sterling silver band.
2.50 *Value $3.50*

Recognized!

A place of unalloyed pleasure and exquisite delights.

5th Avenue Restaurants
The Dollar Dinner With Wine Also a la Carte
ENTRANCE 24th ST.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH
Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

Here Are the New Spring Styles in Milady's Easter

Footwear

The new styles created for Spring are notable for their radical departure from the conventional in footwear. The many novel effects and color combinations present a bewildering diversity to select from.

$4.98

Low Shoes and Pumps in many styles, two of which are here shown.

Illustrated above is a novel button-over model with putty colored buckskin quarters, priced at **$4.98.**

Below is shown a "Lady Lexington" model, with white calf tops, patent colt vamp and heel, priced **$3.50.**

$3.50

Boots include military lace and button models of patent colt with white tops edged with black, now in great demand, priced **$3.98.** "Lady Lexington" Boots with tops of gray, putty and bronze combinations also at **$3.98.** Other models at **$4.98** to **$5.98.**

Tailor-made Spats, many styles and colors, at **98c** and **$1.50** pair.

Bloomingdales'—Shoe Section, Second Floor.

The "Befana," as They Call the Easter Gift in Italy, Suggests

Pictures

$1.35 & $2.45

The Pictures at these prices are *samples*—in other words, the subjects, the frames, and the whole appearance, are *better* even than the average.

They comprise old French prints in colors, platinum and carbon prints, pastels, etc., and cover an extremely wide range of subjects.

The frames in especial are worthy of attention—they are so exquisitely in keeping with their contents.

Bloomingdales'—Third Floor.

For Madame—or Mam'selle—this Pretty

La Valliere

$10.00

Just the thing for that Easter Gift you have in mind.

The most *exquisite* of dainty designs—several of them—set with little pearls, and each one set off with a sparkling cut diamond.

Other Easter suggestions, of course, such as Brooches, Rings, Pins, Chains, etc., reasonably priced.

Bloomingdales'—Main Floor.

BREAK WITH JAPAN FEARED BY CHINA

Peking Expects an Ultimatum if Deadlock Is Not Broken at the Conference Today.

WON'T GIVE UP MANCHURIA

Yuan Persists He Cannot Give Extra-Territorial Rights to Japanese.

BRYAN CABLES FOR FACTS

Ambassador Chinda Thinks the Reports of Serious Crisis Are Exaggerated.

PEKING, March 31.—Diplomatic circles regard the situation arising from Japan's demands upon China as more serious today than at any time since the conferences to this end began.

After further consultation between President Yuan Shi-kai and Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese persist that they cannot accord absolute extraterritoriality to Japanese immigrants in Manchuria, and at the conference yesterday M. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, refused to discuss this question further.

It is believed that the conference to take place tomorrow will probably bring a break in the deadlock over this question, which has lasted for several weeks. Failing a break in the deadlock it is felt in some quarters that Japan will present an ultimatum.

At the conference yesterday between the Japanese diplomatic representatives and the Chinese statesmen, M. Hioki assumed an attitude of firmness. This, the Chinese said today, was quite expected, and they fear it indicated the exertion of further pressure upon them.

M. Hioki said it was unnecessary to continue the discussion of Articles 2 and 3 concerning Manchuria and Article 2 of the "Hanyehping" group. These three articles have been discussed at several conferences, but without result.

Although the Chinese originally declared their determination to discuss only twelve articles with the Japanese, they are now talking of articles beyond this number. The Shantung preamble and the four articles of this first group have already been accepted with minor modifications.

The preamble referring to Manchuria and Mongolia has not been accepted. The question of Manchuria has been negotiated, but Mongolia has been reserved for separate discussion.

In regard to Manchuria, Articles 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and the newly incorporated Article 8 have been agreed to with some alterations.

The first Hanyehping article has been accepted, controversy continues over the second.

Concerning the fourth group of claims, Japan has accepted China's proposal to declare to all the powers her intention to cede or lease no territory in the future. The word "third" is eliminated, the paragraph now reading:

"The Chinese Government agrees that no island, port, or harbor along the coast shall be ceded or leased to any power."

The reference to a third power is stricken also from Paragraph 2 of Group I.

The Japanese have agreed to eliminate Article 1 of Group V., China having declared her willingness to appoint Japanese in a purely advisory capacity, without authority.

M. Hioki at the conference of yesterday pressed for the acceptance of Articles 2 to 7 in Group V.

The Japanese have withdrawn Article 8 of Group V., except as it applies to Manchuria. Only Articles 4, 5, and 6 in Group V remain to be discussed.

Bishop J. W. Bashford, Methodist Episcopal missionary at Shanghai, sailed for the United States today with the object of explaining in that country what he and other missionaries regard as the dangers presented by the Japanese demands upon China. Bishop Bashford expects to communicate these views to the United States Government and to influential men outside of Government circles.

TEXT OF DEMANDS MADE BY JAPAN

List Handed to China Differs Materially from That Communicated to the Powers.

PEKING, Thursday, Feb. 25, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Since the negotiations between Japan and China concerning the Japanese demands upon the republic have been going on in Peking reference has been made to two sets of Japanese demands. One consisted of twenty-one clauses and was presented to China as a basis of negotiation; the other consisted of twelve clauses, and was given by the Japanese Minister in Peking to the Russian, French, British, and American Ministers in the Chinese capital.

DEMANDS MADE ON CHINA.

The text of the demands handed to the Chinese Government was as follows:

Group I.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, being desirous of maintaining the peace of Eastern Asia and of further strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two neighboring nations, agree to the following articles:

Article 1.—The Chinese Government agrees that when the Japanese Government hereafter approaches the German Government for the transfer of all rights and privileges of whatsoever nature enjoyed by Germany in the Province of Shantung, whether secured by treaty or in any other manner, China will give her full assent thereto.

Article 2.—The Chinese Government agrees that within the Province of Shantung and along its sea border no territory or island or land of any name or nature shall be ceded or leased to any third power.

Article 3.—The Chinese Government consents to Japan's building a railway from Chifu or Lungkow to join the Kiao-Chau-Chinanfu Railway.

Article 4.—The Chinese Government agrees that for the sake of trade and for the residence of foreigners certain important places shall be speedily opened in the Province of Shantung as treaty ports, such necessary places to be jointly decided upon by the two Governments by separate agreement.

Group II.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, since the Chinese Government has always acknowledged the specially favorable position enjoyed by Japan in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia, agree to the following articles:

Article 1. — The two contracting powers mutually agree that the term of lease of Port Arthur and the term of lease of the South Manchuria and Antung-Mukden Railway shall be extended to the period of ninety-nine years.

Article 2. — Japanese subjects in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia in erecting buildings for the purpose of trade and manufacture or for farming shall have the right to lease or own land so required.

Article 3.—Japanese subjects shall be free to reside and travel in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia and to engage in business and in manufacture of any kind whatsoever.

Article 4.—The Chinese Government agrees to grant Japanese subjects the right to work mines in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia, such mining places to be jointly decided upon by the two governments.

Article 5.—The Chinese Government agrees that in respect of the two following subjects mentioned herein below, the Japanese Government's consent shall be first obtained before action shall be taken:

(A) Whenever permission is granted to the subject of a third power to build a railway or to make a loan with a third power for the purpose of building a railway in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia.

(B) Whenever a loan is to be made with a third power pledging the local taxes of South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia as security.

Article 6.—The Chinese Government agrees that, if the Chinese Government, in South Manchuria or Eastern Mongolia, employs advisers or instructors for political, financial, or military purposes, the Japanese Government shall first be consulted.

Article 7.—The Chinese Government agrees that the control and administration of the Kirin-Changchun Railway shall be handed over to the Japanese Government, to take effect on the signing of this agreement, the term to last for ninety-nine years.

Group III.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, desiring that the Japanese financiers and the Hanyehping Company shall have a more direct and closer interest than at present, and also desiring that the interests of the two nations shall be further advanced, agree to the following articles:

Article 1.—The two contracting powers mutually agree that when the opportune moment arrives the Hanyehping Company shall be made a joint concern of the two nations, and they further agree that without the previous consent of Japan, China shall not by her own act dispose of the property rights and interests of whatsoever nature of the Hanyehping Company, nor cause the said company to dispose freely of the same.

Article 2.—The Chinese Government agrees that all other mines connected with the Hanyehping Company and mines in the neighborhood of mines, so connected, shall not be permitted without the consent of the said company to be worked by other persons outside of the said company, and further agrees that in any mining operation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of the said company, the consent of the said company shall first be obtained.

Group IV.

The Japanese Government and the Chinese Government, with the object of effectively protecting the territorial integrity of China, agree to the following special articles:

The Chinese Government agrees that no island, port or harbor along the coast shall be ceded or leased to any third power.

Group V.

Article 1.—The Chinese Government shall employ forceful Japanese as advisers in political, financial, and military affairs.

Article 2.—In the interior of China Japanese shall have the right of ownership of land for the building of Japanese hospitals, churches, and schools.

Article 3.—Since the Japanese Government and the Chinese Government have had many cases of dispute between Japanese and Chinese police to settle cases, which caused no inconsiderable misunderstanding, it is for this reason necessary that the police of important places (in China) shall be jointly administered (by Japanese and Chinese) or that the (Chinese) police department of these places shall employ numerous Japanese for the purpose of training and improving the Chinese police service.

Article 4.—China shall purchase from Japan a fixed ratio of the quantity of munitions of war (say above 50 per cent.) or Japan shall establish in China a jointly worked arsenal, Japanese technical experts to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased.

Article 5.—China agrees to Japan's right to build a railway connecting Wu-chang with Kiu-kiang and Nan-chang; also a line between Wu-chang and Hang-chow, and a line between Nan-chang and Chiao-Chau.

Article 6.—China agrees that in the Province of Fukien Japan shall have the right to work mines and build railways and to construct harbor works (including dockyards) and in case of employing foreign capital Japan shall be first consulted.

Article 7.—China agrees that Japanese subjects shall have the right to propagate Buddhism in China.

DEMANDS HANDED TO MINISTERS.

The text of the demands, handed to the Foreign Ministers, was as follows:

Group I.

IN RELATION TO THE PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG:

Article 1.—Engagement on the part of China to consent to all matters that may be agreed upon between Japan and Germany with regard to the disposition of all rights, interests, concessions, which, in virtue of treaties, or otherwise, Germany possesses in relation to the Province of Shantung.

Article 2.—Engagement not to alienate or lease upon any pretext the Province of Shantung or any portion thereof, or any islands lying near the coast of the said province.

Article 3.—Grant to Japan the right of construction of a railway connecting Chifu or Lungkow and the Chinanfu-Kiao-Chau Railway.

Article 4.—Addition of open marts in the Province of Shantung.

Group II.

IN RELATION TO SOUTH MANCHURIA AND EASTERN INNER MONGOLIA.

Article 1.—Extension of the terms of the lease of Kwantung, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Antung-Mukden Railway.

Article 2.—(A) Acquisition by the Japanese of the right of residence and ownership of land.

(B) Grant to Japan of the mining rights of the mines specified by Japan.

Article 3.—Obligation on the part of China to obtain in advance the consent of Japan before she grants railway concessions to any third power, procures the supply of capital from any power for the construction of a railway, or raises from any third power a loan on security of any duties or taxes.

Article 4.—Obligation on the part of China to consult Japan before employing advisers or tutors regarding political, financial, or military matters.

Article 5.—Transfer of the management and control of the Kirin-Changchun Railway to Japan.

Group III.

Agreement in principle that at an opportune moment in the future the Hanyehping Company should be placed under Japanese and Chinese co-operation.

Group IV.

Engagement, in accordance with the principle of maintenance of the territorial integrity of China, not to alienate or lease any ports and bays on, or any island near, the coast of China.

CHINDA DISCREDITS "CRISIS."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — Baron Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, called at the State Department this afternoon and was closeted with Secretary Bryan half an hour. The visit was occasioned by the newspaper reports from Peking that diplomatic circles there regarded the situating, arising from Japan's demands on China, as more serious than at any time since the negotiations began.

The Ambassador gave the impression that while he had no official information from his Government, he did not regard the Peking report as accurate. It was thought that his purpose in calling at the State Department was to discredit the intimation that the negotiations had reached a critical stage.

The Chinese Minister had a conference with Secretary Bryan earlier in the day. Minister Reinsch, at Peking, is in almost daily communication with the State Department concerning the negotiations. Mr. Bryan has called for all information obtainable from the Minister in order to see that the rights of the United States under treaties with China are safeguarded.

GARZA PAYS $20,000 M'MANUS INDEMNITY

American Officials Much Pleased by Prompt Settlement for Killing of Chicago Man.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY'S WORK

Widow Sends Her Thanks—Bonds Worth 16,000,000 Pesos Reported Taken by Carranza

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Bryan announced late today the receipt of a cablegram from Señor Cardoso, Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, stating that the Villa-Zapata Convention Government had paid an indemnity of 160,000 pesos, or $20,000, to Mrs. John B. McManus, widow of the American citizen who was killed by Zapata troops when they entered the capital on the morning of March 11.

This is the first reparation obtained from any of the factional authorities claiming to be in control of government in Mexico for injury to lives or property in that country since the revolutionary movement began four years ago. Payment has already been made to Mrs. McManus, who will soon leave the Mexican capital to return to this country.

The amount of the indemnity measures up with what is usually allowed in such cases. Records of the State Department show that some years ago the United States paid $25,000 for the death of a Canadian woman who was killed by a shot fired across the northern border by an American soldier.

The Wilson Administration was much pleased with the contents of the Brazilian Minister's note, and with the fact that the Zapata authorities have actually paid a satisfactory indemnity within twenty days after the killing of McManus. It was learned that the time within which this indemnity was paid was almost a record.

Credit to Brazilian Minister.

The Brazilian Minister in Mexico City, upon whose shoulders the heavy burden of looking after American and foreign interests has rested since the departure of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American Chargé d'Affaires, from the Mexican capital almost a year ago, has been rendering splendid service to foreigners in that capital. When McManus was killed Señor Cardoso did not wait for instructions from Washington, but demanded an apology and the payment of an indemnity first, and reported the death of McManus to the Washington Government afterward. His action was promptly approved by Secretary Bryan.

The apology was forthcoming within fifteen days, and the indemnity was paid four days later, the money having been handed to Mrs. McManus yesterday. Secretary Bryan also received today this message from Mrs. McManus expressing her appreciation of the services rendered by this Government and Señor Cardoso:

I wish to extend to you for myself and family our sincere thanks for your efforts in securing indemnity from this Government and also express my appreciation of the great courtesy and personal interest shown by Mr. Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister. RUTH W. McMANUS.

The following message was received from Señor Cardoso:

I am gratified with a letter of thanks received from Mrs. McManus in which she says: "You have accomplished what seemed to all Americans an impossibility, and I have no words in which to express my gratitude."

The case of Minor Meriwether, formerly a midshipman in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, who was under arrest at Paredon, Mexico, has also been settled to the satisfaction of the State Department. Meriwether, it is understood, was held because he had come from Carranza territory into Villa territory with a quantity of Carranza currency without having it visèd by the Villista authorities. Representations in his behalf were made by the State Department. Late today word was received that Meriwether had been sent to Juarez, presumably for deportation at El Paso, and had been released.

Official dispatches from Vera Cruz brought news of considerable disorder along the Interoceanic Railway between Vera Cruz and Jalapa. They stated that "almost every train is being shot at. Many stations have been burned and service is practically suspended."

The reports said that on the Mexican Railway, between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, conditions were not much better, though trains were running. The road between Ometusco and Mexico City has been partially destroyed and stalled trains are scattered over this portion. The service on the branch from Ometusco to Pachuca is interrupted by the destruction of a bridge.

An oil tank belonging to the Mexican Petroleum Company was destroyed by Carranzistas during the recent battle at Ebano, near Tampico.

Warning on Bonds.

According to an announcement made by Secretary Bryan this evening the Carranzistas have removed from the Mexican Treasury securities valued at 16,000,000 pesos. The announcement follows:

"The authorities in Mexico City have requested that it be made known that by the order of the Ministry of Finance it is communicated to the institutions of credit and to the public in general, that the Carranzista faction has removed from the vaults of the Treasury all the bonds, shares and other securities belonging to divers companies and to private parties, which were deposited by them in Mexico City, as a guarantee for concessions and contracts entered into with the different Ministries of State. It is stated that up to the present it has been possible to specify securities belonging to the following classes:

"Three per cent. bonds of the interconsolidated debt; 5 per cent. of the interior redeemable debt; 5 per cent. bonds of the Mexico foreign debt of 1890 and 1904; shares of El Imparcial; shares of El Independiente; certificates issued by the Municipal Council of Puebla; certificates representing mortgage debts of the Compañia de San Gabriel Anexas; documents which represent shares of the Compañia Industrial de Tepeji; 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Compañia Agricola de Rio Bravo; shares of the Pachuca Light, Power & Tramway Company; shares of the Compañia Maderera de Durango; bonds of the Vera Cruz Terminal Company; coupons of bonds of the Vera Cruz Terminal Company; certificates issued by the Government for the purchase of stock of the Compañia Algodonera Industrial de La Laguna and certificates of the Compañia Algodonera Industrial de La Laguna, S. A.

"Consequently, it is stated, none of these securities can be made the object of any legal transaction, since they are the property of the nation or the depositors, as the case may be. It is further stated that the numbers of these securities and other details will shortly be published, and that the present notice is given to warn the public and prevent loss or harm being occasioned, as it is declared that any transaction carried out with these securities is null and void whether in Mexico or abroad.

"With the view of preventing the negotiation of the securities and shares which have been specified and in order to be able to take them at any moment from the hands of a third party, the authorities in control in Mexico City request that all companies or private industries who had made guarantee deposits with the Treasury of the Federation present in the shortest time possible to the office of the Treasury a duplicate copy of the receipts which have been issued to them and present, likewise, for proof, the original receipts.

"It is reported that the securities listed represent a value of 16,000,000 pesos."

VILLA MEN KEEP UNDER COVER

Quiet Day at Brownsville—Three Batteries of Artillery Arrive.

BROWNSVILLE, March 31. — United States Army officers, with field glasses, today watched for signs of the expected Villa attack on Matamoros, and especially for indications of whether its direction might be such as to endanger Brownsville. Three batteries of artillery to guard the American town arrived here early this morning.

Breastworks high enough to hide a horse, with barbed wire and thorn-spiked brush in front, encircled the land side of Matamoros. These earthworks were broken by small lakes and marshes, impassable to cavalry or infantry. Beyond these fortifications stretched nearly half a mile of level ground, cleared of brush and trees. Beyond the clearing were woods and more lakes.

There was no glimpse of Villa's troops, known to be posted in these woods. Apparently reliable reports indicated the cannon, which Villa officers say are coming up for siege operations, were within a few miles of the front.

Major General Frederick Funston, who is here watching the Matamoros developments, was invited by the Constitutionalist Consul, J. Z. Garza, to meet General E. P. Nafarrete, the Matamoros commandant, on the International Bridge. General Funston replied that he had no instructions authorizing such a meeting, and the matter was dropped.

It was learned today that the shots last Saturday, which the Carranza commander said came from the American side into the rear of the Carranza trenches, were fired by Villa troops on the Mexican bank at a point where the river makes a letter "S." Their bullets flew over the neck of American soil made by one loop of this "S," and back into the Mexican territory behind the trenches.

NEW VILLA-ZAPATA CABINET.

Three Important Places Given to Villa's Northern Cabinet Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A new coalition Cabinet of the Villa-Zapata faction is announced in the first official dispatch from Mexico City and the newly installed Conventionist Government. General Villa's Cabinet of three is taken over entire in the new Cabinet and Villa himself becomes Chief of Operations. The Villa men, who occupy the important posts of Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Communications, are respectively Señors Lombardo, Escudero and Garza Cardenas. A new Provisional President to succeed Garza has not been named, but such action is expected soon.

Communication between Mexico City and the Texas border has just been reopened by telegraph.

The official statement from Ismael Palafox, Acting Minister of Foreign Relations in the Villa-Zapata Convention Government, was sent to its Confidential Agent in Washington, Enrique C. Llorente, who called on Secretary Bryan at the State Department, and it is understood delivered a copy of the Palafox message. The statement read in part as follows:

In order that the situation here may be known, I have the pleasure to communicate to you the following:

To avoid inconvenience in consequence of the siege, the Government, by act of the Convention, provisionally removed to Cuernavaca. Government departed in an orderly manner, with its entire personnel, on Jan. 28. Deliberations of Convention relative to administrative and parliamentary matters were resumed there, resulting in the adoption of the parliamentary system and certain agrarian reforms.

Complete military control has been obtained in the State of Guerrero and recognition secured from the forces of Michoacan, which were constantly engaged in hostilities with Obregon, who, meanwhile, had occupied the capital. Thirty-two schools were established, railways repaired, and other improvements effected.

Once the capital was evacuated, we re-occupied it on the 11th inst., amidst great enthusiasm, even on the part of those who had been indifferent to us. The inhuman conduct of Obregon was in great contrast to the correct behavior of our forces. The water system, damaged by Obregon, was promptly repaired; the city cleaned and provisions brought in. Schools and offices were opened with every guarantee, and business, closed for months, resumed operations. The suburban railway service was reopened, though yet deficient, as Obregoon took away the controllers. The public at once recovered confidence, and panic was altered to calmness and rejoicing.

Unfortunately, when the city was taken, an American, John B. McManus, was killed. Reparation in part was made by the payment of an indemnity of 160,000 pesos to the widow and children without, however, exonerating those persons accused of the crime.

President has nominated to the Convention the following for the Cabinet: Foreign Relations, Dias Lombardo; Treasury, Francisco Escudero; Interior, Francisco Lagos Chazaro; Justice, Manuel Mendez Lopez; Communications, Luis Garza Cardenas; Public Instructor, Valentine Gama; Public Works, Otillo Montano; Agriculture, Manuel Palafox, and War, General Francisco Pacheco. These will soon indicate their acceptance and the Convention will act.

The greatest harmony prevails between the forces of the North and South. General Zapata and his people are in favor of the Government. Upon the opening of communication with the North all Governors and Generals congratulated the President, pledging their allegiance. The Convention resolved to admit several delegates representing military chiefs, ratifying with applause the appointment of General Villa as Chief of Operations.

MONEY BROKERS ARRESTED.

Accused of Spreading False and Alarming Reports, Possibly of Evacuation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 31.—About 100 curbstone money changers and brokers were arrested this morning on a charge of spreading false and alarming reports. They were fined 500 pesos each, or in default were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Reports that the Villa-Zapata forces were preparing to evacuate Mexico City under pressure of General Obregon to the north have been received here. As each faction outlaws the money of the other, an impending change of authority would mean large profits for money brokers. Rumors of evacuation may have been the "false and alarming reports" referred to.

JAPANESE PUT TO DEATH?

Wealthy Merchant in Mexico Disappeared on Journey.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 31.—A. Sasaki, a Japanese merchant of Agua Prieta, who started for Colonia Morelos, Sonora, Monday, and disappeared, was reported today to have been captured by Mexican soldiers and executed.

Sasaki lived at Agua Prieta many years and was considered wealthy.

CAN'T AID URUMIAH.

Russia Regrets Inability to Relieve Imperiled Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—M. Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, notified Secretary Bryan today that the Russian Government was unable to send any troops at this time to the Persian border for the relief of American and foreign missionaries and refugees believed to be in danger of attack by Turkish troops and Kurds.

A few days ago the British and American Consuls at Tabriz asked a Russian General in Persia to send some of his troops for the protection of the missionaries in Urumiah. The General replied that he could not comply with the request without orders from Petrograd.

The Russian Ambassador informed Secretary Bryan that the Russian Government regretted that it was not able to send any relief for the missionaries. He explained that it was impossible to send a large force, and that a small force would be of no use.

KING READY TO STOP HIS USE OF LIQUOR

Continued from Page 1.

ing habits and also to win the confidence and friendship of the unwary.

"It is hardly necessary to add that the authorities are making every possible investigation."

WOMEN BUY MUCH LIQUOR.

Dependents of Men at Front Largely Responsible for Increase.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 1.—The Daily News publishes the following from a labor correspondent:

"In spite of the shallow charge that the workers do not realize the gravity of the national position, that they drink and idle while the empire is in peril, the view is carefully fostered in some quarters as an aid to conscription.

"Responsible trade union officials are with the men in the single effort to aid the Government, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer can show that drink is impending affairs, then they will approve whatever measures will stop the evil.

"The increase in the consumption of drink since the war began appears to be beyond dispute. The increase is largely in spirits. A fair proportion of the increased drink bill is spent by women whose men are at the front, and who lack companionship and circumstances which would tend to keep them in heart.

"The extra money spent in drink is to some extent a measure of the want of vitality to resist the gloom and strain of the war. For instance, many middle-aged men who are now attempting to put in full time on the bench again are easily depressed through overwork and the fact that their sons are at the front.

"What are hampering many English yards today are two things, in addition to drink—conservative methods and wasteful jealousy between the men and masters. Government control, with modern methods and some imaginative realization of the psychology of the working crowd—what is called sympathy—is the real remedy."

In an editorial article today on the King's letter to Chancellor Lloyd George on the drink question, The Daily Chronicle says:

"Attention will go specially to the last sentence, in which the King offers, should it be deemed advisable, to stop the consumption of alcoholic liquors at his own table and throughout the royal household. If a policy of prohibition were to be adopted, such an undertaking would be best possible to start with the King's example, and might well be followed by other leaders of public life—members of the Ministry, the Judges, the high clergy, and others.

"In a democratic country like ours there can be no question of enforcing abstinence only on working people. If prohibition comes, and it must be admitted that the wind is now blowing strongly in that direction, all classes must bow to it alike. The more voluntary it is, the likelier will it be to prove effective, and such volunteering must begin at the top."

SEND PIGS TO HINDENBURG.

East Prussian Porkers as Thank Offerings for His Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 31 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—East Prussian pigs as a present for Field Marshal von Hindenburg's armies are now the fashion in Germany. Each East Prussian village or hamlet is giving one fat pig as a thank offering for Hindenburg's victories.

The originator of this movement has received a letter of thanks from Frau Hindenburg.

GREEK WAR PARTY MAY WIN.

Ex-Premier Thinks Elections Will Result in Change of Policy.

PARIS, March 31.—Former Premier Venizelos of Greece, who has returned to Athens after a short rest, is said, according to the Havas Agency correspondent there, to have intimated to friends his belief that the coming elections would result in favor of his policy of intervention in the war.

Concerning concessions he obtained during his Ministry in regard to territorial claims of Bulgaria, M. Venizelos is quoted as saying:

"At the beginning of the war the demands of Bulgaria included not only Kavala but Vodena. These demands, which were supported by certain powers, assumed a serious character, but my line of policy was such that I succeeded in obtaining the withdrawal of this support from Bulgaria. Later I succeeded also in arranging that no cession of Serbian Macedonia should be made to Bulgaria."

Speaking of the participation of Greece in the war on the side of the Allies, urged by him, the former Premier said he believed that with her fleet and a division of her army Greece could have doubled her territory.

"After two wars we entered the sphere of world politics," he said, "and we need friends and allies. I formerly was accused of dreaming of a dictatorship, but all my acts have been a protest against this charge."

BULGARS WATCH AND WAIT.

Will Act if Country's Interests Are Endangered, Premier Says.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A report of an address by Prime Minister Radoslavoff at the close of the Bulgarian Assembly last Sunday received today at the Bulgarian Legation reiterates that Bulgaria's neutrality is being considered in connection with her best interests.

The Premier declared all the people of Bulgaria approved the efforts of the Government to safeguard the interests of the country except the Socialists, and in reply as to why no Balkan confederation had been created he said it was almost impossible to reconcile the respective interests of the Balkan peoples. He emphasized that the Bulgarian Government was continuing to observe strictest neutrality.

The Premier declared that when the moment arrived when Bulgaria's interests were endangered the Bulgarian people and Government would take a suitable resolution. In closing the Premier declared that if other political parties desired to court war he stood ready to yield his place to them.

SERBIAN CONDITIONS BETTER.

Foreign Aid Is Having Effect on Sanitary Situation.

ROME, March 30, via Paris, March 31.—Official reports received from Serbia state that the sanitary situation in that country has been much improved owing to the assistance received from friendly nations, including the United States. Medical supplies are badly needed, however, especially for the wounded.

The spirit of the Serbian army is said to be unbroken and the soldiers anxious for another opportunity to face the Austrians. The entire nation has bent its energies to making preparations for the next campaign.

Two hundred cannon captured from the Austrians are reported to have been added to the Serbian artillery, while the ammunition obtained from the same source is sufficient to last for several months' operations.

A FRENCH PENSION BILL.

Provides for Allowances to Those Disabled in the War.

PARIS, March 31.—A bill was proposed in the Chamber of Deputies today providing for the pensioning of those totally disabled in the war.

The proposal, which apparently had strong support, provides for the following pensions: Officers, two-thirds of their pay on active service; non-commissioned officers, 950 francs ($190) yearly; privates, 850 francs, ($170.)

If the bill is adopted, pensions and allowances will also be made to widows and orphans.

JAIL WOMEN PACIFISTS.

Mme. Schwimmer Says French Government Objected to Peace Talk.

Women of three of the belligerent nations with a number of Dutch women met in the interest of peace in Amsterdam recently, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer told the members of the Women's Peace Party at the meeting held in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon, "and a number of French women who attempted to join the meeting were intercepted by the French Government and thrown into prison," she asserted.

"I can absolutely vouch for this action of the French Government," said Mme. Schwimmer. "The women were about to leave Paris when they were arrested by gendarmes, thrown into jail and are now in solitary confinement. There were 5 English women, 4 German, 4 Belgian, and 23 Dutch women at the Amsterdam meeting."

Mme. Schwimmer said that the International Congress of Women to urge the belligerent nations to cease hostilities would meet at The Hague on April 28, 29, and 30. A number of members of the National Woman's Peace Party, prominent women of this country, will attend, going under the leadership of Jane Addams, the National Chairman. They will leave April 13 on one of the Holland-American Line steamers. A banquet will be tendered Miss Addams in New York previous to her sailing. Mrs. Frank Cothren is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

"There are myriads of people in the countries which are at war who are looking for peace—they never wanted war," said Mme. Schwimmer. "Constant proof of this is reaching us from Germany and France, as well as from parts of England. Many dare not and many cannot speak. We hear through the press of the different countries that the people are unanimous for war, but those who have the privilege of speaking are those who are with the Government. They can speak loudest, and they alone can be heard. Relief is being poured out most generously by America, but it cannot meet a want so colossal or touch the worst ills. A strong lead for peace is needed. We want to call a truce and save thousands of human lives and we will receive the blessings of thousands of wives and mothers."

August Schvan, who has been Secretary of the Swedish Legation at Petrograd, was the speaker of the afternoon. Mrs. Amos Pinchot presided and announced a public meeting of the Peace Society, to be held Sunday evening, April 11, at Carnegie Hall, with Mrs. Marion Wentworth, Mme. Alla Nazimova, and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence as speakers.

Cut in Postage to British Colonies.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday a cut in the postage rate from 5 to 2 cents an ounce on letters addressed to the British colonies of Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, including Antigua, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Dominica and Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands.

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Our Millinery Selections have been augmented with the *very newest Parisian styles* and our forces enlarged, so that the *Easter Hat* may be ready at the appointed time.

During the few days which remain between now and Easter, we would ask our patrons to shop as early as possible, to assist us in the service we aim to render

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CANNING BILL PASSES IN UPROAR

Gets Just 76 Votes in Assembly and Democrats Question of the Count.

THEY FIGHT TO RECONSIDER

Minority Leader Declares Honor of Lower House Is at Stake.

FEARS FOR FACTORY LAWS

Asserts Bill Is the Entering Wedge and Denounces It as a Menace to Womanhood.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Assembly by an announced vote of 76 to 59 this afternoon passed the Bewley bill, permitting canning factories to employ women and children seventy-two hours a week, instead of sixty hours, the limit under the existing law. The Democrats, however, disputed the vote and will endeavor to have it reconsidered tomorrow. It takes just seventy-six votes to pass a bill in the Assembly. When Clerk Hammond had completed the roll call there were seventy-two votes for the bill.

Instantly there was a wild scramble into the well of the House.

Assemblyman Frank B. Thorn of Erie, temporarily in the chair, wielded the gavel in vain. Up-State men rushed about importuning New York City Republicans to support the measure. Some one led Assemblyman Henry A. Murphy, Republican, of Suffolk, to the desk, where he shifted his vote from "No" to "Aye." Assemblyman J. B. Fuller, Republican, of Oneida, was most active in the hunt for votes.

Assemblyman W. S. Coffey, Republican, of Westchester, was brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms. "Put Coffey down in the affirmative," shouted several members to the Clerk. Mr. Hammond caught Coffey's eye and refused. Mr. Coffey did not vote at all.

"Where's the Speaker? Find the Speaker," several members shouted, and some one went after him. Just as the Speaker walked to his desk Assemblyman Thorn called for the vote.

"Ayes 76, Noes 59,00 said the Clerk.

Minority Leader Smith sprang to his feet as the vote was announced and said:

"This is the entering wedge. If you Republicans stay in power long enough you'll tear down the whole law that protects New York's most valuable asset—its womanhood. We on the Factory Commission knew what your canners were doing and we had these laws enacted to stop it, and not only the people of this Commonwealth, but the whole nation applauded our action in stopping canneries from working women 120 hours a week.

"But you've got to do something to get back to making your 21 per cent. You have the votes and you are going to do it.

Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman defended the measure by declaring that the legislation forced upon the State by the Factory Investigating Commission was a mistake from the outset. The Assembly then took up a second Bewley measure, which would allow canners to employ women and children until midnight. The present limit is 10 o'clock.

"All you need is this bill to make you slave drivers," shouted Mr. Smith. "Its passage means you can work women from 6 in the morning to midnight. Will humanity and civilization stand that? It's too much."

Mr. Smith's denunciation apparently had some effect on the Republicans, and the best vote they could muster for the midnight measure was 66 to 67. And it, therefore, was lost.

A third Bewley bill then appeared. It permitted canners to employ women and children on Sundays.

"There is," shouted Mr. Smith, "a commandment which says, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' and there isn't any clause in it which excepts a canning factory. Are you ready to improve on the handwork of God Almighty?"

The roll call showed 58 votes for the bill and 70 against. While the vote was being taken on the last Bewley bill, complaints were made to the minority leader about the way the 76 votes were obtained for the first bill.

In response to these complaints Mr. Smith again took the floor.

"There are doubts in the minds of members of this body," he said, "about the vote on the first Bewley bill. The honor of the Assembly is at stake, and we should clear our name from the suspicion that a measure has fraudulently passed this house. I do not meon to impugn the men at the desk who are my personal friends, but I move that the vote by which the first Bewley bill was passed be reconsidered. If you have the votes you can pass it again and our record will be clean."

Mr. Hinman then made the point that some of the Republicans had left the chamber and that he would be at a disadvantage. He consented that a motion to recall the bill be the first business tomorrow morning. The Republican plan is to marshal enough votes to insure the passage of the bill, in which event they will consent to a reconsideration of the vote.

FIELDER FOR BOND ISSUE.

Governor Approves Republican Plan to Meet State Deficit.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—Gov. Fielder today approved the plan of the Republican members of the Legislature to meet the deficit in the State's finances by a bond issue, instead of by direct tax. If the plan is carried out the issue will probably be for $5,000,000.

President Edge of the Senate had a conference with the Governor, and they agreed that the proposition was both wise and logical. The Governor said he saw no reason why posterity should not help pay for some of the benefits that will accrue to it.

The Senate, at its morning session, killed the bill introduced by Assemblyman Dalrymple of Passaic to repeal the Hennessy preferential primary act. Salem, Ocean City, Trenton and the other municipalities that will elect boards of commissioners this Spring under the Commission Government act will therefore have their elections on May 11. Had the repealer passed, a primary election would have been necessary on April 13.

The Senate started to pass the branch bank repealer over the Governor's veto, but action was postponed after 9 members had voted for the repealer and 8 against.

The Senate finally passed the State Constabulary bill, for which there were not enough votes yesterday. The house killed the Anti-Injunction Labor bill and the bill increasing the salary of the Cape May County Prosecutor.

Dr. Lyding Weds Miss Brandsema.

The wedding of Miss Julia L. Brandsema, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brandsema of Brantwood, L. I., to Dr. H. W Lyding, took place at 8 o'clock last night, at the latter's residence, 250 West Fifteenth Street. The Rev. John W. Lissenden of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church performed the ceremony. Miss Flora Brandsema attended her sister, and Charles P. Lyding acted as best man for his brother.

AFTER KINGSBURY'S SCALP.

Assembly Adopts Motion for Investigation of Randall's Island.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The ousting of Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of New York City is aimed at in a concurrent resolution which was introduced in both houses and passed in the Assembly today. Minority Leaders Robert F. Wagner of the Senate and Alfred E. Smith of the Assembly are sponsors for the resolution, which provides for an investigation by the State Board of Charities of conditions at the children's schools and hospitals on Randall's Island.

Though the resolution has not been adopted in the upper house, it was announced this afternoon that the investigation would be begun tomorrow, and that it would be conducted by a subcommittee of the Board of Charities, composed of William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the board; Dr. Stephen Smith of New York, and Dr. J. Richard Kevin of Brooklyn. Attorney General Woodbury has assigned Deputy Attorney General Obermeyer to act as counsel.

It is understood here that the inquiry is the outcome of the charges filed against Mary C. Dunphy, Superintendent of Schools and Hospitals on Randall's Island. The Board of Charities already possesses ample powers of investigation under the general poor law, and the aid of the Legislature was sought merely because after the investigation there may be need of legislative action for the reorganization of the Charities Department in New York City.

HARRIMAN ON FAIR BOARD.

Governor Selects Late Financier's Son for State Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The nomination of E. Averill Harriman, a son of the late E. H. Harriman as a member of the State Fair Commission, was sent to the Senate today by Gov. Whitman. If the nomination is confirmed, as it doubtless will be, Mr. Harriman will draw $3,000 in annual salary. Mr. Harriman is a scientific farmer at Arden Farms, Orange County. His term will run two years.

The other four places on the commission for which nominations also were made will be filled by men who have been actively associated with county fairs. Charles A. Wieting of Schoharie County was reappointed for a term of five years; Edward B. Long of Westchester will serve four years; Calvin J. Huson, who resigned recently as State Commissioner of Agriculture, was appointed for a three-year term; ex-Assemblyman Frederick B. Parker of Batavia was appointed for the one-year term. All, with the exception of Mr. Huson, are Republicans.

Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck is Chairman of the commission. Commissioner of Agriculture Charles S. Wilson is an ex-officio member. The nomination of Commissioner Wilson was confirmed today by unanimous vote.

SIGNS THE CENSUS BILL.

Governor Admits It's Bad but Pleads Necessity of Prompt Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—Ignoring the protest, lodged with him by the Civil Service Reform Association against approval of the Census Bill, which gives the Secretary of State unlimited power to fill without examination the important places in connection with the approaching State census, Governor Whitman today signed that bill.

The Governor in his inaugural address and his annual message to the Legislature inveighed against the abuse of the civil service law by his Democratic predecessors and pledged his administration to observance of its provision. His action today therefore came as a shock to many believers in that doctrine, especially as the Governor in a memorandum, filed with the approved bill, said that it was "objectionable" and its provisions "contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and the principles underlying the civil service law."

The Governor added that the necessity for immediate action prompted approval of the measure.

PROHIBITION BILL KILLED.

Assembly Dodges the Issue of a State-Wide Referendum.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Fish bill providing for a State-wide referendum on prohibition, was killed in the Assembly today, when, by a vote of 54 to 48, the young Progressive leader lost a motion to discharge the Excise Committee from further consideration of the measure. It takes 76 votes to discharge the committee. The committee had refused to report the bill again. It was reported week before last, and recommitted by a rising vote on Friday, when the attendance was small. Many up-State men refused to go on record today.

Assemblyman Burr of Kings was the only Democrat who voted affirmatively with Hamilton Fish, Jr. Twenty Republicans voted with a majority of the Democrats to hold the bill in committee.

VOTE HAYWARD IN, ASSAIL WHITMAN

Continued from Page 1.

compel attention. He pointed out that Colonel Hayward had not been selected by the committee as its counsel, but had been picked by an outsider—Gov. Whitman.

"One of the worst things Colonel Hayward did," said Senator Foley, "was to bring contempt and ridicule on all regulation of public service corporations by bringing tawdry charges against the Commissioners in the First District. He has permitted unfair criticism of their work to remain without correction on the record of the investigation. The members of the committee know that Colonel Hayward drew false charges against the Commissioners, and that to make a Roman holiday he stood up with a book in front of him and asked questions tending to show on their part technical lack of knowledge in matters which their counsel was paid to know all about.

"They are trying to build a halo about this Western hero. But this performance is like Mexican politics—they murder a Madero to set up a Huerta. There is a rule in law that the murderer cannot inherit from his victim. That rule is being violated here today."

Senator Thompson of Niagara, Chairman of the Investingating Committee, met the charge that Colonel Hayward was a "carpet bagger" with the declaration that his grandfather was a New Yorker who sat in the Legislature and his father fought through the civil war in a New York regiment.

Senator Brown said that the Democrats had packed the Public Service Commissions with inferior men for political reasons, and that it was high time a change was made and the commissions restored to the respect in which the commissions appointed by Gov. Hughes were held. Commissioner Maltbie was a Hughes appointee.

Gov. Whitman signed Colonel Hayward's commission this afternoon, and the Colonel will replace Commissioner Maltbie tomorrow.

"Any significance in the Colonel taking hold on April 1?" asked one of Gov. Whitman's callers.

"No, it's merely an unfortunate coincidence of dates," replied the Governor with a laugh. "You may recall that Commissioners were before me for a hearing on March 25."

It was announced tonight that Frank B. Gilbert, former head of the Law Division of the Department of Education, had been appointed legal advisor to Gov. Whitman to succeed Colonel Hayward. Colonel Hayward's place as counsel for the Thompson Investigating Committee has been taken by First Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis. Mr. Lewis is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee.

In a statement made public tonight Col. Hayward said:

"I shall devote myself absolutely and exclusively to the prompt, fair, and vigorous enforcement of the public service law as it was originally nitended and try to secure for the people of New York City decent and adequate service by public service corporations. As far as I am concerned, there will be no politics directly or indirectly in the Public Service Commission."

"The recent investigation established certain standards in the public mind for which I, perhaps, am largely responsible. I shall be glad to be judged hereafter by those standards."

TO FORCE GAG RULE IN STATE SENATE

Republican Caucus, Defying Democratic Threats, Determines to Break Precedent.

COMPENSATION BILL PASSES

Assembly Adopts Advance Payment Measure—Minority Leader Assails "Stupidity" of the Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—A caucus of Republican Senators tonight decided to put a gag rule on the Democrats for the rest of the session. The caucus appointed a committee made up of Senators Henry M. Sage, Charles D. Newton, Ogden L. Mills, and J. Henry Walters to determine upon the most feasible plan to control the minority. The committee was instructed to consider the advisability of adopting the rule of the Assembly which authorized a motion for the previous question at any stage of a debate. With a safe working majority this rule would enable President pro tem Elon R. Brown to end speeches by Democrats at any time.

The adoption by the Senate of the Assembly rule would be unprecedented in the history of the Legislature. The alternative before the committees is to recommend the adoption of a rule limiting debate on all questions. The time limit, if this course is followed, probably will be five minutes.

The committee was instructed to report tomorrow, and it is expected that its recommendations will be adopted and put into effect immediately. The Caucus Rules Committee was named tonight without regard to the fact that the Senate has a regular Rules Committee. To make the enforcement of the gag rule doubly sure the caucus named Senator Jones of Chenango as assistant to Whip Archie D. Sanders.

The Republican Senators planned to adopt the gag rule this afternoon, and it was only the Democratic threats of reprisal in the form of a filibuster that caused them to delay action. A resolution was presented by Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, who of late has acted as chief lieutenant for Leader Brown. It provided for a permanent cloture rule limiting debate on all measures to five minutes.

"This is a most extraordinary corrollary to the Ripper bills and other like measures still held in the background," shouted Minority Leader Wagner. "You have humiliated us with special rules because some of us were independent enough to speak our minds about your gag rule and your one-man power, and now we are to be stifled and our mouths shut until the end of the session through this resolution. You have done enough to arouse public indignation through your acts here, but you are doing more by depriving the minority of its opportunity to discuss legislation and let the public know what is going on. If that is the way I am going to be shut off I warn you that you are bringing upon yourselves a continuous filibuster from now until the session ends."

"We want to economize time," explained Senator Brown.

While the flood of oratory was at its height, Senator Brown beckoned to Senator Walters. They engaged in whispered conversation for a few moments, and then Senator Walters withdrew his resolution.

The Assembly was the scene of a bitter fight today when the amended Thorn bill, a companion measure to the bill providing for the direct settlement of compensation claims, came over from the Senate for concurrence. The Senate passed the bill yesterday in deference to a demand from the Governor. The direct settlement bill is before him for his approval and probably will be signed tomorrow.

In his most acrimonious speech of the session Alfred E. Smith minority leader of the Assembly, attacked the Governor when the Thorn bill was presented. The bill was accompanied by an emergency message from the Executive Chamber. Mr. Smith accused the Governor of not having the courage of his convictions, of abusing the privileges of his office, and of putting millions annually into the pockets of the casualty insurance companies.

"This is the last act in the most monumental piece of legislative stupidity I have seen in the 12 years I have been on this floor," he asserted. "This is the third time there has been read here an emergency message from the Governor certifying the necessity for the immediate passage of this direct settlement business. When the Governor sent the Macdonald measure he gave evidence of his sincerity in certifying to the immediate necessity of it by calling for a hearing seven days later.

"The Governor has taken nine days to think it over. Today we are getting nine minutes. The Governor waits nine days to act and insults the intelligence of the Legislature by again certifying to the necessity for immediate passage of a bill to fool the public into believing he is protecting the working man.

"What was the influence that paralyzed the Governor's arm when he reached for his pen on Monday night to veto the Macdonald bill after he had been convinced that it was a wicked measure? This measure today means he is trying to cover up. You are trying to cover up, and it is to the shame of this great State of New York that an Administration has to take such disgraceful steps.

"And for whom are you of the majority and the Governor doing all this? Who wants the bill? Do the manufacturers want it? No! Does the workingman want it? No. Does the Legislature want it? No. And if it hadn't been for old King Caucus you could never have passed it. Does the Compensation Committee want it? No. Then, what other interested party is there? The casualty company? That's who you are working for.

"This Thorn bill, which provides that the employer must make advance payments on awards to the injured workman caps the climax. It cinches the job for the casualty companies. It gives them the final club they need. They can now force the direct settlement. The agent can shake the long green before the widow or suffering laborer and tell them if they sign away their rights they can get so much; if they wait they can take their chance on getting something months hence. That carries us back to the good old days when there was no compensation law. Be honest and repeal the whole law and stop faking.

"You and your Governor have ruined the compensation law. You have gone the limit for the casualty companies. The people's case is lost."

While Mr. Smith was complaining that the Assemblymen had had no chance to examine the amended Thorn bill, Speaker Sweet sent a page to search through the House for a copy of the bill for himself.

Assemblyman Thorn, the author of the bill, then took the floor.

"I am the author of this bill, I suppose," he said, "for my name was on it, but I never knew I was the author of anything like this." Mr. Thorn concluded by saying he would support the amended bill.

The bill was then put to vote and was passed, 81 to 52. Seven Republicans voted with the Democrats. They were Messrs. Ahern, Green, Graves, Milligan, Perlman, Sullivan, and Wood. The Progressives, Fish and Steinberg, voted against the measure.

Assemblyman John Leo Sullivan, who charged that corrupt influences obtained the passage of the Direct Settlement bill, repeated his charges today.

"I stand squarely on what I have said about these bills," he asserted. "I have never retracted my charges. I simply dissipated a false story in regard to what I was alleged to have said. I warn any Republican colleagues that Banquo's ghost will not down."

CITY ASKS HEARING ON BILLS

Administration Anxious About Those Effecting Direct Tax.

Mayor Mitchel sent a telegram yesterday to State Senator Henry M. Gage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, asking, on behalf of the city, for a hearing on the bill appropriating money for canal construction, and on the Highway Repair Bill, as well as on other appropriation measures which may effect the imposition of a direct State tax.

"Anybody can judge for himself just how a business proposition similar to the Barge Canal, in which $95,000,000 has already been actually spent and is drawing interest, had best be handled," said Controller Prendergast yesterday when asked about the bill passed by the Assembly appropriating $4,000,000 for barge canal purposes. "The only possible way in which this work can be financed is through direct appropriations, such as is now proposed, or securing authority to issue bonds to cover the expenditure through a referendum.

"The State Engineer has told me that because of the advanced stage of the contracts in force and because of a large amount of retained percentages due on contracts completed, the whole amount of approximately $9,700,000 obligations would have to be met on or before the first of February next year, and that a very large percentage of this total would have to be paid out before the end of the present year."

APPROVES ADVANCES TO INJURED LABOR

Chairman Dowling of Compensation Board Considers Plan a Merciful One.

OPPOSES DIRECT DEALING

Says Check Should Be Placed on Casualty Companies—Calls Their Charges Exorbitant.

Robert E. Dowling, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, talked yesterday about the bill permitting advance payments to workmen who have been injured; about the measure permitting the casualty companies to settle in full with the injured workmen or their families in case of death, and incidentally indicated a way by which Gov. Whitman might save to the tax payers of the State $900,000.

"We favor advance payments made by employers to injured workmen," he said, "because we realize that the lack of money in the case of sickness or distress adds greatly to the burden of sorrow. But we are of the opinion that the commission should not be compelled to shoulder responsibility without having any authority.

"Under the present working of the law claims must be laid directly before the commission, which investigates them and proceeds in the full light of facts. But under the provisions of the bill now permitting advance payments the commission must place its O. K. on these payments, and to protect itself it must make an investigation, not within its own doors, but must journey forth to the homes of the applicants.

"There has been much talk about the expense of the commission, and while I know that this comes mainly from the casualty companies, some heed must be paid to it. If we are to be forced to accept responsibility for indorsing advance payments and see that the money so advanced is deducted from claims allowed, we ought to be relieved from bearing the full burden of responsibility in case of fraud. An amendment to the bill making it more equitable should be made. In the meantime we are ready and willing to do what we can to make the lot of the workingman as safe and comfortable as possible.

Opposed to Settlements.

"So far as the matter of permitting the casualty companies to settle with injured workmen or with the families of workmen who have been killed is concerned, we are decidedly opposed to it. In nine cases out of ten it will be the poverty and not the will of the beneficiary that will yield to the urging for a settlement in full. The family of a stricken workman, or of the family of one who has been killed, are filled with woe. The blackest poverty may face them. The honest necessaries of life may be lacking and under stress of these evils a settlement might be made. A few hundred dollars would be accepted if they came immediately and thousands of more tardy dollars sacrificed. We are opposed to the bill and hope the Governor will not approve it.

"Let me give you one incident to illustrate what I mean. A man working in a sugar factory strained his back lifting a 325-pound barrel of sugar. He was taken to the hospital, and the physicians thought he would be able to go to work again within two weeks. This set him outside of the compensation law. He was entitled to nothing. He left the hospital and returned to work. A few days later he was back in the hospital undergoing an operation for rupture. He died. Now, suppose the law permitted a settlement with him. A few dollars would have saved the casualty companies a large expense, but it would have left the family of the dead man penniless.

"This compensation law is a new thing; the people have not yet grasped the bigness or the beneficence of it. I question if more than a dozen members of the Legislature are entirely familiar with its provisions, or what it means to the happiness and comfort of the men and workers of the State who work hard for their living every day of their lives."

Mr. Dowling said that the cry of expense was a foolish cry, for the reason that there should be no expense at all. On the other hand, he was sure that all the people of the State would be benefited by the law. Speaking of the Albany cry of expense Mr. Dowling said:

"The Governor wants to give the people an economical administration, and I am sure he would be glad to save the taxpayers a useless outlay of nearly a million dollars. Now, the compensation law says that after the commission has been at work long enough so that its annual budget may become fixed the expense of the commission shall be transferred from the State to the casualty companies. The time set for arriving at this fixed expense was July 1, 1917. We know what part of the expense ought to be borne by the casualty companies. It is just $600,000 a year. Then why not set forward the date to July 1, 1915, and let this expense fall upon the companies, thus saving the taxpayers eighteen months of expenditures, or just $900,000.

"I think this ought to be done for two very good reasons. One reason is that the premiums charged by the companies are exorbitant, and that the business they get from employers is compulsory business. The companies do not have to hustle for it. It comes to their doors, and even knocks for permission to come in. So the opportunity for saving $900,000 rests in the Governor's palm. I hope he takes advantage of it. A simple amendment to the law would transfer this large expense from the State to the fat casualty companies.

Commenting generally on the compensation law, Mr. Dowling said:

"Up to last Saturday night 32,037 claims had been actually presented to the commission. Of these 2,072 were denied for various reasons, one of the reasons being that the claims were bogus. The average cost of each claim for death is $4,250.

"There have been more than 600 of these death claims, two-thirds of them representing dependents of the deceased. The average cost of ordinary disability is $34.33. The loss of an arm involves an average payment of $2,157, for an eye $1,246; for a foot $1,716, and for a hand $1,509.

"There are pending now only 651 claims that have not been acted upon. During August and September business began to pick up and the number of accidents naturally increased. The European war made things dull, and the number of accidents were at a minimum. The rise in the number of accidents is a pretty sure barometer to tell whether business is brisk or dull.

"We estimate that there will be about 300,000 accidents a year with the result that there will be about 100 claims presented to the commission every day. It is my opinion that the casualty companies, judging from the great amount of business the law has made for them, are charging $500,000 a year more than they should."

John Mitchell's Views.

John Mitchell of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission said yesterday that the compensation measure providing that employers could make advance payments to injured employes before the employes were enabled to receive any of the payments awarded them by the commission seemed to resemble one of the recommendations of the commission.

"I don't know the text of the last bill pupt through the Senate at Albany," he said, "and I am not in a position to say just what its effect will be. The measure that we formally urged was the following:

"'Employers and insurance carriers may make, in advance of an award, advance payments to the injured employe or, in the case of deaths, to his dependents, and such payments shall be credited upon the award of compensation made by the commission pursuant to this chapter. In case of such advance payments, a statement of the same shall be reduced to writing signed by the employe or, in case of death, by his two dependents and by the insurance carrier or the employer (as the case may be) and shall be promptly filed by the commission.'

"This provision, or a similar one, would enable an employer to advance money to an employe who was destitute and needed money immediately after he was hurt. We are now abreast of the work of the Commission, but the law provides that two weeks shall pass before an injured employe files his statement and it may be a week or more after that before he gets his money. As a rule, a workman has some wages coming to him and is not destitute when he is injured, but in a great many cases where the man's injuries make it certain that he will receive compensation and his need of money will become pressing before he receives any payment on his award, he could obtain an advance from his employer. Many large employers have favored such a measure and it ought to make for better relations between employer and employe.

"But this will have very little effect on cases in dispute. The dispute is often over the question where the employe belongs to the class which is entitled to compensation, and in such a case it is certain that no employer will risk his money in advance payments. In most other cases it is unlikely that the employer will advance any money.

"I regard the Direct Settlement bill as one tending to bring back the evils which the existing act removed. It will make the amount of compensation in most cases a matter to be determined by bargaining between the injured man and the employer or his representative. Apart from the discord which attends all bargaining, there is the disadvantage that the weaker party cannot make a fair bargain with the stronger one.

"I know that the commission is to supervise such settlements, according to the Direct Settlement act. Practically we cannot do that. We do not know what goes on between the employe and the man who settles with him. The case is not heard before the commission, as it is under the present law, and we would have no method of determining the justice of the settlement in the great majority of cases."

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The Complete Exhibit of Men's Spring Clothing

GIMBEL Preparations Reach Their Climax With Easter But Four Days Away

"Well staged!" you say, when the play rolls on smoothly without a hitch or a lack to mar its perfect production.

"Well staged!" you will also say of this GIMBEL gathering of Spring Clothing, upon which we have expended much effort to assure a presentation that shall be complete.

For it is a remarkably well-balanced collection, embracing the best in every grade of clothing, from medium-priced to the finest it is possible to make. Extremely varied, but always correct in style—Clothing it is SAFE to buy, and satisfactory to wear.

Clothing, in short, of the type which has built this GIMBEL business to one of the greatest in New York in little more than four years.

Men's Sack Suits, $15 to $45
In particular, a group of Men's ¼ silk-lined, Spring Suits, at $32.

Men's Spring Overcoats, $15 to $40

Men's London-Made Spring Overcoats, $25 to $50

Men's Chesterfield Overcoats, $37.50
A very handsome model, braid bound, and silk-lined.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, $25 to $45

Clothing requiring alterations, if bought today or Friday, will be delivered by Saturday evening.

A Special Easter Offering of Men's $25 Suits and Overcoats at $17.50

All in brand new Spring styles. The Suits in youthful and conservative models, with patch or plain pockets, in plain and fancy fabrics.

The Overcoats include Chesterfield models, silk-lined; also loose-fitting Overcoats in knitted fabrics, tweed and cheviot; and loose or form-fitting Tan Covert Coats.

Boys' First Long-Trouser Suits Special at $12.50 and $15

Styles, which, though youthful, are manly, and will please the boys who get them for Easter. Blue serges, and handsome mixtures. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
Fourth Floor

Sale of 7200 Men's Unusual Easter Scarfs, at 28c

Over 400 distinct styles, patterns and colors, all in an amply-cut, four-in-hand shape.

Plain colors *Stripes* *Figures* *Dots* *Brocades*

Some of the most dashing combinations you ever saw.

A great many stylish black-and-white effects, and some fine Easter grays. Smart Foulards in polka dotted and figured effects for Spring wear.

The great saving comes from buying short ends of Spring, 1915, silks, and selling the Neckties at a close profit.

28c each—buy them by the half dozen!
Main Floor

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Today and Continuing Until Easter

Sale of Men's Finest Silk Shirts

New Groups Being Added Daily to Keep Assortments Large and Complete.

(Sleeves altered to correct length free of charge)

PEAU DE CHINE HEAVY SILK SHIRTS—	*Value $7.00*	4.95
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FINEST SATIN STRIPED SILK SHIRTS—	*Value $5.00*	3.45
WHITE SILK SHIRTS, PLAIN OR SELF FIGURED—	*Value $4.50*	2.95
FANCY SATIN FACED TWILLED SILK SHIRTS—	*Value $4.50*	2.95

Other New Spring Shirts on Sale

FANCY SILK STRIPED FLANNEL Sport Shirts—	*Value $3.00*	1.95
HALF SILK AND COTTON MIXED Negligee Shirts—	*Value $3.00*	1.95
SILK FINISHED FANCY MERCERIZED Soft Shirts—	*Value $2.50*	1.45
MERCERIZED CREPE Shirts with silk stripes—	*Value $2.00*	1.45
WHITE CHEVIOT, collar on Shirts. Long sleeves—	*Value $1.45*	1.15
SPORT SHIRTS—White cheviot. Sailor collar. Half sleeves—	*Value $1.45*	1.15
PLEATED SHIRTS WITH STIFF CUFFS—Just received an invoice of the very newest fabrics and patterns in white and fancy designs.		1.50, 2.00, 2.50

Two Specials in
Men's Silk Hose

Heavy Thread Silk Half Hose—Full fashioned, perfect fitting and serviceable grades. Plain black. *Special* 1.00

Light Thread Silk Half Hose—Strong and firmly knitted sox with double soles and splicings where the wear comes. *Special* 50c

A Large Assortment of
Men's Easter Neckwear

Consisting of plain and fancy Silk Four-in-hands, direct copies of the most rare Imported Spring Novelties; also smart plain poplin Ties in Easter colorings; the new popular bright striped silks and lustrous corded poplins, mostly $1.00 values.

Are Now on Special Sale
At 50c Each

Men's Pure Irish
Linen Handkerchiefs

Of superior quality, with ¼ and ½ inch hem.
Regularly $2.75 dozen.
Special at 1.95

Men's Smart New
Walking Sticks

An assortment of the newest and best Imported and American-made Canes, in correct styles. Moderately priced at
1.00, 1.50, 2.00 to 5.00

Broadway & 19th Street

MRS. NOLKER'S TALE OF BAG AND 'BABY'

Explains on Stand Her Reasons for Saying Miss Albertine Marlow Took Her $1,000.

UPSETS DIGNITY OF COURT

Makes an Irrepressible Witness, Interrupting Judge and Lawyers in Spite of Rebukes.

Mrs. Pearl Elizabeth Hyman Nolker, wife of Robert Nolker, President of the St. Louis Aero Club, took the stand before Justice Mayo in the Children's Court yesterday afternoon and told the story of the loss of $1,000 in bills from her gold mesh bag on Saturday last, with the theft of which her youthful friend, Albertine Marlow, of 204 West Fifty-fifth Street, is charged. Mrs. Nolker was on the stand for the greater part of the afternoon. Her cross-examination will be continued tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

She proved to be an irrepressible witness, interrupting the attorneys and the Judge and begging her lawyer to withdraw his objections to questions that she wanted to answer, interrupting Edmund Burke, the other witness, to correct his statements, and in general comporting herself so that Justice Mayo finally told her: "Madam, you will have to behave yourself."

The defendant, who looked to be 18 or 19 years old, was accompanied to court by her father and mother. Her attorneys were Chester H. Lane and James A. Turley, with offices in the Woolworth Building. Mr. Turley conducted the examination. The complainant was represented by Isidor J. Kresel of Jerome, Rand & Kresel. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Mabel Hyman Teasdale, who lives with her at 57 West Fifty-seventh Street, and by Miss Bernice Ballard, a friend.

Story of Missing Money.

Mrs. Nolker on taking the stand told of the events last Saturday preceding the alleged loss of the $1,000. Miss Marlow, to whom the complainant referred as "the little girl," and whom she said she had been accustomed to address as "Baby," came to her studio. (Mrs. Nolker is a music student under Mme. Sembrich), stayed for lunch with a party of friends, and then went to various shops with her, finishing at the hairdressing establishment of Anton Schart at 907 Seventh Avenue. The two had their hair shampooed, and Mrs. Nolker said she gave Miss Marlow the money for her fee and rebuked her when she gave a 25-cent tip; "for," she said, "I'm trying to teach the little girl principles." Mrs. Nolker recovered the money from the secretary and then went to the chiropodist's room.

Beside her on a chair she laid the gold mesh bag, in one compartment of which she had some small bills and in another ten $100 bills. Presently the girl came in, kissed her, and tried to make up the quarrel. She exchanged hats with Mrs. Nolker and left the room. A few minutes later she returned, and Mrs. Nolker noticed the absence of her bag; whereupon, she said, the girl went out into the next room and brought it back, but the money was gone. Then Mrs. Nolker became nervous, screamed, and demanded that everybody be searched.

"I searched the girls, and they searched me," she said, "but Baby wasn't searched."

Mrs. Nolker went home and after consultation with the police hid a detective in her bedroom closet while she talked to the "little girl."

At this point in the testimony Justice Mayo asked the witness to speak louder.

"I can't," she said. "This is very serious. I have a heart."

She told of her questions to Miss Marlow which met with no response satisfactory to her, and told of the girl's arrest on Monday night.

Miss Marlow's Winning Way.

Then she related how she had first met the Marlows, mother and daughter, at the Hotel Cecilia, Paris, in the Summer of 1913. She had befriended them there, she said, had bought clothes for both and had taught the girl grammar and French. Mrs. Nolker said the girl had run after her, both then and when she returned to the United States, and had made herself burdensome, but on other occasions she spoke of the affection between them.

"She had a sweet way," Mrs. Nolker explained, "that wins me right over."

She denied that the defendant had ever exchanged hats with her in Paris.

"In the first place, she never had a hat," said Mrs. Nolker. "And why should I, a woman of"—a perceptible pause—"nearly thirty change hats with a girl of thirteen or fourteen?"

She denied that she was accustomed to take the girl to restaurants or to introduce her to her friends, and said that eventually she became "sick and tired" of giving the girl French lessons.

"She'd bring me all her fox trot and turkey trot steps," said Mrs. Nolker, "and I'd ask her, 'Baby, where did you get them?'"

Then the witness told of the extreme care she took of her gold mesh bag, in which she carried all her money. The bag is always under the mattress while Mrs. Nolker is asleep, and in the daytime it is either locked in her trunk or "clutched right in my hand like this," she said, as she gave an illustration of the action.

"I am afraid of fire," she explained, "so my money is always with me."

On Money Bag's Trail.

When Mr. Turley, in cross-examination, asked the witness where the bag was at certain times, she responded that it must have been in her hand, because it was always there. Nevertheless, it was established that at the apartments of Edmund Burke in the Hotel Wellington, on the night before the alleged robbery, the money was taken out and counted at a gathering consisting of Mrs. Nolker, Miss Marietta Dwyer, Mr. Burke, an opera singer named Chicolini, and Dr. Thomas Cotton of Montreal.

Thereupon Mr. Burke, who is also a singer and referred to the complainant as "Mme." Nolker, was brought to the stand to tell of the counting of the money. He said there were nine one-hundred-dollar bills and two fifty-dollar bills.

"There were ten one-hundred-dollar bills," interjected Mrs. Nolker.

Justice Mayo rapped for order, and Mr. Kresel expostulated in a whisper with Mrs. Nolker.

"You mustn't do that," he cautioned her.

"I know," she said, "but he's my witness, isn't he?"

Then the cross-examination of Mrs. Nolker was resumed. Mr. Turley questioned her vigorously, and she told the Court:

"I could finish if he didn't scream at me so. He sounds kind of dangerous."

It was brought out that on the way to the hairdresser's on Saturday afternoon Mrs. Nolker had stopped at one or two places where the purse was out of her hand for a time. Further evidence was given that before she set out that afternoon there had been a dancing party in her apartment in which the participants were Mrs. Nolker, her sister, "Baby," Mr. Chicolini, Supreme Court Justice Peter J. Hendrick, and Chester Norton. Mrs. Nolker admitted she didn't know where the purse was while she was dancing.

"But I always had my eye on it," she asserted.

Besides the dancing, said Mrs. Nolker, the party indulged in serious conversation, and then went out for lunch. After that she visited the shops on Fifth Avenue and the hairdresser. It was brought out that she had not recounted the money after Friday night.

Mrs. Nolker was on the stand for nearly three hours, and Mr. Turley intimated that he was far from through with his cross-examination.

THREAT IN 'RIPPER' MURDER.

Mrs. Cohn, Mother of Slain Girl, Gets Two More Letters.

Another threatening letter was received yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth Cohn, mother of little Leonore Cohn, victim of a "ripper" murder, at her home, 352 Third Avenue. The letter stated that the writer knew of the crime, had been implicated in it, and promised to give valuable information on the receipt of $100. The money was to be left in a Harlem saloon.

Rambling threats of what would be done if the money was not forthcoming concluded the letter. On the reverse of the sheet were a skull and crossbones, a black hand, and a dagger. The police would not tell where the letter was mailed. It was turned over to Acting Capt. Gilden of the Second Detective Branch.

A second letter, bearing the signature "H. B. Richmond, Jack the Ripper," was received at the Cohn home. It had been mailed at the General Post Office at 7:15 A. M. yesterday, and on the flap of the envelope was written "Return to Mary Ross," the words nearly obliterated with heavy ink lines drawn through them. The writer said:

"Dear Madam: This is the second letter I am writing you. I know that you have received the first one. You had better call off those ragpicker detectives, for they are accusing innocent people. I am going to commit the worst murder in New York and see if they can get me. I am always in the neighborhood and see their moves and hear the news.

H. B. RICHMOND,
(Jack the Ripper.)

The letter was turned over to Lieut. McKenna and Detective Cassassa.

SEEK AID FOR THE BLIND.

President Wilson One of Patrons for Fete at Hotel Astor April 6.

During a lecture last night at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. in the Board of Education series, Miss Winifred Holt, Secretary of the New York Association for the Blind, called attention to the fact that the European war had deflected the funds here for the blind and special exertion was required to carry on the effort to keep the blind employed.

"We now know that General Sherman didn't say 'War is hell!' but the statement is true nevertheless, and what I would like to emphasize is the moral effect of war on the work for the blind," Miss Holt said. "Prisons, hospitals, and the poor fill me with unspeakable indignation and sorrow which I expressed to a great thinker. He said: 'But you forget, philanthropy is the overflow of rich, thoughtful, and well-organized communities.' War disorganizes the normal trend of things so completely that with the bombardment of a town, the doors of the prisons, the lunatic asylums and the blind institutions are unlocked and crowds of defenseless, weak people mingle in mad panic and flight with lunatics and criminals.

"Unemployment is tragedy to those with perfectly good vision. For the blind it is unrelieved tragedy. Therefore the President of the United States has graciously given his name as a patron for the fete which we are to have on April 6, at the Hotel Astor, part of the proceeds of which will go to the men blinded in battle and the pitiful blind refugees who come to us from the war zone. We hope that the community will aid this effort of ours to help where help is so much needed."

88 KILLED IN STREETS.

Auto Victims in Three Months Were 62; 40 Were Children.

According to the report of the National Highways Protective Society issued yesterday, twenty-one persons were killed by automobiles on the streets of New York City in the month of March. Four of these were children under 17 years of age. Trolleys caused the death of four, and wagons caused the death of five. In March of last year twenty-seven persons were killed, and of these fourteen were children.

The figures compiled by Colonel Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the society, show that in the first quarter of the current year eighty-eight persons met their death on New York City streets. Of this number sixty-two were killed by automobiles, thirteen by trolleys, and thirteen by wagons. Forty-were children.

The number of persons killed on the streets and highways of New York State outside of New York City in March was thirteen. Of this number nine were deaths from automobiles, two by trolleys, and two by wagons.

In March five persons were killed by automobiles and two by wagons in the State of New Jersey.

On the highway grade crossings in New York State five persons met their deaths, and two in New Jersey.

CALLS S. W. FISH 'LOBSTER.'

T. S. Todd's Teeth Are Loosened, but Court Rejects Complaint.

Sidney W. Fish, a son of Stuyvesant Fish, was summoned to the Tombs Court yesterday on complaint of T. S. Todd, a Custom House broker at 42 Broadway, who charged that Fish had struck him in the mouth and loosened five teeth. Todd said the encounter followed his assertion that Fish was a "lobster."

The dispute came about through the failure of Todd to answer two letters written to him by Taylor, Jackson & Brophy, lawyers, at 20 Pine Street, by whom Fish is employed. The letters concerned the removal of some goods from storage.

Fish told Magistrate Ten Eyck that Todd used a stronger term than "lobster." The Magistrate said the case was one which should be settled out of court, and refused to entertain a complaint.

NO DANGER IN BOMB, NEW DEFENSE PLEA

Call Cathedral Officials to Prove Police Gave Assurances Against Damage.

COURT BARS FALSE WHISKER

Refuses to Have Detective Make Up Before Jury — Prosecutor Train on Stand.

Subpoenas were issued yesterday for dignitaries of the Catholic Church to be witnesses for the defense of Carmine Carbone and Frank Abarno, the anarchists on trial before Judge Nott in General Sessions for trying to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral on March 2.

Attorney Simon Pollock, for the defense, abandoned all effort to escape admission that a bomb was carried into the Cathedral and lighted there by one of the defendants. But he said the defense would show that the bomb was no more powerful than a big firecracker, that the police staged the whole affair as a bit of "play-acting," and that the Cathedral officials had been told that the bomb amounted to nothing, or they would not have allowed the Cathedral to be invaded by a "horde of detectives bent on staging there the play of capturing a bomb maker."

During the testimony of Detective George D. Bernitz, who was in the Cathedral made up as an old man, Mr. Pollock tried to have Judge Nott order him to appear before the jury in the identical disguise he wore in the Cathedral. Mr. Pollock summoned the false hair, beard, and old-man clothes that helped Bernitz play his part, shook them at the jurors, and demanded that the detective put them on.

Maintains Court's Dignity.

There was a titter through the room and Judge Nott protested that such procedure would promote laughter and needlessly lower the dignity of the trial. He demanded to know why the lawyer insisted that Bernitz put on his disguise.

"Because, your Honor," said Mr. Pollock, "I want to show that this whole business was a bit of play acting in which the police, made up like vaudeville actors, had a full equipment of leading men, stage hands, supes, and even an audience selected from among the Church officials who had been told that an anarchist was to be arrested in the cathedral.

Judge Nott decided that the defense could make its case clear enough by showing the disguise to the jurors.

The detective defended his disguise and its purpose. "Of course, I understand the sacredness of the Cathedral," he said in answer to a question, "and, as insinuated by the lawyer, I am not a Catholic. Yet I think that going to the cathedral disguised was part of the performance of a duty of great value to the people. Here was an anarchist with a bomb he wanted to light. If any able-bodied person should approach him his first act, naturally, would be one of concealment. But if an invalid—an old, limping man—should approach he would go right on with his work.

Saw Bomb Lighted.

"I approached in the only way I could to 'cover' Abarno, and when he glanced at me and saw my feebleness and my gray hair he leaned over his bomb again and touched a lighted cigar to it. Then, of course, I caught him in my arms and tossed him to the detectives disguised as scrubwomen.

"I threw him into their arms because I had to take care of the lighted bomb. I picked up the bomb, snuffed out the light, and cut off a section of the fuse to keep as evidence."

From D. E. Roelkey, a Health Department chemist, the defense gained the admission that the mixture of antimony, sulphur, potash, and brown sugar in the bomb was one of the weakest of explosives. He testified to elaborate tests he made and said: "I found this explosive almost exactly equal in power to black powder."

Lawyer Pollock held up the bombs and asked the jurors to see that they were mere tine cans with bits of wire wrapped around them and an explosive inside that would not surpass in power an ordinary fire cracker. Mr. Pollock continued throughout the day to belittle the bombs and to try to prove that they would not have endangered anybody's life if they had exploded in the cathedral.

Train Takes Stand.

Assistant District Attorney Arthur Train, in charge of the prosecution, took the stand to tell about the bombs and the confessions made in his presence. He had not intended to be a witness, but he found that a police stenographer who took the interview could not read his notes with sufficient clearness to testify.

Mr. Train did not object to the effort of the defense to show that the bombs were not dangerous. He said Abarno tried to convert him to anarchism, and argued that he had no intention of harming any one, but did want to damage the cathedral as a protest against the service of the church to the rich.

Mr. Train got into the record the views expressed by Abarno to him, and also the contents of anarchistic documents, which, he said, had been well studied and absorbed by Abarno and Carbone before either of them met Detective Polignani.

From comments of Mr. Train both as a witness and as prosecutor it appeared that he meant to rest his case on the "state of mind" of the defendants as demonstrated by speeches they made, copies of which he was able to produce, and by literature which they handed to their friends with expressions of approval.

Mr. Pollock brought out in the cross examination of Mr. Train that there was no one within thirty feet of Abarno when he lighted the bomb, except detectives. Mr. Pollock held up before the jurors a bottle filled with powder that had been removed from Abarno's bomb.

Bomb Scare in Court.

"You all know," he said, "that this would merely fizzle like a fizzling firecracker if I should light it. And you know that if I threw it on the floor it would not go off and would not harm any of you if it did."

He made a move as if to throw the bottle on the floor and two court attendants ran to rescue the bottle.

At the noon recess and again at the close of the afternoon session Detective Polignani was hissed by anarchist women in the corridor, among them "Sweet Marie" Ganz and Louise Berger, a half-sister of Carl Hanson, one of the men blown up with Arthur Caron while making a bomb last 4th of July.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock today.

SHARKS LOST 1,155 LOANS.

A. J. Morris Describes Credit Plan to Welfare Workers.

Arthur J. Morris, originator of the Morris Plan of Industrial Loans and Savings, in an address yesterday at the third conference of the Employers' Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, said that in Washington, D. C., where the plan had been in operation two years, $700,000 had been loaned at small interest and only $80 lost.

The plan, he said, was calculated to exterminate the loan shark. No collateral was required for loans, the borrowers giving notes which enabled them to pay back the borrowed money out of their wages or salaries. In the first year's operation in Atlanta, Ga., it was said, 1,200 loans were made, of which 1,155 were taken out of the hands of loan sharks at a saving to the borrower of $75,000 in excess interest.

Clark Williams, President of the Industrial Finance Corporation, spoke on the same subject, characterizing the plan as "a dignified substitute for an undignified necessity." Miss Virginia Spencer, Welfare Secretary of the National Cloak and Suit Company, spoke of welfare work done by mail order houses. The meeting was held at the department's headquarters on the thirty-fifth floor of the Metropolitan Tower.

ATTACK BRAYTON IVES WILL.

Daughters Begin Contest, Alleging Father Was of Unsound Mind.

Formal objections to the will of General Brayton Ives were filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by his three daughters, Mrs. Eunice Maynard and the Misses Frances and Winifred Ives. "Fraud and undue influence by persons whose names are at present unknown to these contestants" is recited in the papers. The widow, Mrs. Eleanor B. Ives of 32 West Forty-ninth Street, did not join in the objections.

General Ives specifically stated in his will that he did not wish Mrs. Ives or his daughter Winifred to have any share in his estate, which totals $1,100,000. He recited that payments made to Mrs. Ives under a separation agreement were unjust to him and that Miss Winifred had acted toward him in an unfilial manner. He bequeathed $100,000 to Mrs. Maynard and an annuity of $2,000 to Miss Frances. Other bequests made the total in excess of $300,000, and the residue, about $750,000, was left to Yale University.

The formal recital is contained in the objections that the General was not of sound mind at the time of making the will offered for probate, that he did not properly publish it as his last will, and that the instrument is not properly attested.

WILD SHOTS FIRED IN ARMORY CROWD

Bullet from Capt. de Kay's Pistol Barely Misses Officer Inspecting 12th Regiment.

COL. VANDERBILT IN PARTY

Heavy Automatic Revolver Discharged Twice by Accident Among 300 Men Mustered in Hall.

A magazine pistol of .45 calibre was accidentally discharged twice by Capt. Sidney G. de Kay, of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., last Monday night in the course of an annual inspection and muster of the First Battalion by Lieut. Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector General of the National Guard; Lieut. Colonel A. P. Buffington of the United States Army, and other officers. That there was no casualty has been somewhat of a mystery to the inspecting officers.

Colonel Clarence S. Wadsworth, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, told a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday that he had completed an investigation of the incident. He said no charges had been made against Capt. de Kay, and he did not see why any should be made. He made the investigation to find out how the automatic pistol happened to go off, and to take measures to prevent the recurrence of such an accident.

There were about three hundred men in the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, when the two bullets from the magazine Colt pistol were discharged. These men were members of the four companies, A, B, C, and D. According to Capt. de Kay, his company had passed inspection when he undertook to explain to his First Sergeant the unusual features of the magazine pistol.

"Bang!" went the big automatic with a roar magnified like that of heavy artillery with the tight walls of the armory. All eyes turned in the direction of the Captain and the Sergeant, and even the men passing inspection fidgeted as if they would have liked to turn around and see whether a demolition squad was at work.

"Bang!" roared the .45-calibre throat of the automatic revolver a second time. A bullet whizzed upward and spent itself somewhere in the roof of the armory.

Soldiers nearest the Captain began to retire to positions of safety, at the same time that Col. Wadsworth and the inspecting officers started a reconnoissance to locate the source of the firing. The inspectors were at the end of the armory furthest from Capt. de Kay, but they quickly traced the shots and questioned the Captain.

Col. Wadsworth said one of the bullets apparently missed an inspecting officer by the narrowest margin. He said it was not Col. Vanderbilt, however, who had this close call. This bullet seemed to have been fired into the floor, but no trace of it was found, although Col. Wadsworth said he and the other officers searched for it long and carefully.

When Col. Wadsworth was asked how the officer happened to have his pistol loaded during inspection, he explained that there were no regulations regarding the manner in which commissioned officers should keep their side arms. The Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment said the Captain was, so far as he knew, entirely at liberty to carry his revolver loaded. On the other hand, if the weapon was discharged without the Captain knowing it was loaded, there was no ground for complaint against the company officer.

From Capt. de Kay, however, it was learned that he had loaded his pistol preparatory to inspection. He said the regulations required commissioned officers to appear for inspection with their side arms and twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

The Captain, who is a lawyer, felt perfectly safe with the automatic pistol, because he said he had had it more than two years. Formerly the officers of the National Guard, as well as of the regular army, were provided with 42-calibre revolvers of the same make. They were cumbersome but not so complicated as the new weapon.

Easter Flowers for Sick Poor.

The National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild at 70 Fifth Avenue asks for donations of potted plants or flowers to send to the sick poor at Easter. If not convenient to send these to the office the Guild will be glad to send for them upon notification by letter or telephone call to Chelsea 5871.

PRESIDENT MARKS ASKS AID.

Names Commission to Advise on Affairs in Riverside District.

Following out his policy of getting advice from citizens in various parts of Manhattan, Borough President Marks appointed yesterday the following twelve residents of the Riverside District to co-operate with him in affairs of the borough affecting their district: Louis Arnin Ames, Chairman; Mrs. Joseph M. Price, Miss Florence Guernsey, Hamilton Holt, William R. Corwine, Adolph S. Ochs, Edwin J. Beinecke, Alexander Rosenthal, Robert E. Simon, Frederick M. Collins, Dr. Walter Sands Mills, and Dr. Talcott Williams.

The commission will from time to time advise President Marks as to the needs of that particular neighborhood, and their recommendations will be submitted to the Aldermen and the Board of Estimate.

Dealer Held in Auto Theft.

Frederick F. Goodman, an automobile dealer of 375 Manhattan Avenue, was held in $3,000 bail in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of bringing into this State the machine of H. H. Burrell, a Philadelphia contractor, which was stolen on Jan. 22. Alexander Lurie of 212 West Sixty-eighth Street testified that he bought the car from Goodman for $985. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Coleman said that Goodman was under bail of $6,000 on three indictments in which stolen cars figure. Goodman denied bringing the car into the State.

There's no sense in trying to get your work done this way!

"Take a letter to Mr. Brown of Buffalo, (*you'll find his initials and address in the letter file.*) I have your estimate of the 25th. In looking it over, I notice (*just a minute. Hello! yes, Conklin. What can I do for you? . . . . . all right, goodbye. Read that last over. Oh, yes.*) In looking it over, I notice your figures are about (*where's that estimate from Smith? It was here a minute ago. Ah, here it is!*) Your figures are about (*change that to read*) comparing your figures with those of another estimate on this same job (*what is it Jimmy? Who? Mr. Harkness? No-o-o, tell him I'm too busy. Tomorrow morning. Just read that last again. No, that isn't the way I dictated it at all. Comparing—that's the word I used.*)"

—Yes, and so you go right on finishing *that* letter that way—and on every other letter you dictate. You *might* forget the inconvenience and exasperation caused by these delays and interruptions. But the one thing you can't *forget* is that your stenographer sits there, *wasting* time and money—when she might much better be at her typewriter—doing what you pay her for doing—producing finished typewriting.

The stenographer-and-her-note-book-and-pencil have been passed up by thousands of alert, thoughtful business men. They dictate to the Dictaphone! Just as you *will*—ultimately.

Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. Call Barclay 6286—or drop in at 261 Broadway, that's the Dictaphone office. Or, write. But whatever way you do it, be sure you ask for a copy of "Your Day's Work." It's a mighty interesting little book.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED
261 Broadway, corner of Warren Street

The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone.

Dictaphone—our trade name.
Man at the Desk—our trade-mark

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

Neckwear *and* Handkerchiefs *for* Easter

Reg. Trade Mark

We are featuring this week Neckwear for women at very interesting prices—new crisp goods just received.

Lace Vestees, $1.00 to $5.95 each.

Collar and Cuff Sets, hand embroidered Organdie, $1.00 set.

Tucked Organdie Vestees, roll or flat collar, $1.00 each. Exceptional values.

Net Guimpes, with hand embroidered Net or Organdie collars, $1.75 each.

Maline Ruffs—An exquisite line of dainty goods at $1.25 to $5.95 each.

Feather Boas, $6.95 to $8.75 each.

Ready-made Veils, 50c to $2.50 each.

Mesh Veilings, 12c to $1.00 yard.

Handkerchiefs

New Tinted Border Handkerchiefs—Many delicate pastel shades with dainty colored embroidery. 25c and 50c each.

Wide Hemmed Handkerchiefs—White, with attractive embroidered corner designs, of Irish and Swiss make. 50c to $1.00 each.

Madeira Handkerchiefs—In novel designs on sheer linen with fine scalloped edges and eyelet hand embroidery. 50c each.

Children's Handkerchiefs—With quaint bird and animal ornaments in color, 12½c each.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

B. Altman & Co.

The Corset Department

Fasso Corsets, in the latest models, designed especially to conform to the new style of gowning, are shown at prices ranging from $10.50 to $125.00. These corsets are made in Paris, exclusively for B. Altman & Co.

The Special Order section is an important feature of the Corset Department. Here corsets are made to individual measurements, by expert corsetieres, at $16.50 and upward.

Imported Brassieres are in stock in great variety. Made of all-over Val or filet laces, they are regularly priced at $5.00 to $10.00; made of hand-embroidered linen or real laces, the prices range from $10.50 to $58.00.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

PETER DOELGER
(first prize)
BOCK
Special Easter Brew
ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLES

Light Red Label — Dark Blue Label

PURE—DELICIOUS
Brewed Expressly for the Home.
PETER DOELGER BREWING CO., INC., 407 East 55th St., New York.

CHANGES IN SUBWAY FOR SAFETY ORDERED

Service Board Directs Company to Install Independent Lights and Phones.

EMERGENCY EXIT LADDERS

Problem of Using No Sidewalk Grating in New Tunnel Referred to Private Firm.

To guard against such conditions as arose in the Subway on Jan. 6, when the fatal accident occurred at Fifty-third Street and Broadway, the Public Service Commission yesterday directed its counsel to prepare an order calling on the Interborough to make improvements in the tunnel. They are aimed in the main at doing away with the present conditions which place too much dependence on one source of power, and at providing independent sources of supply for such service as telephone and lighting.

In the conferences they have held with the commission the Interborough officials have raised a good many objections to the demands on them. It has been represented that to carry out the wishes of the commission it will cost about $1,000,000 and that there is not a suficient reason for such an expenditure. Now that the commission has insisted on these improvements, however, it is not believed the company will fight them in the courts.

The Interborough must install a complete and separate telephone system with telephone stations at frequent intervals between the stations, so that a crew of a stalled train can get orders from a superior promptly or call for assistance.

The lighting system is to be improved, so that in case of the failure of one source of supply it may fall back automatically on a second independent source. This principle has been recognized already, so far as to have the cars furnished with a few lights which are supplied by storage batteries, but the majority of the lights in the cars and all the lights along the track have drawn their current from the company's power houses.

It is ordered that an independent additional source of power be contrived for the ventilating fans to keep the air of the subway pure in any emergency, especially in case of fire.

To reduce the chances of a fire or a serious short circuit the company is now required to rearrange its power, signal, and lighting cables in the manholes so as to make it more difficult for the breakdown in one class of cables to extend to any other.

It is intended to utilize the ventilating chambers which have been built at intervals along the sides of the Subway as emergency exits. They are to be provided with additional ladders and stairways to the streets.

In order to find some better way to ventilate the new subways than the sidewalk gratings, to which property owners along Broadway object, and which Mr. Craven considers almost inevitable, the commission directed yesterday that the entire problem should be submitted to J. G. White & Co., consulting engineers, at 43 Exchange Place.

BUSES SUPPLANT TROLLEYS

Many Automobiles Used as Conveyances in Springfield Strike Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, March 31. — Jitney buses came into their own in this city today, and hundreds of private automobiles were turned into public conveyances when a strike, declared by the trolleymen's union, completely tied up the Springfield Street Railway Company's lines. Not a car except those carrying mails moved over the tracks.

Besides the city population of 105,000, commuters numbering 75,000 had to walk long distances or take automobiles. Service from Springfield to suburban cities and towns was cut off and a population of between 300,000 and 400,000 affected.

The number of machines turned into public conveyances was about 500 or 600. They varied from big six-cylinder machines which charged a quarter a ride to trucks, furniture vans, and dinky automobiles of old-time make. Railroad trains carried extra coaches to suburban points. Bicycles were brought out in hundreds, and special vehicles will be furnished by the school department for children living in the outskirts.

Mayor Frank E. Stacey and the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation were in conference with the union and company officials tonight in an attempt to bring the strike to an early close.

HOLDS BROKERS BLAMELESS

Court Upsets Verdict Based on Defaulter's Speculations.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, March 31.—In the action brought by Ex-Assemblyman I. T. Deyo and Colonel Charles Hitchcock against C. I. Hudson & Co., New York brokers, Justice McCann today set aside a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $56,000.

William Carver two years ago disappeared and no trace of him ever has been found. With him went nearly $50,000, the property belonging to clients of the firm of which he was a member. Investigation showed that this amount had been lost in cotton speculation and that the trading had been done through C. I. Hudson & Co. His partners brought an action against C. I. Hudson & Co. for damages, saying they had warned the firm's representative not to permit Carver to operate. There was no claim that the firm had been told that the operations were conducted with stolen money.

The case was tried and a motion was made by the defense for a non-suit. Decision was reserved at the time and the case went to the jury, which rendered a verdict of $56,000. Now Justice McCann sustains the motion to dismiss on the ground that there was no evidence showing complicity of the defendants or that they had knowledge that the money had been wrongfully obtained.

NEW LIBERTY BELL CAST.

Suffragists Participate in Ceremonies at Troy Factory.

TROY, March 31.—Prominent suffragists from New York State and Pennsylvania participated in elaborate ceremonies today at a local foundry when the new Pennsylvania Independence and Justice Bell was cast. Preceding the ceremonies there was a street parade of suffragists.

Among those who were present at the casting of the bell were Pennsylvania women prominent in the movement.

Mrs. Charles W. Ruschenberger pulled the lever which released the metal into the mold. The bell is designed after the original Liberty Bell. Six little girls placed a chain of white daisies on the mold.

MARSHALL WORKS CAMERA.

Vice President Accepts $1 from Film Company for Labor.

LOS ANGELES, March 31.—Vice President Marshall got on the payroll today of a motion picture company. With several members of his party, he visited a picture camp where the movie men were filming an Egyptian drama. Just as the "veiled Princess" entered, the Director called upon the Vice President to turn the crank of the camera.

Mr. Marshall reeled off several yards of film and the Director thereupon handed him $1 for work as an extra. The Vice President pocketed the dollar.

PROTEST SCHOOL BILLS.

President Churchill and Teachers Oppose Albany Measures.

President Churchill of the Board of Education yesterday made public a letter written by him to State Commissioner of Education Finley with regard to the State Education Department bill, which practically reorganizes the city school department.

Mr. Churchill says he records an emphatic protest against "this procedure of revolutionizing the fundamental structures of the New York school system, without conference."

"Surely," he adds, "if educational associations should be consulted, it is proper to consult the Board of Education itself. Accordingly, I feel confident that you will concur in the request that at the next meeting of the Board of Regents representatives of the Department of Education of this city be heard regarding the act proposed."

A committee representing all of the teachers and principals' associations of New York City has submitted to the Joint Committee on Cities at Albany a memorandum in opposition to Senate bill 1,414, so far as it seeks to nullify the standards relative to promotion, advancement, tenure of office and salaries of teachers.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was tried in the past and found wanting," the protest says. "Its present attitude toward educational problems shows it is no more worthy of the power it now seeks to receive than it was at the time the Legislature established the present standards as a check upon the abuses of which it was then guilty."

FIGHTS FOR HER HOME AT 70

Mrs. Rathberger Gets Court Order Against Service Board.

Mrs. Maria Rathberger, 70 years old, of 136 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, is doing her housework today, armed with an order from the Supreme Court compelling the Public Service Commission to appear and show cause why it should not be restrained from tearing her house down.

Mrs. Rathberger has lived at the Willoughby Street address with her husband and son for more than thirty years. She owns the house. On March 25, according to the Public Service Commission, the city got title to the property through condemnation proceedings for subway improvement work. Two days later Mrs. Rathberger found a notice on her front door informing her that she must move immediately. On Monday, while her husband and son were at work, a gang of men threatened to tear down the building. She protested and the men left, after warning her that she must move forthwith.

Instead Mrs. Rathberger on Tuesday went to Justice Benedict and argued that she should be given a reasonable time to move. The order to show cause he issued is returnable tomorrow before Justice Kelly.

BROOKLYN BOY WINS PRIZE.

Henry Epstein Gets Title of Harvard's Best Orator.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, March 31. — The first Lee Wade speaking contest was held at Harvard tonight, Henry Epstein of 157 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, winning first prize and the title of being Harvard's foremost orator. There were nine contestants, each one delivering the same speech, a selection from Webster's reply to Hayne in the United States Senate in January, 1830.

Mr. Epstein has won several prizes for his ability as a speaker, including the Pasteur medal for debating. Grant P. Pennoyer of East Orange, N. J., won second prize, and Harold A. Packard of Roslindale third prize. All three men are seniors. The prizes were $25, $15, and $10.

NEW SIX-DOOR CARS FOR SUBWAY TESTED

Model Train of Type Chosen for Brooklyn System Carries Party of Officials.

1,200-PASSENGER CAPACITY

Each Car Is Fifteen Feet Longer Than the Present Design—Latest Devices for Safety.

The New York Municipal Railway Corporation, which is to operate the new Brooklyn Subway system, exhibited in operation yesterday one of its new eight-car trains of all-steel cars, said by rapid transit engineers to represent the very last word in modern railway car construction. The testing of the train was witnessed by T. P. Shonts, President; Frank Hedley, General Manager, and other executive and operating officials of the Interborough, the officials of the Municipal Railway Corporation, Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, and a large number of other guests.

The train, which has three double doors on each side of each car, was tested on the rails of the Sea Beach division of the system which connects Coney Island with the Fourth Avenue Subway, and which probably will be ready for operation early in the coming Summer. The guests were met at the Sixty-second Street station of the West End elevated line by the officials of the Municipal Railway Corporation, among them Colonel T. S. Williams, President; H. A. Bullock, Assistant to the President; W. S. Menden, Chief Engineer, under whose direction the cars were perfected; J. V. Davies, constructing engineer; W. G. Gore, Superintendent of Equipment, and J. J. Dempsey, Superintendent of Transportation. Among others on the train were George V. S. Williams, Public Service Commissioner; H. H. Westinghouse, of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company; Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, and Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke.

The train was operated on a stretch of rails selected because there was a high grade near the middle of it. Over this route the train sped, and there was not a sign of a slow-up as it shot up the grade. On the return, as the train was at full speed heading downgrade the emergency brakes were put on and within a few seconds it came to a dead stop. Later another eight-car train, into the coaches of which were piled enough cement bags to give it a "rush hour weight," was run over the same stretch, and the experiments were repeated with equal success.

The length of a car used in the New York Subway is 51.5 feet. That of the new Brooklyn type is 67 feet. The rush hour load of the New York Subway is now approximately 1,200 passengers to a train of ten cars—440 seated and 760 standing—the standing passengers having 1,870 square feet of space. The new eight-car Brooklyn train carries 1,200 passengers, with seats for 624 and 2,448 square feet of floor for the remaining 576 standees.

Here are some of the special safety features to be installed in all of the trains of the Brooklyn Subway:

Dead man's emergency control handle—A device in the controller operating handle that automatically will cause the power to be shut off and the brakes to be applied, if the motorman removes his hand from the handle.

Conductor's emergency valve—A device whereby the air brakes can be applied instantly and all power in the entire train cut off from any car.

Automatic tail lighting change—A device by which tail lights are automatically changed when reversing direction of train movement or in case of motorman leaving the train, when tail lights will show red on both ends of train.

Electric-pneumatic brakes—Making possible a quicker and smoother stop than with the plain air brake.

Safety spring door cushion—If the door in closing should strike a passenger the shock is reduced to a minimum by this device.

Door interlock system—The starting signal system is interlocked with the doors so that signal to start can not be communicated to motorman until all doors in the train are closed.

Automatic speed control while descending grades.

Sanitary floor corners which render impossible the accumulation of dirt and almost eradicate the germ menace.

After the tests Chairman McCall and the Interborough officials congratulated the Brooklyn railway men on their equipment. Six hundred of the cars have been ordered, of which about 400 are ready for delivery.

PATERSON SAWDUST TRAIL.

Hugh Boyle, Evicted Saloon Keeper, Anticipates Billy Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 31.—Hugh Boyle, who has kept a saloon at 337 Main Street for eight years, was notified on Feb. 28 that he must vacate the premises on April 1. His landlord is Thomas J. Arnold, brother of George Arnold, President of the Paterson and North Jersey Evangelistic Association, which is bringing Billy Sunday here to begin a revival next Sunday. Boyle decided that Sunday was the cause of his trouble, and Paterson folk were astonished today to see a path of sawdust three inches deep stretching across the sidewalk to the door of Boyle's place. In the window was this sign:

"I am the first victim of the sawdust trail."

On the door was this invitation:

"Come in and hit the trail tonight. It's your last chance here."

Boyle said he would leave tomorrow, but would stick in business. He said he looked for another stand a year ago and Arnold told him then to stay on, that he would always be treated fairly.

Sunday is to hold his first meeting here at 2 P. M. on Sunday. He had planned a morning meeting, but ministers decided it would interfere with their Easter services. He will reach Newark at 5:05 o'clock Saturday and will be met by a delegation of Paterson ministers in automobiles, who will escort him here, where there is to be a parade of members of thirty-five churches led by the Fifth Regiment Band. It is expected that 5,000 men, women, and children will be in line.

A big prayer meeting was held in the Tabernacle tonight as the opening event of the Sunday campaign.

CHAIRMAN WALSH SILENT.

Won't Comment on Resignation of Prof. McCarthy from Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, March 31.—Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the National Industrial Relations Commission, declined today to discuss the statement of Prof. Charles McCarthy giving his reason for resigning as investigator for the commission.

Prof. McCarthy, who was asked to explain to THE TIMES the reasons for his resignation from the Industrial Relations Committee, wired Tuesday that he objected to what he considered "the ridiculous and wasteful budget making and financial plans of Chairman Walsh." He also stated that Chairman Walsh suggested that he (McCarthy) become advisor to the commission at a maximum salary, but this he refused to do.

METROPOLITAN GETS $491,673 TAX REFUND

Controller Figures Amount Due Based on Decision of Court of Appeals.

FRANCHISES OVERTAXED

Assessment for 1910 and 1911 Reduced from $1,865,165 to $787,121—Company Had Paid Part.

Because the city overtaxed the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its subsidiary lines on its franchises, it will have to refund to the company $491,673.49, Controller Prendergast explained yesterday. The city is compelled to make this large refund, he said, because of a decision of the Court of Appeals that the franchises were greatly overtaxed and because Section 48 of the franchise tax law provides that any payment in the nature of a tax made by a corporation shall be deducted from any tax based upon the assessment made by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

The amount of franchise taxes charged against the railway company by the State Board of Tax Commissioners for the years 1910 and 1911 amounted to $1,865,165.88. The valuation of the franchise for 1910 was placed at $58,101,000 and for 1911 at $48,988,000. The tax on the 1910 amount was fixed at $1,021,357.45 and for 1911 at $843,808.43. The railway company compained that this tax was excessive and took the matter to the Supreme Court, which cut the amount slightly. It was then carried to the Appellate Division, where it was still further reduced. From there the matter went to the Court of Appeals, which decided that the Appellate Division figures were right.

Under this decision the value of the 1910 franchise was placed at $22,598,384 and the tax on it at $397,256.95, while the valuation of the 1911 franchise was put at $27,917,016 and the tax on it at $480,-864.98. The amount of taxes for both years fixed by the court was $878,121.93. Meantime, however, the company had paid on account of its 1910 assessment $300,000 and on account of its 1911 assessment $426,494.03. The amount of the deductions to which the company was entitled, under Section 48 of the Franchise Tax law, was placed at $601,752.85 and the amount which the company overpaid, with interest at 6 per cent. for four years and a half in one case and three years and a half in the other was placed by the Controller's accountants at $491,-673.49.

"Some newspapers and certain sections of the public frequently express curiosity regarding the alleged failure of the Department of Finance to collect franchise taxes," said the Controller. "There evidently is no fair conception of the difficulties that are encountered. Possibly this example will give an indication. The amount of franchise taxes charged against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the years 1910 and 1911 amounted to $1,865,165.88. The company contested the valuations placed upon its properties by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. It has carried its protest to the Court of Appeals, and that court has just rendered a decision reducing the tax from the figure just given to $878,121.93. The city will not be able to collect this full amount because the company is entitled to deduct what it has paid for the privilege of doing business under Section 48 of the franchise tax law."

MRS. IDA WARDER A SUICIDE.

Widow of Wall Paper Man Jumps from a Window.

Mrs. Ida J. Warder, widow of James E. Warder, at one time a wall paper manufacturer of Weehawken, threw herself from a window of her home in the Florence Apartments, at 450 Hudson Avenue, West New York, yesterday morning and was killed. Policeman Stecklein was patrolling his beat when he heard a window raised about 4 A. M., and saw Mrs. Warder start to climb out. He shouted to her to stop and started to run into the building, when she jumped. A newspaper wagon that was passing was used to take her to the North Hudson Hospital, but she died before reaching the ward.

Mrs. Warder was in her 60th year and was suffering from cancer. She lived with her son, Winfield J. Warder, who is a salesman for a rubber house in this city. He was sleeping when she jumped from the window.

ROBERTS NOT A WITNESS.

Terre Haute Defense Rests Without Taking Mayor's Testimony.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—The defense in the Terre Haute election fraud case completed its case shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon. Court was then adjourned until tomorrow morning, when the Government will begin its rebuttal.

Developments came rapidly this afternoon. Without warning, Percy Williams, special counsel for Sheriff Dennis Shea, City Judge Thomas Smith, and Maurice Walsh, announced that his clients would offer no evidence. His announcement was followed by that of Clarence Nicholas, attorney for William Doyle and George Woodall, who said his clients rested without calling any witnesses. A. O. Stanley, chief counsel for the majority of the twenty-eight defendants, called a few more witnesses, including Alexander Aczel, alias Steel, one of the defendants, before closing his case. Mayor John M. Roberts did not testify in his own behalf.

Steel, who has been in jail for some time unable to give bond of $5,000 for alleged tampering with Government witnesses, denied each of the allegations made by the Government.

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The simple explanation is in the fact that this Store buys Diamonds for cash only and sells for cash only. You cannot appreciate what this means unless you are an expert Diamond buyer, who understands the power of ready cash in these transactions.

But you have our assurance that this sale permits the purchase of High Grade Diamond Jewelry at Savings from 15% to 40%.

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Diamond Lavallieres Special Sale Prices **$57.75 to $454.00** *Macy's Regular Low Prices, $69.50 to $536.00*	**Diamond Ear Rings** Special Sale Prices **$69.75 to $109.00** *Macy's Regular Low Prices, $89.75 to $130.00*	**Diamond Bracelets** Special Sale Prices **$164.00 to $267.00** *Macy's Regular Low Prices, $196.00 to $369.00*	**Diamond Mesh Bags** Special Sale Prices **$434.00 to $768.00** *Macy's Regular Low Prices $522.00 to $809.00*

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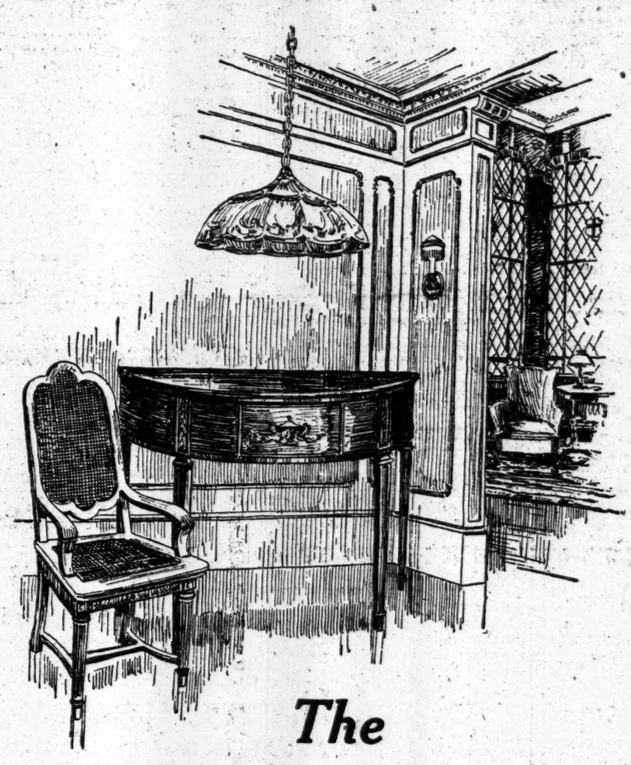

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In their order, these are the impressions created by this superb instrument.

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ROBBERS SHOOT RESCUER.

Open Fire on Man Who Comes to Aid of Tied Up Storekeeper.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., March 31.—Three men entered the country store of Herab Hyder at Berdine's Corner, near Milltown, last night, beat, bound, choked and gagged the proprietor, emptied the cash box of $37 set fire to the place and escaped through Metuchen after shooting William Hunt, a blacksmith, through the thigh when he tried to rescue Hyder.

Both Hyder and Hunt are suffering severely from their injuries. Police of surrounding towns have been notified but there is no clue to the robbers.

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RAE TANZER BARRED BEFORE GRAND JURY

Immunity for Others Also Denied at Conspiracy Investigation Beginning Today.

THREE NEW LOVE LETTERS

Show O. Osborne Called Her "Honey Bug" and "Rae Darling"—His Cane as Evidence.

United States District Attorney Marshall announced yesterday that Miss Rae Tanzer would not be called as a witness before the Grand Jury which today will hear evidence to show that a conspiracy lay behind the girl's suit against James W. Osborne for $50,000 damages for alleged breach of promise.

Mr. Marshall admitted this meant that immunity would not be granted the young woman. He admitted also that other persons suspected of having conspired to defraud Mr. Osborne would not procure immunity by testifying. He would not tell how many indictments he would seek or against whom he would proceed.

Coincident with the final preparation of the case of the Government, Justice Bijur in the State Supreme Court signed an order recognizing Harold Spielberg as Miss Tanzer's counsel in the place of Slade & Slade in the breach of promise suit against Mr. Osborne. This was taken as preparatory for a motion by Mr. Spielberg to withdraw the action.

Walking Stick as Evidence.

Miss Tanzer, who had admitted that the missing Oliver Osborne, and not J. W. Osborne, wooed her, amplified her story of the recreant suitor. A bamboo walking stick, which was found in Oliver Osborne's baggage that was seized at 161 East Sixtieth Street, enabled the girl to prove her statement that she had known him. She was told in the office of Mr. Spielberg, at 346 Broadway, that the stick had been found.

"If that's Oliver's cane," she said, "you will find it split in several places at the handle. I noticed this when Oliver was carrying it."

No one at the Federal Building had noticed that the handle of the stick was split, but when it was examined the splits were found just as she had described them.

Two sets of initials, "H. W. C." and "H. B. M.," were printed by hand in ink on the stick. So far as could be learned, no one had been able to explain this lettering.

Three letters were released for publication by Miss Tanzer, through Mr. Spielberg and with the consent of United States District Attorney Marshall. Slade & Slade, her counsel in the collapsed breach of promise action, delivered them to Mr. Spielberg at her request, and they were inspected in his office by Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood. In the opinion of Mr. Wood and of all others who saw the letters, they were in the same handwriting as the signatures on the register of the Hotel Kensington at Plainfield, N. J., which were made by Oliver Osborne when he went there with Miss Tanzer on Oct. 18 last.

"Same Old Oliver."

When Mr. Wood read the letters he smiled and said: "The same old Oliver." He pointed out many peculiarities of expression and spelling in the letters that had been noticed in the letters that Osborne was credited with writing. In one of the letters Miss Tanzer was his "Honey Bug," and Miss Rose Helen Kaiser, one of whose letters from Osborne was printed a few days ago, also was addressed by him in this manner.

The first letter to Miss Tanzer was written on the stationery of the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia, but it was dated from New York, Oct. 22, 1914. The envelope bore no postmark, and Miss Tanzer said that it was handed to her, but whether by Osborne or by a messenger she did not specify. The letter read:

Home, Thursday.

Dearest Sweetheart: I have been thinking of my little girl all day long and it does seem so long since I saw you. I am unpacking today and putting things in shipshape.

Rae, dear, I never spent so many happy hours in my life as I have with you and I hope to continue to do so. You are just the sweetest darling ever and I am just getting mad about you.

I am feeling so good today and am afraid to speak about it. Every time I look out of the window I see the trees and their leaves are waving together. It seems as if they were clapping their hands together for joy for you and I. Dearest you and I are going to see the best times in each others company we ever had.

Well, Honey Bug, I am going to shave now and clean up for to meet the best girl in the world tonight—so, by, by, dearie, all my love and kisses.

Sincerely yours, OLIVER.

Calls Her "Rae, Darling."

The next letter, postmarked "Oct. 23, Station Y, New York City," was addressed to Miss Tanzer at her home at that time, 932 Aldus Street, the Bronx. It was written on blue note paper and read:

Friday, 2:40 p. m.

Dearest Sweetheart: Last night after I left you to go to [sic] the moment I got outside I felt so sick I went into the drug store around the corner and he gave me something to take right there. Dearie, I have been sick all day in bed. Had the doctor at ten this morning. He said my stomach was all out of order. I am feeling very sick this very moment, but never mind, Rae darling, I will be all O. K. again and soon to. It cheers me to know I have someone who thinks of me even if they do hit me over the head with a cane, "Ha, ha."

Well, Rae dear, be a good girl and love me and things will come out all right. I will say by, by for this time, so with love and kisses and a big hug, I am

Sincerely yours, OLIVER.

I long to be with you just to hear your dear sweet voice again.

Lovingly yours, OLIVER.

The third letter was written on a sheet from a pad of paper similar to one found in the seized baggage. It bore no postmark, but was dated "Friday, 6 P. M., Oct. 30, 1914," and Miss Tanzer said that it was delivered to her by hand on that day. It read:

Dearest Rae: I have been thinking about you all day long and waiting for night to come so I could see you.

Rae, dear, you are my little, baby girl, and when I am away from you I am so lonesome. I got [sic] about 9:20 A. M. and had a fine breakfast and feel fine. I think I am all right and let us hope so. Please excuse this little note, but I did want to let you know how I am thinking of you. I think it is going to rain and so I will bring an umbrella.

Well, Honey Bug, by, by. All my love and a thousand kisses. I am

Sincerely yours, OLIVER OSBORNE.

Rae, dear, you will not have the doctor any more, will you sweetheart? Just me and only me, and you are the only girl I want and will be true blue to my doll baby. Yours, OLIVER.

Registered Letter Receipt.

Slade & Slade also turned over to Miss Tanzer's new counsel a post-card receipt for a registered letter that was mailed by Miss Tanzer on Nov. 10, 1914, to J. W. Osborne at the New York Athletic Club. The card showed the letter had been signed for by Oscar Youngberg, a clerk at the club. With the other epistles Miss Tanzer mailed to Mr. Osborne at the club, the registered letter lay uncalled for until he went there in February.

It was reported at the Federal Building that Oliver Osborne's personal effects had been inspected by Mrs. Oliver Nye, whom he was said to have married last May and left soon after. According to the report, Mrs. Nye positively identified many of the articles in the seized baggage as those of her husband.

Mr. Marshall said that he would prefer not to discuss the matter. He also declined to confirm or deny the report that it was Mrs. Nye who caused a warrant to be issued last May for Oliver Osborne's arrest on a charge of grand larceny involving $800.

Mr. Spielberg expressed the opinion that Miss Tanzer was unconsciously in error in maintaining that she first realized her mistake in her identification of James W. Osborne on last Thursday afternoon when she saw him in Commissioner Houghton's office.

"I firmly believe," Mr. Spielberg said, "that Miss Tanzer really knew she had picked the wrong man as soon as she saw Mr. Osborne in the courtroom Wednesday afternoon, when the hearing of her case began. I think, however, that she did not deliberately continue to accuse an innocent man, but that she was so dazed she did not realize until Thursday afternoon what she was doing. Against her will, you might say, she felt that she must go on with the case. She was simply overcome with the suggestion of error, and it took her twenty-four hours to collect herself enough to admit her mistake."

The statement was made in Miss Tanzer's presence, and when she was asked to comment on it, she said:

"No, I am sure that I did not realize my mistake until Thursday afternoon."

How strongly Miss Tanzer insisted on this point when she first confessed her mistake was shown by the statements she made to Assistant District Attorneys Wood and Hershenstein last Monday morning. The stenographer's transcript of this part of her statement was made public by Mr. Marshall.

Her Wrong Identification.

"When Mr. Osborne got on the stand Wednesday," Miss Tanzer said, "I recognized him the minute I saw him as the man I knew. There wasn't a doubt in my mind. He wasn't dressed that way. Then I was nervous and didn't bother, and I was sick, and after that Mr. Osborne sat down and I glanced at him and looked at him and I said, 'That is him,' and I wished he would take those glasses off."

At this point Mr. Wood questioned Miss Tanzer.

Q.—Didn't he take his glasses off Wednesday afternoon? A.—I didn't see him. I wanted to, but there was someone in the way.

Q.—He took his glasses off a number of times? A.—Always there was somebody in the way.

Q.—You saw Mr. Osborne in that witness chair for an hour and a half? A.—I saw him.

Q.—You saw how he acted, how he was dressed? A.—I did and I didn't. I was nervous. When Mr. Osborne went into the court room the following Thursday morning I said, "Yes, that is him." I thought he was exactly like Oliver. I kept on looking at him. I gave him very indignant looks once in a while, and I could see Mr. Osborne look at me. I said, "That is him." After that I was taken up to Commissioner Houghton's room to wait for bail, and the Commissioner said, "I am not judging you now."

Mr. Wood asked the witness, who had been in the room at the time:

A.—My sister and the Commissioner sat there and he asked me if I was comfortable, and was very nice and felt sorry for me. And I asked him if I looked like a blackmailer, and he smiled and sat at the back of the room, and all of a sudden Mr. Osborne came in. No sooner did he walk in than he said: "Why didn't this girl come to my office?" and I looked again and I looked at my sister, Dora, and I said, "That isn't the man." I was on the verge of getting up and telling him I made an honest mistake. He knows I don't want any money. I was going to go, but I didn't have the courage. When I got home that night I fell asleep and lay there. I was too sick.

Q.—You knew at the time you had your bail bond signed on Thursday about 4 o'clock that Mr. Osborne was not the man? A.—Yes, but I didn't have the courage.

Q.—How did you happen to just make up your mind then that he wasn't the man? A.—I don't know. His face is the same. If I took Oliver Osborne and Mr. Osborne face to face, they are the same. I don't know. When he walked in and he sat down that kind of made me say no.

Q.—How far from him were you? A.—Pretty far (indicating a distance of about twelve feet) and I recognized him.

Before Miss Tanzer made her statement to Mr. Wood, she asked that Mr. Osborne meet her at the District Attorney's office. Mr. Osborne signified his willingness to do this in the presence of witnesses, but Mr. Marshall would not permit it. When Miss Tanzer showed an inclination to make the meeting of Mr. Osborne a requirement for her statement, Mr. Wood, according to the record of the interview, said:

"If you do not want to make a statement, you don't have to. It's entirely up to you to do what you please."

Miss Tanzer consented to go ahead with her statement without seeing Mr. Osborne.

LATIN QUARTER LIFE IN MIMIC GAMBOLS

Artists Reproduce Gayeties of the "Boul Mich" of Ever-Blessed Memory.

FAMOUS CAFES ARE SHOWN

Fun of the "Left Bank" Portrayed at Dinner of Societies of Architects and Sculptors.

The Latin quarter, with its cafés, student life, street quarrels, and even the modern attribute of a Zeppelin raid, was reproduced last night at the joint dinner of the Architectural League of New York and the National Sculpture Society, which was held at the Fine Arts Club, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Painters, sculptors, architects, and the wives, sisters, and sweethearts attached to them, about 200 in all, were present in student costumes, some of an undeniably antique stamp.

The dinner, of a sort known to art students in the quarter, though a trifle more elaborate than such persons are in the habit of consuming in real life, was served at café tables set in long rows on the sides of a central aisle. Back of the tables were built up imitations of the front of well known cafés of the left bank—Lavenue's and the Café du Dôme on one side, and the Deux Magots and the Panthéon on the other.

At one end of the "boulevard" a papier maché Eiffel Tower rose almost to the ceiling, leaving barely room enough for a large and healthy moon. At the other end was a kiosk from within which Mlle. Gabrielle Simone, who has had four relatives killed in the war and has thirteen still at the front, sold French newspapers and French cigarettes.

Only French was spoken at the dinner, and the current of life in the Quarter was reproduced as far as possible. Kenneth Murchison, in the costume of a cabman, fought out a street corner wrangle with Beatrice Wood in the garb of an actress, and the merriment was presently interrupted when Mme. d'Espinoy sang the "Marseillaise" and was recalled half a dozen times.

Mlle. de Manville danced several numbers, and the excitement was at its height when, at about 10 o'clock, there was an alarm from the lookout on the Eiffel Tower and a Zeppelin at least eighteen inches long floated across the room just below the ceiling. The intruder had no chance to drop a bomb, for Robert I. Aitken, who won this year's gold medal from the National Sculpture Society, appeared in the costume of a Captain of the French Flying Corps and marshalled an array of home guards armed with popguns, who opened fire on the German invader and brought it to the ground in pieces.

Among those present were Stowe Phelps, Don Barber, Lieutenant Commander William Armstrong, former American Naval Attaché in Paris; Horace Moran, Janet Scudder, Aymer Embury, Grosvenor Atterbury, Joseph Howland Hunt, Henry Wheatfield, Charles I. Berg, Charles Keck, Frank Vincent Dumond, Charles A. Rich, William Laurel Harris, Owen Brainard, Archibald M. Brown, and Douglas Volk.

Woman Recluse Found Dead.

Neighbors remarked last night that they hadn't seen Mrs. Sarah Plotz since last Sunday, and Policeman Undermark of the Parkville Station broke into her home on the second floor of a two-family house at 112 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn, when he got no response to his knock at the door. He found the woman, who was 70 years old, dead on the kitchen floor. It was supposed she died of heart disease. Mrs. Plotz owned the house, but lived the life of a recluse. She had relatives in the Bronx, and neighbors had heard her speak of her husband, who was in the Philippines.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

and continuing until the date of the

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

The

Art and Literary Treasures

Collected by the late

General Brayton Ives

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Rare and Beautiful Books and Manuscripts

Will Be Sold on the Evenings of April 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th at 8:15 o'clock, and Afternoons of April 7th and 8th at 2:30 o'clock.

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of Supreme Quality

SUPERB IMPERIAL POLONAISE AND OTHER RUGS, JARDINIERE VELVETS, JAPANESE OBJECTS AND EARLY ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE, Will Be Sold on the Afternoons of April 8th, 9th and 10th at 2:30 o'clock.

The Very Important Collection of

Masterpieces of Engraving and Etching

of Superlative Quality

Will Be Sold on the Afternoons of April 12th, 13th and 14th at 2:30 o'clock, and Evenings of April 12th and 13th at 8:15 o'clock.

*.*DE LUXE CATALOGUE, limited to 350 copies, (ready on April 2nd,) will be mailed on receipt of Five Dollars. The ordinary edition now ready (published in three parts): BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, Mailed, Postpaid, $1.25; ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS, $1.25; PORCELAINS, and other ART OBJECTS, RUGS, JARDINIERE VELVETS AND FURNITURE, 75 Cents.

NOTICE

A Special Evening View will be held on Monday Next, April 5th, From 8 until 10 o'clock

The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

CIRCUS READY FOR OPENING.

Animals and Performers on Qui Vive for First Show Tonight.

It's all expectancy at the Garden. The elephants have unlimbered their trunks, the acrobats have ironed out theirs, and the gentlemanly peanut-passers have unpacked theirs. The ring horses have had their tails and manes newly marcelled, the cages have been chamoised till the bearded lady can see herself in their red-painted sides (if she wants to)—in brief, everything has been done to make the opening performance of Barnum & Bailey's Circus tonight greater than ever.

A dress rehearsal was held last night. Only a few hundred of the elect were allowed to pass the brass chains of the foyer, but the performance was given in full just as if every seat had held a peanut-crunching youngster and his pa. "Lalla Rookh," which is a pageant and not a confection, encircled the arena, and then everybody performed simultaneously on two elevated stages and in three rings.

It would be unfair to those who are watching the clock till tonight to go into details about the performance any more than to say that it is really a bully circus.

DERNBURG LAUDS BISMARCK

Groups Him with Lincoln at Centennial Celebration.

Carnegie Hall was filled last night at the celebration of the Bismarck Centennial by local German societies. Speeches on Bismarck were made in German by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and Reinhard Seidenburg. Dr. Dernburg said that Lincoln and Bismarck were the two greatest men of the last century and that both were the unifiers of their countries. In building up the strength of the German Army, Dr. Dernburg said, Bismarck looked forward to the day when Germany would have to defend herself from the coalition of enemies which now attack her.

Karl W. Neuhoff presided. Mme. Johanna Gadski, Otto Goritz, and Hugo Allan sang solos. An orchestra of eighty under the direction of Richard Arnold played, and songs were sung by the combined male choruses of the Arion Society and the German Liederkranz.

Japanese Diet Is Summoned.

The East and West News Bureau received yesterday a dispatch from Tokio saying that "the Emperor has called for an extra session of the Diet, to open on May 10, and continue for three week."

Sales for Boys & Girls

Schools and Colleges are Closed This Week—and You Have a Very Good Opportunity to Outfit Your Boys and Girls for Easter. Make Your Selections Here—from the Newest Styles in Guaranteed Grades—You'll Save Money on Every Item.

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"Meet me at the Fountain"

"THE BIG STORE"

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Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in the Forenoon—Single Stamps in the Afternoon

Usual Complimentary S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today

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As many sets of these S&H Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

MAIN BUILDING

A Hat to Match Your Easter Costume Is Here!

At $5, $7.50 or $10

A hat that will perfectly match your Easter suit or dress—a hat that is in perfect taste—that reflects the very best of the current spring fashion—that is modelled after the master designs of Parisian modistes.

Mourning Millinery—the daintiest and best to be found anywhere. From..... $5 to $20

Genuine Hemp Dress Shapes

Numberless New Shapes; Sale Today 95c

Hemp Braid Dress Shapes—very large assortments; colors, also black; at..... $1.65 and $1.95

Ready-to-Wear Hats—Hemp Braid and Leghorns; attractive collection of newest styles; best colors; at..... $2.95

Misses' and Children's Easter Hats—all ready to put on; New York's biggest varieties of best styles; all colors; at..... $1.95 and $2.95

Hats TRIMMED FREE for THOSE who buy shapes and materials here.

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free with Purchases of $1 or More Tomorrow, Friday, April 2

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Good Friday Only, April 2.

It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchase of $1 or More, Tomorrow, Friday, Only (April 2).

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. J. B. GREENHUT CO.

N. Y. T., 4-1-15. 31

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Exquisite Cut Glass Flower Vases, $3.19

Special Today, at . .

A heavy price concession from a prominent maker of cut glass is reflected in the special selling figure for today.

These vases are 12½ inches high; a new and particularly pretty floral and chair-bottom cutting with cut scalloped edges. (Vase Illustrated.)

MAIN BUILDING

A Most Welcome Special Offering for Easter!

Fashionable New Blouses

Linen, Tub Silk & Lingerie Sale at

$1.25, $1.50, $1.98

The blouse sections are at their best today.
Assortments are very big and wonderfully complete.
Numberless clever styles for your choice.
The whole showing is marvelous and includes HANDSOME AND MOST BECOMING BLOUSES DESIGNED THIS SEASON.

Tailored Linen Blouses at $1.25

(As illustrated.) It is developed of green, flesh, blue or white linen. New convertible fold collar, crescent shaped pockets, cuffs and pearl buttons.

Tub Silk Blouses at $1.50

The illustration shows the graceful rolling collar, hemstitched shoulder, sleeves, front, cuffs and two pockets.
Choice of white or pongee color tub silk.

Dainty Lingerie Blouses at $1.98

The delightful style PICTURED is elaborately trimmed with lace, floral embroidery, hemstitching and cluster plaits front and back; dashing flare collar.

Other Charming Spring Blouses in Wonderful Array, Embracing All the Latest Effects & Materials:

Voile, Japonica Silk, Striped Tub Silk, as low as $1.
To the Splendid Creations in Heavy Crepe de Chine and Fine Laces, at $5.90.
(With many intermediate prices.)

MAIN BUILDING

The Season's Novelty

Women's "Trooper" Pumps *Special Here at* **$4.85**

It is a fact that specialty shoe stores ask $6 and $7 for shoes like these.

Nothing newer for present season's wear. The Trooper Pump is made in semi-military effect; vamps are of finest selected patent coltskin; quarters are of the newest shades of dove gray and putty kidskin; hand turned soles, and celluloid covered Spanish Cuban heels. Medium long vamp effect; four buttons on each side with imitation lace effect as illustrated. THESE ARE OUR OWN CELEBRATED "FOOT MOULD" MAKE. All sizes and widths.

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Excellent from every standpoint—strength, quality and appearance. It is built to our own specification. All one size and style. Each trunk canvas covered. A new lot of 200 Trunks—choice at $5.

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This $21 Golden Oak China Closet *Specially Priced Today at* **$16**

A remarkable value, indeed. It is 37 inches wide, 61 inches high; Colonial design of quartered oak, finished in a rich golden color.

We have likewise reduced a number of other golden oak china closets as follows:

Former Price.		Sale Price.	Former Price.		Sale Price.
$19.00	Golden Oak China Closet	$17.00	$40.00	Golden Oak China Closet	$32.00
18.50	Golden Oak China Closet	16.50	34.00	Golden Oak China Closet	30.00
17.00	Golden Oak China Closet	15.00	27.50	Golden Oak China Closet	22.50
15.25	Golden Oak China Closet	12.50	24.50	Golden Oak China Closet	20.00

Sale of Inlaid and Printed Linoleums

Full rolls from which selections may be made. Rolls of 25- to 60-yard length, the accumulated purchases from four of America's leading manufacturers. Standard in quality and excellence of pattern.

Inlaid Linoleums		Printed Linoleums	
Former Price.	Sale Price.	Former Price.	Sale Price.
$1.15 per square yd	69c	55c per square yd	36c
95c per square yd	59c	45c per square yd	32c
		39c per square yd	25c

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A New Book by the Author of "Greyfriars Bobby"

JOHNNY APPLESEED

By Eleanor Atkinson

A sympathetic story of a real character into whose unusual and quaint personality the author has succeeded in penetrating as she did into the dog nature of the real "Greyfriars Bobby." All the romance of our early frontier life fills the pages of the book.

$1.25 net

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EARLY ENGRAVINGS IN IVES COLLECTION

"Life of the Virgin" of the Design of the Famous "Pax," and "Battle of the Nude."

REMBRANDT'S BEST WORK

"Hundred Guilders Print" and "Goldweigher's Field" Among Examples in American Art Galleries.

Never have the American Art Galleries worn a more scholarly aspect. A chronicler of art who could emerge from their grave depths with names of prints and titles of books in readiness for glib rehearsal would be very far removed from that state of mind in which most pleasure is taken. There are more than 1,000 prints and there are more than 1,100 books, and even a collector would be put to it to select the special prizes among the large number standing in the first class for this or that reason of rarity or beauty.

Perhaps the most arresting example in the section of early engravings is the large niello representing scenes from the life of the Virgin, the crowning of the Virgin forming the subject of the central division. The plan of the design is that of the famous "Pax" generally ascribed to Maso da Finiguerra, and next to this celebrated piece the plate is the most important monument of early engraving, even more important than the "Pax" in size and composition.

The impression is very clear and beautiful in spite of the fact that the print is browned all over and shows the shallow line that tells the story of the difference between nielli, or plates engraved to receive a black alloy bringing out the design in contrast with the background, and plates engraved for printing purposes in which the lines are deeper cut. Naturally these trial proofs, as they might be called, from plates destined for other uses, are highly prized as forerunners of the art of line engraving as it is now understood, and in themselves are usually good in design. Four examples besides the large "Life of the Virgin" are in the present collection, the finest in execution a small ornamental panel with a female satyr nursing two children.

Another rarity worthy of special attention is the "Battle of the Nude" by Pollaiuolo, the only print that can be ascribed with certainty to that master, and still another is the set of fifty engravings known as the "Tarocchi Cards," formerly assumed to be playing cards, owing to the fact that some of the motives found were repeatedly used for characters of early Italian cards, but now accepted by authorities as the separate pages of an emblematical work illustrating the social, aesthetic, scientific, moral, astrological, and transcendental elements of the Cosmos. Usually only the single prints appear in the market, and the presence of the set in a private collection is extraordinary.

The aesthetic value of the designs is comparatively slight, the light thrown upon the details of costume, tools, methods of working, and types of the period is enough, aside from their rarity, to lend great interest to the study of them. To the casual glance they seem to show that influence of the stage, which has been traced by Emile Mâle in the Italian art of the fifteenth century, as in the art of other countries.

Baccio Baldini, whose series of Prophets and Sibyls M. Mâle identified with the players in the "Mystery of the Annunciation" given at Florence in the fifteenth century, is in the present collection with "Mars," "Luna," and a version of Botticelli's "Dante and Virgil with the Vision of Beatrice," executed after the manner of pen drawings.

Turning from Italy to Germany, an extraordinary collection of engravings by Martin Schoengauer is found in impressions that render it possible to appreciate the exquisite subtlety and delicacy of this great artist's work. The rare "Temptation of St. Anthony" is by no means the finest example of Schoengauer's power of design, but it is a practically perfect impression in all technical respects, paper, ink, and printing. "The Passion of Christ" is found in a complete set of very even impressions hardly to be duplicated at the present time. Durer follows Schoengauer as the noon the dawn, and is present in many strong plates and fine impressions; the masterpiece, the "Adam and Eve," is an impression of unsurpassed quality. The plate is in the rare first state, free from any reworkings, and an examination of the modeling on the two figures in comparison with the modeling on less excellent impressions demonstrates clearly how completely an engraver is at the mercy of the physical condition of his plate. Michelangelo never did anything finer in artistic anatomy than the description of the waist muscles in the two figures with their splendid suggestion of the power of motion and the quiet certainty of statement in their structural relations.

On the back of the print is an amusing inscription as follows: "This impression is thought by all judges to be the best in the world; it belonged to Mr. Gulston, and was sold in his sale by Mr. Greenwood, 1780. I gave five guineas for it." The quality of the impression has not changed, but the price will read quite differently.

With Rembrandt we come to the king of etching, according to the authorities of the world, and some of his best work is here. The "Hundred Guilders Print" is to the fore with its magnificent pretensions, but as an aesthetic production it pales before many of the lovely portraits and majestic little landscapes. Take the "Goldweigher's Field," for example, the vast sweep of distance implied by the few rich lines, the sparse objects enveloped by air and light, nothing in etching could be finer in those qualities prized by an artist. Then there are the portraits of Clement de Jonghe and of "Old Haring," of "Jan Lutma the Elder," and of the preacher Sylvius and of Jan Six. What a gallery they make of closely discriminated characters and of the methods of an etcher who had mastered all methods.

Near Rembrandt hangs Whistler, also in impressions that demonstrate his quality, ranging from the drypoints, including an incomparable impression of the beautiful plate called "Weary," each line rich in significance and in a sense printer-proof, to the Venice subjects in which the wiping of the plate made of each impression a unique work of art never to be repeated.

These are only a few of the treasures of the collection, which contains also numbers of superb impressions of the popular and extraordinarily expensive eighteenth century mezzotints, the lighter hearted French prints of the gallant school, and the sterner line engravings of the seventeenth century Frenchman, a few landscape etchings by Claude of first quality, and a reasonable number of secondary yet interesting and competent works. The other collections must wait for a later review.

STEAMER SUNK, CREW SAVED

The South Pacific, Glasgow to New York, in Collision Off Scotland.

LONDON, March 31.—The British steamship South Pacific, bound from Glasgow for New York, was sunk last night in collision with an unknown vessel off Arran, an island on the west coast of Scotland. The crew was saved.

The South Pacific was of 2,310 net tonnage and built in 1913. She was 351 feet long, 41 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. She was owned by the Pacific Shipping Company, Limited.

New York Haverford Alumni Dine.

New York alumni of Haverford College held their annual dinner last night at the Columbia University Club, Gramercy Park. The principal speaker was Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of The Evening Post, who deprecated the spread of militarist ideals in this country. Other speakers were Dr. Isaac Sharpless, President of the college, and F. M. Eshelman of Boston. David Bispham, who is an alumnus, sang. J. S. Auchincloss was toastmaster. About sixty were present.

WAR VIEWS FOR PRIZE.

Friends of Young Ortesta Plan Competition to Aid Them.

At least eighty-five different conceptions of war are to be presented to the view of the New York public within the next eighteen days, and these will be in themselves distinct from anything that has ever been written on the subject. They will be in plaster, marble, or bronze, and will be the work of the sculptors and students of sculpture who will compete for the prizes to be offered through the newly organized Friends of Young Artists.

Preparatory to the announcement of the theme for the competition yesterday morning, C. S. Pietro, sculptor, gave a dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Tuesday night, at which were present Daniel Chester French, John W. Alexander, Herbert Adams, William M. Chase, Edwin H. Blashfield, Thomas Hastings, S. B. P. Trowbridge, and F. G. Dossert. They discussed the idea of getting the prominent artists and architects of New York to support the new organization and laid plans to enlist their co-operation in the competition. Mr. French had provided the theme for the first competition and had sent it to Mr. Pietro, and it was in the latter's studio at 530 Fifth Avenue that the envelope containing it was opened with due ceremony yesterday morning.

By 10 o'clock the studio was crowded with more than seventy young sculptors and sculptresses, all eager to enroll in the contest, and by nightfall the number who subscribed their names was eighty-five. Nineteen young women will be among the contestants. Mr. Pietro himself made the announcement of the theme, and read a note from Mr. French, which told that in his opinion "War" seemed just now to offer the best field for artistic expression.

This season, it is said, has been a hard one for sculptors who have not "arrived," and the inducement of prizes of $200, $150, and $100, are expected not only to give stimulus to some fine creative work, but to be substantial enough to be of much use to the winners. It is hoped that other minor prizes will have been provided before the contest is decided. Many an artist, it was said yesterday by a man who is interested in the new organization, lacks the business sense, and there are many students who are in need of money. The first prize is offered by Mrs. Helen Foster Barnett, who is a patron of the academy.

It is likely that many of the young sculptors will not express their conceptions of war in the form of human figures, as many have made a specialty of animal studies, and the lion and the tiger may be expected to play a part. The contestants, it is said, want a committee of twelve, chosen by vote, to pass on their work, the judgment to be based on the quality of their conceptions rather than upon the technical finish. Owing to the short time allowed for the competition, the experienced say that it will be impracticable to demand finished work by the time the exhibition opens.

The contesting embodiments of "war" will be placed on exhibition at the Reinhardt galleries, where the works will be offered for sale and the prizes awarded.

Those who have entered the contest are Mrs. S. Hay, Mrs. L. Sterling, Mme. Marie Appele, the Misses Augusta Brunelli, Edith Baldwin, Helen Davis, S. J. Farnham, E. Hasbrouch, G. Hoerger, S. Rosenthal, W. B. Hoover, H. M. Kelleher, M. Murphy, G. Marshall, G. Noble, B. G. Roberts, J. Von Wildenrath, Helen J. Smith, and A. S. Walton; Joseph Accardi, F. Allerhand, Leo Bayman, R. D. Betts, Saul Bayerman, Leon Beehinhasle, O. Brindesi, J. D. Bridge, T. Badner, Leo L. Brancony, A. Bjorkman, G. Cecerl, M. Cohen, F. Cerracchio, A. Corso, P. Dalton, W. Desmondi, E. Eangelo, David Frankel John Florita, M. Goldman, R. M. Gage, Charles Gruber, A. Goodelman, T. Hammer, C. Hafner, P. Herzl, C. Stea, C. E. Horton, A. Humphrey, C. A. Johnson, C. P. Jennewien, L. Kiela, K. Klepacki, I. Kaplain, C. M. Lang, N. Laplant, A. Losi, M. Louis, W. H. Messerole, Richard Massoni, G. N. Nys, J. Novelli, G. Puccio, H. Price, E. Polladini, N. D. Potter, L. B. Porter, W. J. Potter, R. Parducci, C. Petersen, R. H. Rockwell, A. Rosenstein, J. Rhul, A. Ramon, A. M. Wright, E. Romeo, V. Sangulliano, N. Sterns, J. Skelsi, C. Schwendler, N. Toco, J. H. Valerian, V. Salerno, L. J. Ruich, and M. Zulutto.

Massachusetts Antiques Bring $1,446.

The opening of the second part of a "Massachusetts Collection" of antiques, pewter, old English salt glaze, Staffordshire figurines, etc., yesterday afternoon at the Anderson Galleries brought returns of $1,446 with popular prices. A coral red Staffordshire pitcher, decorated with medallions, "Bull Baiting" and "Bowling on the Green," went to J. B. Bailey for $20; A. Baldwin gave $22.50 for a large deep blue and ivory white Persian bowl, and a set of six soft pewter Colonial plates went to T. B. Aldrich for $30. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

At the Nomura sale of Japanese prints in the evening K. Oshima paid for "Raining at Night at Omi," by Hiroshige, $15.50, and for "Ishiyama," view of Biwa Lake, $13.50. "The Wave at Kangawa," a fine impression of Hokusai's best print, went to B. Du Bois for $24. The returns for the evening were $573, making a grand total for the two sales of $1,286.

WOULD GIVE UP QUARANTINE

Merchants Ask State to Transfer Work to Government.

Transfer of the New York Quarantine Station from the State to the Federal authorities is advocated by the Merchants' Association on the ground that the change would not only bring about greater uniformity in management of national quarantine, but that it would effect a large economy to the State.

To make the change it would be necessary for the Governor to request the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to take control of the Quarantine Station. Legislation providing for the transfer would also be required.

The State spent about $122,000 last year for its quarantine establishment. It is estimated by the Merchants' Association that the sale of the islands and equipment of the Quarantine Station to the Federal Government would realize about $3,000,000 to the State.

The association has communicated with Gov. Whitman, requesting that the transfer be made, stating that its action was based largely upon an examination made by the New York Academy of Medicine and the expected large increase in immigration after the war in Europe.

FORECLOSE ON G. W. YOUNG.

Suit Begun Under $25,000 Mortgage on 6 West 9th Street.

Proceedings to foreclose a mortgage of $25,000 on the home of George W. Young of 6 West Ninth Street were begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by John W. Sterling and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as trustee. The defendants, besides Mr. Young, are the Securities Company, Harry Content, and Charles L. Young.

The mortgage was placed on the property on March 3, 1910. The late Madame Lillian Nordica, who was Mr. Young's wife, joined in executing the original instrument. The mortgage was in favor of Mary H. Ward and was to run for three years. There was a default and the mortgage was transferred to the present plaintiffs, who granted an extension until March 3 of the present year.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DURING EASTER PREPARATIONS,

When you walk, shop or are on your feet, you won't get footsore if you shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for feet that ache or shoes that pinch. You can walk all day and not get tired if you use this old and tried remedy that has been the standard relief for swollen, callous, aching, sweating feet for 25 years. It takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Always use Allen's Foot-Ease in patent leather shoes and to break in new shoes. Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease are being used by German and Allied troops at the front. Get a package to-day. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.* Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Chic Easter Novelties

GREENHOUSES

ROSES Fleischman

HOUSE OF FLOWERS

OUR EASTER PRICES:

AMERICAN BEAUTIES $9 Doz.
5 Feet Long—The Best

ROSES—*All Colors and Varieties:*

$4 PER DOZ.	2 *doz. for*	$7	STEMS	33 in.
$3 PER DOZ.	2 " "	$5	"	28 in.
$2.50 PER DOZ.	2 " "	$4	"	24 in.

VIOLETS $2.50 Per 100 — 200 For $4

EASTER LILIES $2.50 Doz. — 2 Doz For $4

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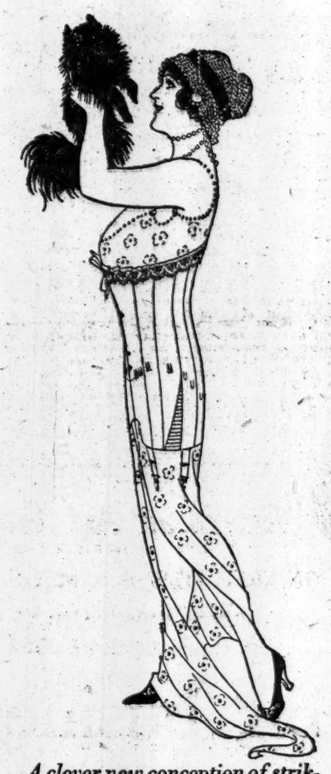

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solved the perplexing problem for you. Above all you want to look trim, and feel your corsets only for their pleasing support.

BON TON corsets, with their soft and dainty materials and flexible yet substantial boning, are the modish corsets of the hour. Price $3 to $25.

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A clever new conception of striking beauty selling at only $5

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Makers also of ROYAL WORCESTER Corsets $1 to $3

NEW YORK OFFICE, 39 West 34th Street

Easter is "Cutaway" Day

Every man who is the least bit socially inclined ought to have a Cutaway Frock Suit as a fixed part of his wardrobe. It's the most tasty, dignified and dressy outfit men wear. And not at all expensive when you take advantage of Macy merchandising methods.

$24.50

Men's Cutaway Frock Suits with Striped Trousers

Coat and Waistcoat of dark Oxford, unfinished worsted. Silk lined, with braid-bound edges. Long rolling lapel, one- or two-button effect. Trousers—dark stripe worsteds in a variety of effects. If you are a judge of values take time to compare this Suit at $24.50 with those that cost more about town and be agreeably surprised.

Others $29.50 and $36.50

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

W. L. DOUGLAS

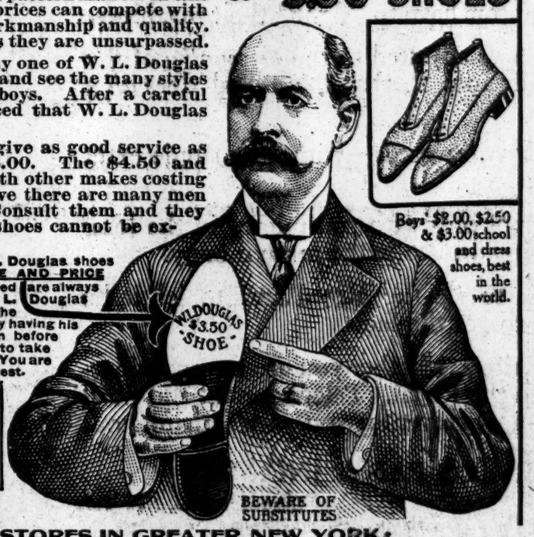
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

$3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best domestic and imported leathers, on the latest models, carefully constructed by the most expert last and pattern makers in this country. No other make of equal prices can compete with W. L. Douglas shoes for style, workmanship and quality. As comfortable, easy walking shoes they are unsurpassed.

When looking for shoes call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys. After a careful examination, you will be convinced that W. L. Douglas shoes have no rival for the price.

The $3.50 and $4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. The $4.50 and $5.00 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00. Wherever you live there are many men wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for the price.



Boys' $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 school and dress shoes, best in the world.

CAUTION! When buying W. L. Douglas shoes look for his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom. Shoes thus stamped are always worth the price paid for them. For 32 years W. L. has guaranteed their value and protected the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes by having his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom before they leave the factory. Do not be persuaded to take some other make claimed to be just as good. You are paying your money and are entitled to the best.

If you could visit the W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look and fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

If your dealer cannot supply you write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.
W. L. DOUGLAS, 180 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.	2202 Third Av., cor. 120th Street.	BROOKLYN
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.	2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.	421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
847 Broadway, near 14th Street.	845 Eighth Avenue.	708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street.	663 Eighth Avenue.	1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).	250 West 125th Street.	478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
964 Third Avenue.	NEWARK—831 Broad Street.	650 Manhattan Avenue.
1352 Third Avenue.	JERSEY CITY—16 Newark Ave.	1770 Pitkin Avenue.

Keep 'em Inflated

If you'll do that you'll be mighty well tickled with the service you'll get out of

Nassau Tires "All-Mighty Tough"

It's all very well to tell you that they are built by experts of the choicest raw materials, but we say try them.

We'll make good if they don't.

THERMOID RUBBER CO., 250 West 54th St.
WEAVER-EBLING AUTOMOBILE CO., 2230 Broadway.
PEUGEOT AUTO IMPORT CO., 1620 Broadway.
H. & B. AUTO SALES CO., 1733 Boradway.
REPUBLIC TIRE & SHOE CO., 936 Eighth Ave.
WILSON TRADING CO., 46 Cortlandt St.
Brooklyn—CHAS. H. MUZZEY, 1091 Bedford Ave.
Newark—E. G. KOENIG'S SONS, 375 Broad St.

THERMOID RUBBER CO., Makers, Trenton, N. J., U.S.A.

AUTO RACERS BUY SHEEPSHEAD TRACK

Pay $2,400,000 for 430 Acres and Will Build Country's Best Two-Mile Speedway.

GENERAL SPORTING RESORT

Flying, Polo, Skating, Tennis, Baseball, and Football to be Provided For.

The old Sheepshead Bay race track property was sold yesterday for $2,400,000 to a syndicate of motorists. The plan was launched several months ago by motorists who believed there was enough interest in automobile contests to make a high-class motordrome pay. At present the nearest track for big contests is in Indianapolis.

J. C. Nichols of 1,671 Broadway has been the leader in the scheme, and a few weeks ago the Sheepshead Bay ty, which contains about 430 acres, was Speedway Corporation was incorporated at Albany and an option on the proper obtained. Mr. Nichols said yesterday that liberal subscriptions had come from most of the leading automobile manufacturers in the West, and that with good support from the New York contingent the $200,000 cash required to close the deal had been raised. The balance will be left on mortgage by the owners of the property, the Coney Island Jockey Club.

Work will begin on the motor track by April 5. The present track, the grand stands, and the old stables will be cleared off. A two-mile motor track will be constructed by the engineers of the Indianapolis track, and it will be built so as to make possible greater speed than at Indianapolis, where seventy-five miles an hour is the maximum. On the Sheepshead Bay track it is expected that racing cars will be able to make 100 miles an hour.

A grand stand to accommodate 50,000 people will be erected. In addition there will be large garages, a clubhouse, and also hangars for teroplanes, and a large field will be prepared for flying machine contests.

"We expect to spend $1,000,000 in developing the property," said Mr. Nichols. "Besides its motor features we hope to make the property a popular headquarters for sports of all kinds, and our plan embodies the laying out of a polo field, baseball and football grounds, tennis courts, and a lake for skating in Winter."

Mr. Nichols said that the work would be pushed rapidly so as to give the opening motor race meet on Labor Day, Sept. 6.

THINK McCARTHY IS INSANE.

Rich Contractor Sent to Bellevue on Brother's Application.

James Q. McCarthy, a well-to-do contractor living at 79 West Tremont Avenue, the Bronx, who inserted an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning offering $1,000 reward "for the arrest and conviction of any or all persons" who had been interfering with his "business, reputation, and character," was arrested last night as he was entering his home on a warrant charging him with sending threatening letters to his brother, John A. McCarthy of 243 West Seventieth Street, with "talking incoherently" and with being "unable to take proper care of himself."

The warrant was issued Tuesday by Magistrate Barlow in the Morrisania Court on application of the brother, who represented that he had reason to believe that James Q. McCarthy was mentally unbalanced. When Detectives Tierney and White of the Bronx Detective Bureau served the warrant on Mr. McCarthy last night, he indignantly denied that he was not able to take care of himself, and warned the policemen that he would take action against them for arresting him. He threatened to carry proceedings against them to President Wilson.

He said that the police had intercepted thirty-nine telegrams he had sent last week from the Grand Central Station to city and State officials. When asked about a rumor that he had recently purchased fourteen automobiles, Mr. McCarthy admitted that he had done so, saying that he had been so successful in his business that he had felt justified in the expenditure.

Mr. McCarthy gave his age as 37 years. He was taken from the Detective Bureau to Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in the psychopathic ward.

Pitou Gets Lewis Nixon's Place.

Borough President Charles J. McCormack of Richmond announced yesterday the appointments which follow the resignation of Lewis Nixon as Commissioner of Public Works of that borough. Mr. Nixon's salary was $8,000, but his successor will receive only $5,000. Mr. Nixon had no deputy, but there will be one for his successor, and he will receive $3,000. Spire Pitou, Jr., is named Commissioner of Public Works and John E. Bowe becomes Deputy Commissioner. John J. Collins, at one time a Sheriff of Richmond, will have charge of the Street Cleaning Department.

"A Day in April" for Charity.

"A Day in April" for charity will be an event at the Hotel Biltmore on April 24. It will consist of cards and dancing in the afternoon, cards to be played in the five large rooms of the Presidential Suite, with dancing in the ballroom, all on the first floor. The proceeds will be distributed to charities, pro rata, according to vote, each ticket constituting a ballot for the holder's favorite charity.

NEPHEWS TO ATTACK WALTER'S MARRIAGE

Wife Is Ordered to Produce Wealthy Carpet Man's Letters in Court.

TO SHOW THEIR RELATIONS

Committee for Incompetent Says He Was Demented and Speechless at 1913 Wedding.

Mrs. Anna Kuethe Walter, who was married to Herman W. Walter, the wealthy carpet man, on Jan. 25, 1913, must submit to the Supreme Court all of the letters, notes, and written messages sent to her by Walter during her long acquaintance with him. The epistles are wanted by three nephews of Walter, who now constitute a committee of his person and estate. They accuse the wife of having urged Mr. Walter to marry her when he was incompetent and unable to resist her importunities.

The motion for the submission of the letters was made by Moritz, Clarence J., and Edward J. Walter, the nephews, and Clarence Walter told Supreme Court Justice Newburger that Mrs. Walter claimed to have married her husband on two separate occasions—the first time by a common-law contract and the second time by a minister. On the second occasion, Mr. Walter said, his uncle was suffering from the effects of an apoplectic stroke that had rendered him speechless.

"While my uncle was suffering from dementia," said Mr. Walter, "Mrs. Walter took him to the Marriage License Bureau. She wrote out the answers to all the questions. She then obtained a complaisant minister, a nurse, and her brother-in-law as witnesses to the ceremony."

Mr. Walter said his uncle was 73 years old when Mrs. Walter married him, and that she had been his housekeeper for many years. There are more than a hundred of the letters that the nephews want to inspect. They want to discover whether all of the letters, especially those breathing of affection and openly recognizing the alleged common-law compact between him and Mrs. Walter are in their uncle's handwriting, and whether those proved to be genuine represent any other feeling than that of the ordinary interest an employer might have for an employe.

If it can be shown that no common-law marriage existed, then an effort will be made to set aside the marriage of 1913. This effort, if successful, would free the estate of all claims against it by Mrs. Walter.

CRAZY MAN JUMPS INTO BAY.

Leaps from Incoming Steamship and Is Saved by Warship Boat.

When the British steamship Rappahannock arrived yesterday in Quarantine from Leghorn the Health Officer asked to see P. Shanley, a cattleman, confined in his cabin suffering from dementia.

As he came upon the upper deck, where the doctor was waiting, Shanley gave a yell and jumped overboard before he could be restrained.

A life buoy was thrown, which he grabbed, and he was rescued by a lifeboat from the United States gunboat Dolphin.

Papers in Shanley's pockets showed that his real name was Frederick John Holsel, and that he came from Middlesboro, England. He was taken to Hoffman Island for observation.

ESTATE OF MRS. GARDINER.

Widow of Charles C. Gardiner Left Property Worth $12,301.

Mrs. Elizabeth de Nyse Gardiner, who was the widow of Charles C. Gardiner, left a total estate of $15,179, the net value of which is placed at $12,301 in the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Antoinette, Baroness von Romberg, a grandniece, receives $1,386 under the will. Another grandniece, Katherine C. Strong, receives a similar sum.

The assets included bank deposits of $15,179 and furniture valued at $20 in the report. During her lifetime Mrs. Gardiner enjoyed an income from the estate of her brother, James McDonough.

There are bequests of $4,100 each to Warren L. and Francis J. Green, nephews, while Edmund C. Converse, a grandnephew, receives $1,386.

"Diamond Joe" Left $20,621.

The estate of John H. Costen, known as "Diamond Joe," a dealer in precious stones, is put at $20,621 in the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The assets enumerated are: Stock of jewelry and loose stones, appraised at $14,085; cash on hand, $12,573; $2,500 equity in 243 East Nineteenth Street, which is appraised at $11,500; like amount of equity in 25-27 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.; claims due, $615; and life insurance valued at $953. Susan H. Hinchman, sister of the decedent, and Sadie E. Burbage, a niece, are the beneficiaries.

Paine's Estate to Widow and Son.

Augustus G. Paine, who was President and Director of the New York & Pennsylvania Company at the time of his death, March 26, left an estate largely in excess of $20,000, according to his will, filed for probate yesterday. The entire estate is divided equally among the widow, Mrs. Charlotte M. Paine who resides at the Hotel Plaza, and her son, Augustus G. Jr., whose home is at 18 West Forty-ninth Street.

TAX CUTTING ESTATE FOR $946,272 HERE

Total Value Not Disclosed by Appraisal Made for State Controller.

$555,036 GOES TO MOTHER

Cousin Gets Life Interest in $377,188—Realty at 25 Chambers Street Put at $145,000.

The net taxable estate in New York of William Brockholst Cutting, Jr., of Newport, R. I., is $946,272, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The report does not disclose the value of the entire estate.

Under the will Mrs. Marion Cutting, mother of the decedent, receives $555,036; Annie C. De Constantinowitch of Paris, France, cousin of the decedent, receives a life interest in $377,188, the remainder interest of which passes to another cousin, Heyward Cutting, whose share is appraised at a present value of $145,470.

The assets in New York include property passing under a deed of trust created by the decedent in October, 1887, totalling in value $364,057, the net value of which is given at $356,057. There were stocks added to this which made the total $555,036. Under a power of disposition under a trust created by the will of Francis Brockholst Cutting, the elder, there was property valued at $377,180.

The most valuable parcel of realty was 25 Chambers Street, appraised at $145,000. The largest item of securities was 572 shares of stock of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, valued at $218,074.

EMIL WOLFF'S WILL FILED.

Widow Gets $30,000 and German Charities $20,000.

The will of Emil Wolff, who died a resident of Bann, Germany, on June 21, 1914, disposing of an estate estimated to be in excess of $100,000, was filed for probate yesterday. Princess Copece Zurlo of Paris, France, a second cousin of the testator, is not mentioned; neither is Marie Paquet, former Countess of Haake, another second cousin, who resides at Kaiserlautern, Germany.

The German Hospital and Dispensary of New York and the German Society of New York receive $10,000 each. Mrs. Maria B. Wolff of Bann, Germany, the widow, receives $30,000, and there are a number of bequests to second cousins.

WILLS DOGS TO FRIEND.

Mrs. B. B. Robinson Leaves Kennels and $10,000 to Mrs. Bevier.

The will of Mrs. Blanche B. Robinson, widow of William Robinson and niece of the late Colonel A. K. Bolan, was filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. Robinson was the owner of a number of pedigreed dogs all of which she bequeathed to Mrs. Lillian R. Bevier, who receives a cash bequest of $10,000.

Gus Wiseman, chauffeur of the testator, is bequeathed $2,500. There is a cash bequest of $10,000 to Augustus C. Coombs, of Castine, Me., and a similar sum is left in trust for the benefit of Mrs. Mary A. Gilmore, the principal of which passes into the residuary estate at the death of Mrs. Gilmore. The residue is left to "my friend," George Albert Parr.

Mrs. Robinson was buried from her residence, 61 West Seventy-third Street, yesterday.

LOSES BEQUEST IF SHE WEDS.

Condition Attached to Fund Mrs. E. S. Gould Left Friend.

By the terms of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Gould, filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, the bulk of her estate, said to exceed $100,000, is left to her daughter, Mrs. Frances G. Jackson, and the testator's brother, Samuel Doughty.

Margaret A. Whitaker, a friend, receives the income of a trust fund of $20,000 as long as she remains single. When she marries $10,000 of the trust fund is to go to Mrs. Jackson and the remaining $10,000 to continue in trust for the benefit of Miss Whitaker while she lives. At her death the money is to be given to Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Gould died on March 14 at her home, 32 Remsen Street.

Just a Little Bit More

FOR A LITTLE BIT LESS

—that has been the policy of this splendid "Store of Style," for Men and Young Men; and it is along these lines that this business has grown.

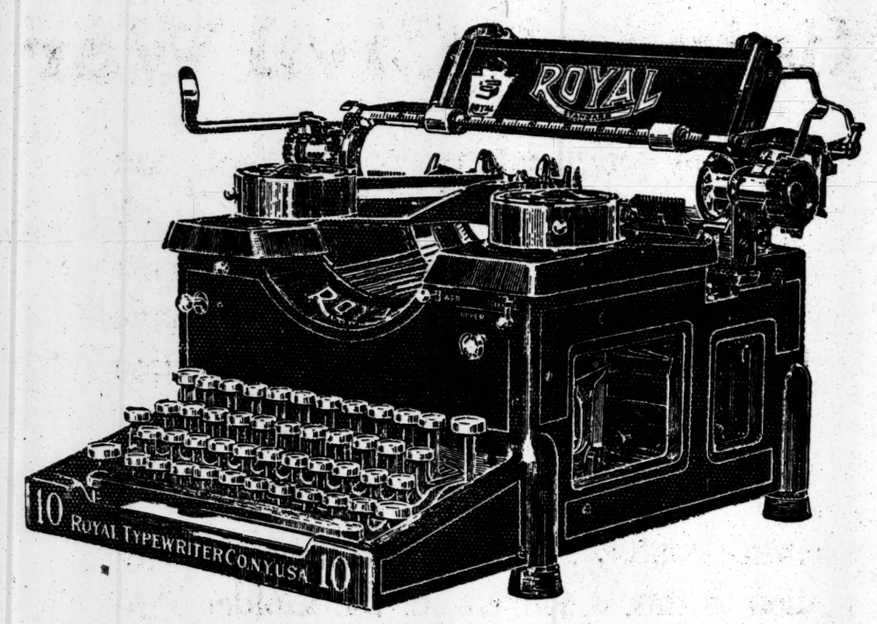
The finest fabrics, the best tailoring, the very newest designs—and JUST A LITTLE BIT MORE style, individuality and distinction than you can find in any other clothes anywhere.

And one thing more—"Store Service"—courtesy, attention and the assistance of a thoroughly trained and highly efficient sales force.

SUITS - - - - $15 to $40
TOPCOATS - - $15 to $45

Smart "Cutaways" and Silk Hats for Easter, in a Choice Assortment of Newest Models.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET



Royal Master Model Ten—the ten-years-ahead typewriter

And why does big business choose the Royal?

"Big business" is big because it is organized and managed for tomorrow, and next year and years ahead.

"Big business" buys and uses Royal Typewriters.

Big business can't afford to have the "*trading-out*" nuisance every so often in its typewriting department.

Big business knows the *leaking time* when work is held up while typewriters are being repaired.

Big business knows the *time lost* when operators have to "fight" their machines.

Big business knows that the Royal is *instantly* adjusted to the *personality* of the operator, that the Royal has *long life* built into it, that the Royal does *all* a typewriter should do—

The Royal writes, bills and charges, and writes cards—without a single extra attachment, without a change, without a stop.

Right there in *your* office the Royal will not only save you money in the long run, but will go a long way toward helping you to make more money.

It won't take more than a few minutes to see the Royal and to let it be demonstrated. That's the quickest way to get the facts.

Whether you use one or a hundred typewriters, whether you are now considering a purchase or not, get acquainted with the Royal. Telephone us, and we'll come. Or drop us a note. No obligation whatever for you—we'll thank you.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC.

Factory, Hartford, Conn. General Offices, New York

Branches and Agencies the World Over

New York Branch, 364 Broadway **Phone Franklin 4400**

The King of the Belgians

has given to MARY ROBERTS RINEHART a significant and exclusive interview for the readers of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. In it he discusses with remarkable freedom Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality, and the behavior of German troops on Belgian soil.

In This Week's Issue of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

MORE THAN TWO MILLIO A WEEK CIRCULATION

Other Features in this Hundred-Page Number

Dalhousie's Lady of the Morning, by David Gray; Russia's Stake in the War, by Mary Isabel Brush; Blue Motors, by Edgar Franklin; Made in America, by Emerson Hough; Billy Fortune and the Lady Who Spoke Her Mind, by William R. Lighton; other stories, articles and serials, by E. Phillips Oppenheim, Will Payne, Joseph Hergesheimer, Eugene Manlove Rhodes, George Pattullo and Enos A. Mills; and a clever Easter cover by J. C. Leyendecker

The Biggest Number Ever Published

THIS hundred-page number of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is an indication that business conditions are returning to normal; for National Advertisers have made possible the biggest number of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST ever published, with 229 columns of advertising, and reading matter in proportion.

THIS is not a special number issued at an advanced price. Its enormous and unprecedented volume of advertising is simply an honest reflection of the confidence and the financial horsepower of the Nation's broad-gauge, constructive merchants and manufacturers.

OUT TODAY

Five Cents of all Newsdealers and Post Boys

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

On Improved New York City Real Estate

5%

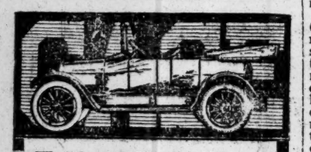
Write for Booklet "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Co.
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

Resinol Soap clears bad complexions

Pimples and blackheads disappear, red, rough, blotchy complexions become clean, clear and velvety, and hair health and beauty are aided by the regular use of Resinol Soap. It does its work easily, quickly and at little cost even when other methods fail.

The soothing, restoring influence that makes this possible is the Resinol which this soap contains and which physicians have prescribed for years in the care of skin and scalp troubles. Sold by all dealers in toilet goods. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



To You Who Reason

The name CASE behind the car means *ability* to embody "hidden values," as well as visible equipment, and the *integrity* that assures the buyer that these hidden values are really there. For they *are* the very life of the motor car.

"25" Complete, $1350.
5% Discount if Cash

CASE

New York Branch House
Broadway at Sixty-second St.
Phone Columbus 8090

MINIMUM ABOLISHED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Governors Restore Unrestricted Trading in Both Shares and Bonds.

BUOYANT MARKET A FACTOR

Growth of Huge Trade Balance Also Is Reassuring — Holiday on Good Friday.

Governors of the Stock Exchange at a special meeting yesterday abolished at one sweep the minimum prices for stocks that had been in force since the board reopened on Dec. 12. At the same time it was decided to discontinue supervision over trading in bonds, the result being the same as for stocks, namely, the return of dealings to their unrestricted course. Beginning today, business in securities will be entirely free of restrictions for the first time since trading was resumed, and the New York Exchange will be the only one of importance in the world to be free of war incumbrances.

The action of the Governors was unexpected to other members of the board. In fact, it was said the majority of the forty Governors were ignorant of the plans until the Special Committee on Minimum Prices presented a resolution asking to remove the minimums and requesting discharge from further duty.

The purpose of the meeting, as the Street supposed, was to act on a petition to close the Exchange on Good Friday. The petition, signed by 333 members, was granted, and then H. G. S. Noble, President, read this recommendation:

The Special Committee appointed by the Governing Committee on Dec. 18, 1914, for the purpose of establishing minimum prices below which stocks could not be dealt in on the Exchange, are unanimously of the opinion that the necessity for such minimum prices no longer exists.

Their reasons for arriving at this conclusion are:

First, that in most cases the ruling prices are far above the minimum prices, and hence the latter are practically useless.

Second, that financial affairs throughout the country and our foreign trade situation have so improved as to remove the danger existing at the time of the reopening of the Exchange.

Such being the case, the committee recommends the abolition of the minimum prices referred to, and the discharge of the committee.

Two Committees Report.

The recommendation was signed by Mr. Noble, H. K. Pomroy, Ernest Groesbeck, D. G. Geddes and S. F. Streit, who were the members of the Special Committee and also were members of the Committee of Five which ruled the exchange during the period it was closed. The committee in charge of bond dealings, consisting of Charles M. Newcombe, William H. Remick and Willis D. Wood, presented a statement that under present conditions supervision of bond dealings was no longer necessary, and asked for discharge.

There was no debate among the Governors, and the vote was unanimous. The buoyant markets of recent days, which carried most of the active stocks well above their minimum prices, had made the latter of little use, but it was realized by the Governing Committee that the elimination of minimum quotations would have a favorable influence on the general financial situation.

"The most potent factor in bringing about the decision to do away with the minimum price list," said a member of the Special Committee after the meeting, "was the study that has been devoted to foreign liquidation in this market. The trend of foreign sales has been followed as carefully as possible by the committee, and it was realized some time ago that there was don danger of great pressure from abroad. The rapid up-building of our tremendous balance of trade, representing millions of European debt to us, gave assurance that our stocks and bonds could be returned to us in great volume and be absorbed easily.

"Another influence was the fact that prices had advanced in most cases far above the minimum quotations. There would have to be a panic to carry many current prices back to the minimum level, and conditions do not point toward any sudden disturbance in the security marwets."

It was thought in the Street that the Governors had chosen a day for eliminating the minimum prices when the stage was well set. The violent upturn of prices which had been in progress for a week was continued, and the day's turnover of 720,000 shares was the largest for any session since the Exchange reopened for business. Prices receded from the highest level before the close, but the established tendency of the day was a further rise from the minimum level.

Movement of Quotations.

The following table sets forth minimum quotations for leading stocks, first prices when the stocks were put on the Exchange on Dec. 12 or later, and other figures to indicate how the market has acted since Dec. 12:

	Minimum.	Opening Prices Dec. 12 or Later.	Lowest Prices This Year.	Yesterday's Close.
Amal. Copper	47	60¼	59¾	63½
Am. Can	19	25¾	25	31⅜
Am. Smelting	49	54½	56	68
Am. Tel. & Tel.	112	116⅝	116	122¼
Beth. Steel	30	42	40¼	80
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	78	85¼	84½	89¼
Consol. Gas	111	116	113⅜	119
N. Y. Central	78	85	81½	85
New Haven	45	51½	45	50¾
Penn. R. R.	102	106¼	103¾	106½
Reading	136	145½	140¾	145⅝
Southern Pacific	81	89	81¼	86½
Union Pacific	111	121⅞	118¾	124⅜
U. S. Steel	38	55	38	48⅝

The Stock Exchange permitted business in stocks and bonds above established levels in the Clearing House or the Exchange before the board reopened. The list was revised entirely when 180 issues were transferred to the Exchange on Dec. 12. On Dec. 16 the remainder was taken to the Exchange floor when it was found that prices tended to rise higher than they closed on July 30. From time to time afterward the minimums were lowered for certain issues, although most of the more prominent stocks continued to move well above the lowest boundary. Steel's minimum was 49 when the dividend was passed in January. Thereafter it was reduced gradually to 38. New Haven's minimum also was lowered from its original figure, from 70 to 43.

$5,000 DADY GEMS STOLEN.

Rooms of Republican Leader in Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, Looted.

Some time between Feb. 10 and March 20 thieves entered the apartments of Michael J. Dady at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, and stole gems valued at $5,000. Mr. Dady has been engaged for years in contracting work for the Cuban Government, and is now working on improvements in Havana Harbor.

On Feb. 10 the Dadys left the hotel for Havana and returned on March 18, but it was not until the 20th that Mrs. Dady thought of her jewels. When she opened the drawer where she had left them she found the box missing. The jewelry included seven rings, a pair of earrings, and a lorgnette and other less valuable articles.

Acting Capt. Coughlin of the Detective Bureau learned that while Mr. and Mrs. Dady were away painters had redecorated the apartment and that the door was frequently left open.

Mr and Mrs. Dady left Brooklyn on Tuesday for another trip to Havana. They will not return until April 15.

FERRYBOAT SINKS A TUG.

The Pierrepont's Passengers See Five Men Escape in Crash.

Rammed by the ferryboat Pierrepont of the Union Ferry Company, the tugboat Edwin J. Murray of the Murray Transportation Company of 17 South Street sank in the ferry slip at Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Her crew of five men saved their lives by leaping to a barge of the Jay Street Terminal, which was in tow of the tug.

The tug, under Capt. George Delamater, was on the way up-stream when the tide carried her directly in the path of the Pierrepont, which was going away from Manhattan to the foot of Hamilton Avenue with seventy-five passengers.

Capt. James Murray of the ferryboat backed off and stood by to render aid to the men of the Murray, but they cast off the hawser attached to the barge and the tide swung her alongside, so that they could scramble aboard.

The collision threw passengers on board the Pierrepont to the deck, and there was considerable excitement among them.

DAVIES OFF COMMITTEE.

Federal Trade Commission Chairman Leaves Democratic Body.

Joseph E. Davies, whose appointment by President Wilson as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission has been confirmed by the Senate, resigned yesterday as Secretary of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Davies asked Chairman William F. McCombs to accept his resignation immediately.

Mr. Davies had charge of President Wilson's campaign in a large part of the West, and was particularly active in Wisconsin, his native State. He is a practicing lawyer and was appointed Secretary to the National Committee on July 15, 1912. Chairman McCombs said last night that there would be no necessity to fill the vacancy immediately.

CITY BREVITIES.

Harry Hoffman, a ticket choper in the Sixty-sixth Street Subway station, was held in $300 bail by Magistrate Nolan yesterday, charged with stealing a clarinet from a blind man.

Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx will lecture tonight at Morris High School on "The Business of the City."

A three days' convention of the Eastern Commercial High School Teachers' Association will open today at the McAlpin.

The annual meeting of the members of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children will be held Friday, April 9, at the Biltmore. State Senator William H. Hill and Jean Webster, author of "Daddy Long Legs," will speak.

Mayor Mitchel and President Churchill of the Board of Education will be among the speakers at a conference on community centre work next Tuesday afternoon at Washington Irving High School.

The gas in a quarter slot machine in the apartment of Mrs. Hedwig Smith, at 406 East Fifteenth Street, ran out yesterday and saved Mrs. Smith from committing suicide. When her husband entered the apartment he found her unconscious. She was revived at Bellevue Hospital.

Hyman Pearlman, 14 years old, apparently demented, who said he lived on Pitkin Avenue in Brooklyn, was found asleep in the Columbus Circle Subway station last evening and 150 letters which the police believed had been extracted from apartment house mail boxes were found in his pockets.

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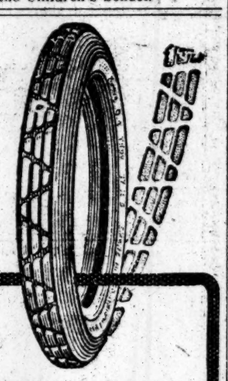
MRS. DUNPHY'S TRIAL TODAY

Randall's Island Superintendent Wouldn't See Physicians.

Charities Commissioner Kingsbury announced last night that the hearing into the charges of mismanagement brought against Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy would take place this morning. It has been adjourned five times because of physicians' certificates that Mrs. Dunphy is suffering with many ailments. After the last adjournment, on Tuesday, the Commissioner chose Dr. Samuel Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Edward L. Keyes of Cornell University to go to Randall's Island and examine the suspended Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools. Following their visit they sent this letter to the Commissioner:

"In accordance with your request, we, accompanied by your Deputy, William J. Doherty of Randall's Island, called at the residence of the Superintendent, Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy. We were met at the house by two ladies, who informed us that Mrs. Dunphy, on the advice of her attorneys, refused to see us except in the presence of her physicians, Drs. Michael C. O'Brien and Joseph Byrne. We therefore await your further requests."

The women who met the physicians are said to have been Mrs. Dunphy's daughter and Miss Mary Cahill, Principal of the Children's School.



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In commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, The New York Times will issue as a supplement, next Sunday, April 4th,

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Specially prepared for this occasion and written exclusively for The New York Times. Twenty-four pages devoted to the imperishable records of the war between the States—a very remarkable collection of intensely interesting historical matter.

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COLUMBIA CREWS LOSE TWO MEN—YALE BOATS ON SCHUYLKILL

TWO COLUMBIA OARSMEN FLUNK

Donoho and Keogh Lost to Crews Because of Deficiencies in Studies.

Failure to pass the midterm examinations resulted in the announcement yesterday at Columbia that Donoho, No. 2 on the 'Varsity crew, and Keogh, who has rowed both stroke and No. 4 on the freshman crew, had been declared ineligible. This announcement came as a surprise to both Coach Rice and Captain Sanborn, and there was a shake-up in the crews. In addition to these two men being declared ineligible it was learned that Ritter, No. 5, and Cook, No. 2, on the freshman crew, were on the ragged edge and a decision in their cases was expected today.

The announcement that barred these men from trying out for the crews came just before the afternoon practice yesterday, and as a result Coach Rice made the following changes in the 'Varsity crew: Spurgeon moved from No. 4 to Donoho's place at No. 2; Captain Sanborn shifted from the starboard side at No. 7 to No. 4; Munroe from No. 3 in the junior eight to the same position in the 'Varsity; Cronenberg from No. 3 to No. 5; and Tichborne from No. 5 to No. 7. The only men on the 'Varsity who were not affected by the shake-up were Stroke Meyer, Bratton at No. 6, and Simonds at bow.

On the freshman crew Murphy was sent in at No. 4 in place of Keogh. Coach Rice's troubles were not confined to the disbarment of two members of his crews, but the engineer of his coaching launch did not put in an appearance and it was impossible for him to follow the crews on the river.

During the Easter holidays the crews will be kept at hard work, and, starting today, will be called upon to row on the river twice daily. The 'Varsity candidates will be sent to the training table in about a week.

There was a large squad out for baseball practice yesterday afternoon, and George Smith, the star pitcher at Columbia, reported at South Field and is a valuable addition to the baseball candidates who have reported.

YALE CREWS ON SCHUYLKILL

Pennsylvania Favorite for 'Varsity Race on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Yale's 'Varsity and junior eights, which are to row against crews of the University of Pennsylvania next Saturday, launched their shells on the Schuylkill River today and rowed three miles against a heavy wind. The practice was done in exceedingly cold weather for this time of the year.

The Yale oarsmen reached this city early this morning and were taken to the University of Pennsylvania, where they will remain at three different fraternity houses. There are twenty-two in the Yale party, with Guy Nickalls, their head coach, as the leader.

The Pennsylvania crews also were on the river today. Pennsylvania is the favorite in the betting, and the students of that institution are betting 5 to 4 that their 'Varsity eight will defeat Yale.

NO VACATION FOR OARSMEN.

Five Cornell Crews Ordered to Stay for Rowing During Recess.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 31.—Sixteen Cornell oarsmen form the nucleus of the Cornell crew training table for the season, according to Coach Courtney's selections. Three 'Varsity crews and two freshman eights have been ordered to remain here during the Spring vacation which starts tonight. These crews will row on the inlet twice a day and Coach Courtney hopes to get them out on the lake in a short time. Because of the handicaps which cold weather has placed on the crews, Courtney proposes to drive the oarsmen hard during the vacation. The two leading eights are boated as follows:

No. 1—Bow, Terriberry; No. 2, Bird; No. 3, Worn; No. 4, Andrus; No. 5, Moir; No. 6, Cushing; No. 7, Welles; stroke, Collyer.

No. 2—Bow, Morgan; No. 2, Elims; No. 3, Fernow; No. 4, Valder; No. 5, Lund; No. 6, Stahl; No. 7, O'Brien; stroke, Brooks.

DURLAND'S LAST RIDE.

Equine Entertainments at Academy Close for Season.

Fifty-six of the patrons of Durland's Riding Academy took part in the final Wednesday evening musical ride and horse show last night. It was one of the largest turnouts of the season, and the two galleries for spectators were almost filled.

The feature event was not on the program and apparently was an impromptu affair. Just before the ride was concluded George Crouch took charge of the ring. In a humorous speech he presented Commander Charles Krauss, on behalf of those who take part in the musical rides, with a purse containing $350 in gold.

Mr. Krauss was so surprised he was unable to say anything for a few moments, but he recovered and thanked his pupils for the gift. On arriving at the mounting block Mr. Krauss was handed a cablegram, which read: "Born in Germany, made good in America, your Kaiser is proud of you," signed "Wilhelm." The author of the dispatch is not known, but Mr. Krauss suspects one of the polo players.

A silver cup was presented by the Durland Company in the jumping class over the regulation fences, 4 feet 6 inches, performance to count. The event was virtually a clean sweep for George Chipchase, as his Tally-Ho and Tip-top took first and second prizes, respectively.

The last polo game of the season was won by the married men, who defeated the bachelors by 6 to 5. The winning team was G. Sherman, T. Cawthra, and H. Guggenheimer. The losers lined up with D. E. Biers, H. Goodwin, and Archie Kinney.

Pinehurst Ready for Golf Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 31.—Conditions reached normal this afternoon, but too late to start the big field in the second eighteen-hole round of the thirty-six-hole qualification in the united North and South golf championship. Ouimet took advantage of the afternoon's leeway to play a round, and many others were on Courses 1 and 3. Ten match play divisions will doubtless be provided, four more than the schedule calls for.

Philip Carter of Nassau returned a score of 73, and equaled Ouimet's new record on Course 3 in play this afternoon.

Middlebury College Football Dates.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 31.—The 1915 football schedule of Middlebury College was announced today as follows: Sept. 20, Amherst at Amherst; Oct. 2, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield; Oct. 9, Stevens Institute at Middlebury; Oct. 16, Tufts at Medford; Oct. 23, New Hampshire State at Middlebury; Oct. 30, Rensselaer Polytechnic at Troy; Nov. 6, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; Nov. 13, Norwich at Northfield; Nov. 20, Vermont at Middlebury.

GEORGIAN COURT POLO CENTRE AGAIN

Cleveland Team Coming for Lakewood Tournament This Month.

Polo in the East will be informally started on Saturday at Lakewood, on the estate of George Gould, at Georgian Court, with two weeks of practice. This will be followed on April 15 by the tournament which will open the regular season.

The two fine fields at Georgian Court are rapidly getting into shape. The practicing will be done on No. 2, and the main field, or the one nearest the main entrance to the grounds, will be used for the matches.

A number of invitations have been sent out by the Polo Association and over twenty players have sent replies, saying they would be delighted to take part in the events. There will be at least four full teams which will take part in the practice. A number of these players have shipped their mounts to Lakewood and there are over thirty ponies stabled around the town. Two more carloads are expected today.

Two sets of cups have been donated for the tournament, one from Mrs. George Gould and the other from P. S. P. Randolph, Sr. The events are both open affairs, as the prizes are given to team playing under existing handicaps, with no limit as to the aggregate.

The Cleveland team will make its first appearance in the East at this tournament. This aggregation from the Chargrin Valley Hunt Club has been playing at Aiken and Camden and will arrive from the South on Saturday morning in time to catch the noon train for Lakewood for the first practice game. The line-up consists of E. S. Burke, Jr.; Lawrence Hitchcock, E. W. Leonard, Thomas White, a young Harvard player, and W. Dick.

Among the other teams will be the Randolphs. There will be P. S. P. Randolph, Sr.; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.; Wister Randolph, E. Randolph, and John R. Fell and Philip Stevenson as substitutes. There also will be two teams from Philadelphia and a strong aggregation of players from the Rumson Country Club.

Among the other players who will be on hand are W. H. T. Huhn, H. S. Borden, E. W. Hopping, A. P. Perkins, W. McClure, Thomas Easton, W. L. Goodwin, W. S. Jones, John E. Cowdin, W. A. Hazard, Jr.; David Dows, E. D. Morgan, and F. H. Prince, Jr., of the Myopia Hunt Club of Hamilton, Mass.

St. John's College Diamond Meet.

More than 200 athletes have entered for the diamond meet of St. John's College, which will be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on April 9. This is not the final total, as almost every mail brings in the names of those who are anxious to take part in this event. One of the features will be the relay race at one mile between the Loughlin Lyceum, Presentation Club, and Knights of St. Antony. National Cycle Association riders will take part in the two-mile bike race, in which diamond prizes will be given for the first time in a flat floor race. Jack Eller will try for a new record over the low hurdles. He will allow starts up to eight feet to a fast field. The St. John's Athletic Committee has decided to have finishes staged at both ends of the armory, so as to enable the boxholders on both sides of the building to have a good view. Entries will close for the meet on Saturday.

RACING OPENS TODAY.

Inaugural Handicap to be Feature at Bowie, Md.

With the opening of the Southern Maryland Agricultural Association track at Bowie today, the racing season of 1915 in the East will be inaugurated. It will be the first meeting held at Bowie, under the auspices and control of officials appointed by The Jockey Club. The new association was admitted into the fold last Winter, and when the stakes were announced, received the dates which were formerly held by the Jamestown Club.

Now that the meeting has received official sanction, prominent owners from around New York will start their horses there. Bowie and the other Maryland meetings will virtually be a preliminary training for the thoroughbreds which will later be seen at New York tracks.

The feature this afternoon will be the Inaugural Handicap, a seven-furlong dash, which has attracted a high-class field of sprinters.

William Oliver, the veteran Eastern turfman, who recently arrived there from Lakewood, his Winter home, has a candidate for the Handicap in Kewessa, one of the most consistent, as well as one of the fastest, sprinters that raced over the Maryland courses last Autumn. Kewessa has been nursed into condition by Oliver. The son of McGee is no longer troubled with a sore leg, which developed toward the close of last season's campaign.

Another stable from Lakewood, which will have an entry in the opening feature, is that of P. S. P. Randolph, whose silks will be carried by True as Steel, a sprinter which Mr. Randolph procured out of a selling race last Autumn from the Quincy Stable. True as Steel, a son of Broomstick and Loyal, and a full brother to Ben Loyal, is a sprinter of merit, and is looked upon as one of the coming two-year-olds of the year. Among Mr. Randolph's other horses which will start during the meeting is a brown filly named Cruller, by King James, which has been entered in the Juvenile Stakes to be run this Summer at Belmont Park.

The Quincy Stable, which has wintered at Sheepshead Bay, two days ago shipped a number of promising two-year-olds to Bowie in charge of Edward Fhelan and Mike Daly. They are Lady Theresa, a full sister of Theresa Gill; Golden Hours, Good Counsel, and Ling-a-Ling, all Star Shoot youngsters. Among the older horses are Reliance, a winner of three races last Summer in Canada, and Royalty, both of which will be seen later around the Metropolitan circuit. Jockey Ambrose, who was formerly with Harry Payne Whitney, will ride for the stable.

The Shoshone Stable, trained by Jerry Carroll and headed by the three-year-old Haubeck, will start this full brother to Harry Payne Whitney's Gainer in the Inaugural Handicap, and if he is anywhere near his right form he will make a stout bid for the honors.

MOORE CAPTURES BILLIARD TITLE

New Yorker Overcomes Huey's Lead in Three-Cushion Final Game.

CHICAGO, March 31.—George Moore of New York overcame a 13-point lead tonight and defeated William Huey of Chicago, 50 to 47, for the three-cushion billiard championship of the world. Moore went out in ninety-one innings. Moore's high run was 9, Huey's 5.

Huey, by consistent playing with numerous runs of 2 and 3 points, acquired a lead of 13 in the fifty-second inning. In this inning Moore ran 9 points, which he followed by a run of 4, and then gained a 3-point lead, which he maintained to the end of the game.

College Swimming Postponed.

It was announced yesterday by the City College of New York swimming management that the swimming meet between Yale and Pennsylvania scheduled for last night at the City College pool had been postponed until tomorrow night. Inability to obtain permission for the use of the pool was the reason for the postponement. The meet tonight between the swimming teams of Columbia and Yale at the New York A. C. pool will therefore be the first in the round robin series to decide the triple tie for the league championship between Yale, Pennsylvania, and Columbia. Tonight's meet is looked upon to be the most important of the three, with the chances about even.

Point to Point Race in Academy.

An obstacle race was added to the regular weekly musical ride held last night at the Central Park Riding Academy. The event was a point-to-point race with brush jumps added. V. Nichols carried off the blue. V. Dodd came in second, with W. J. Judd a close third. The Red polo team defeated the Whites, led by O. W. Coleman in a spirited game, by the score of 7 to 4. W. J. Gilman acted as referee. The ride was one of the largest of the season, over thirty-five pupils and patrons taking part.

Braves Get Dartmouth Star.

HANOVER, N. H., March 31.—Fletcher Lowe of Arlington, Mass., crack shortstop on the Dartmouth College team last season, today signed a contract to play with the Boson Nationals. He will join the team after his graduation in June. Lowe's connection with a semi-professional team last Summer resulted in his disqualification by the college athletic authorities recently.

Polo Fields Too Wet for Play.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Intermittent rains for four days have made the Polo Fields so soggy that there probably will be no more matches played in the universal tournament of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, in progress here, for several days.

MISS PYLE BEST FENCER.

Interest and Skill Both Lacking in Women's Championship.

Miss Jessie Pyle, representing Herrmann's Physical Training Institute of Philadelphia, last night won the women's Fencing championship at the Fencers Club. There were only five contestants, and four of them came from the Quaker City. The only New York entrant was Miss Margaret Stimson, the winner of the senior championship last year, and she met with a crushing defeat, for not a single bout went to her credit. Miss Edith Evans, a runner-up in the junior championship last year, finished second, with three victories and one defeat, and third place was captured by Miss Dorothea Samuel, who won two bouts and lost two.

The fencing in every way was a disappointment, the number of entrants not being anywhere near what was expected, and the quality of foils play was far below a fair standard of excellence.

This is the only national fencing championship for women, and it bids fair to follow the junior championship into discarded events. One of the foremost supporters of fencing in the country said this after the competition last night. The summary:

Miss Jessie Pyle, Herrmann's Physical Training Institute, defeated Miss Margaret Stimson, Fencers Club of New York; Miss Dorothea Samuel, Herrmann's Physical Training Institute; Miss Marie Bradley, Herrmann's Physical Training Institute, and Miss Edith Evans, Herrmann's Physical Training Institute.

Miss Edith Evans defeated Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Dorothea Samuel, and Miss Marie Bradley and lost to Miss Jessie Pyle.

Miss Dorothea Samuel defeated Miss Margaret Stimson and Miss Marie Bradley and lost to Miss Edith Evans and Miss Jessie Pyle.

Miss Marie Bradley defeated Miss Margaret Stimson and lost to Miss Dorothea Samuel, Miss Edith Evans, and Miss Jessie Pyle.

Miss Margaret Stimson lost to Miss Dorothea Samuel, Miss Marie Bradley, Miss Edith Evans, and Miss Jessie Pyle.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 11TH,

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Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 245, 379, 1276, 1440 and 2081 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

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and prevent indigestion, dyspepsia, or distress after eating, by sipping with it a glass or two of delicious, clear, non-laxative

MAN-A-CEA WATER

Sold by all druggists and the best grocers.

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Many men—practical business men—bankers—men who have ample means—are buying Exchanged Locomobile Sixes, because *that's* a good way to buy an automobile. They carry the Locomobile new car guarantee—an evidence of their reliability.

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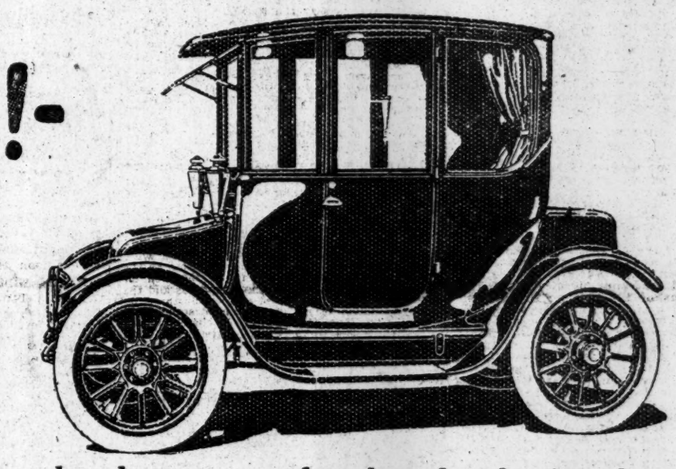

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THE LIGHT BAKER ELECTRIC COUPE

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Weighs a half-ton less than the big heavy electrics.
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Long mileage (50 to 85 miles per battery charge).
Climbs any hill at good speed.
Steers without any effort.
Handles with absolute safety in congested traffic.
Rides with luxurious ease (Cantilever springs; long wheel base).
Costs very little for upkeep (weighing less than 3000 lbs. it costs proportionately less for upkeep than electrics that weigh 4000 lbs. and over).
Combines all the advantages of light weight with the **highest attainable motor car quality**; right up to the minute in its luxurious equipment features.

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WILLARD AND HIS HANDLERS PLAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST JACK JOHNSON—BASEBALL

WILLARD CONFIDENT THAT HE WILL WIN

Will Be Short Bout if Johnson Stands Up and Exchanges Blow for Blow, He Says.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 31.—At the conclusion of today's training routine in the camp of Jess Willard, the big white man who is to fight Jack Johnson for the heavyweight championship of the world next Monday, there was a conference between the fighter and his handlers concerning the plan and details of the battle. Just what the campaign of the white man will be against the big black was not made public.

Each day Willard is decreasing his work for the encounter. Sunday he will do little or nothing, except give a public exhibition in his gymnasium. Monday morning he expects to rise early and take a long walk in order to limber up. Then he will rest until he departs for the Marianao race track, where the fight is to take place. He purposes to leave for the ring an hour and a half before the fight is to start.

Willard says he is confident that he will win, having declared that he cannot tell whether the fight will be a long or a short one. If Johnson stands up and exchanges blow for blow, Willard declares, he will defeat the champion in quick time, believing that no man can stand up under his punches. If Johnson covers up, clinches and blocks, the white man says, the battle will be a long-drawn-out one, but that eventually he will be the winner. Willard says that he can use his right fist on Johnson, something he has been unable to do in his training bouts with his sparring partners for fear of hurting them seriously.

Willard will begin his final "drying out" Saturday night. He expects to enter the ring weighing about 240 pounds. He will not select his seconds until an hour before the battle, but it is believed these will be his present trainers and his manager.

Manager Jones says Willard is the best pugilist and the most easily managed he ever handled. He has trained for eight weeks without injury to himself or seriously hurting his sparring partners. Willard, according to Jones, is always willing and cheerful.

The men in Willard's camp have made a pool of $500 to bet on him. Today Willard did six miles of road work in the morning, and in the afternoon, before a big crowd of spectators, worked at his training machines, and wrestled and boxed fourteen rounds with his sparring partners.

Johnson was out for a five-mile run on the road early in the morning. Later he pushed a steam-roller and wrestled a bull. When cautioned against overexerting himself Johnson said he must celebrate his thirty-eighth birthday, which occurred today. In the afternoon the negro did only light work, throwing the medicine ball and boxing six rounds with his sparring partners.

Johnson declared today that it was likely he would win inside of twenty rounds. He praised Willard, but said that ring experience must tell. He added that all champions are defeated if they stick to the game long enough, but asserted that he was now as good as ever and consequently could not see defeat facing him in this his final battle.

Johnson will close his training with a six-round bout with Sam McVey Saturday and an exhibition Sunday. On Sunday morning he will cease taking liquids. He expects to enter the ring at 225 pounds.

A meeting was held tonight to select an alternate referee, but no decision was reached. Another meeting will be held tomorrow for this purpose.

Arrangements have been completed for affording police protection for the crowds next Monday. The race track and Havana streets leading to stations of the electric line to the track will be policed by a double force. The Mayor of Marianao, where the ring is situated, made arrangements with Colonel Nela, Secretary of the Interior, for guarding all parts of the track and ring with police, in addition to which regular troops will be held in reserve nearby.

The trolley company is arranging a fast service from the centre of Havana to the track, using extra cars on this line and on the lines from nearby towns, as the demand warrants.

Sentiment in favor of Willard seems to be increasing rapidly and is affecting the odds in the betting. Plenty of money is still being offered on Johnson, but at shorter odds. Quotations now are generally less than 2 to 1. Willard backers are holding off in the hope of getting the former price of 3 to 1.

Reports are being heard with increasing frequency that Johnson is having difficulty in putting on the final edge. The drying out process is said to be extremely difficult for him on account of his age, and he finds it a constant struggle to deny himself water.

It is now evident that Johnson will go into the ring heavier than in any previous fight; probably at 220 or 225 pounds. Otherwise he appears to be in fine condition. Nevertheless doubt is expressed quite generally that he can go more than half of the forty-five rounds. His best chance appears to be to beat down Willard during the first fifteen rounds. Willard is likely to attempt a slow holding fight during the early stages.

Want Langford to Train Morris.

Efforts are being made to get Sam Langford, the negro heavyweight, to train Carl Morris, who is to box Jim Coffey at St. Nicholas Ring on April 7. Morris, hearing that Joe Jeannette was training the Irishman, instructed his manager, Billy McCarney, to negotiate with Sam Langford and have him work with him the last few days before the bout. Morris never lets up with his training, with the result that he is in the best condition, and he has two or three of his sparring partners laid up for repairs. Morris asserts that Coffey will not go the limit, as he saw him in his last three fights and is positive he can stop him. Coffey resumed training at the new Polo Club, with Joe Jeannette acting as sparring partner, who is teaching his charge the fine points of the game. Coffey has shown improvement under the tutelage of the negro, and is confident he will have an easy time defeating the Sapulpa giant.

Thomas Lehigh Wrestling Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 31.—Clifford Holden Thomas of Berkeley, Md., a junior at Lehigh University, who last Saturday won the intercollegiate wrestling championship in the 145-pound class, was today elected Captain of the team for next year. Lehigh's outlook for next year is very good, as not a man will be lost by graduation. At the coming meeting of the Athletic Committee the men who will be recommended for letters are Kirkhuff, Martin, Thomas, Sawtelle, Good, Fleming, McCullough, Wills, Pons, and Manager C. E. Vance.

Leach Cross to Box Mohr.

Sam Wallach, brother and manager of Leach Cross, announces that Cross has been matched to box Walter Mohr of Brooklyn fifteen rounds at Waterbury, Conn., on April 15. He says Cross is to receive $1,500.

The best presentation of the immensely popular cut-a-way shape.

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JERSEY BOXING BILL.

Singer Measure Limits Bouts to Four Rounds—"Pros" Barred.

Indications point to the probability that the bill introduced by Assemblyman Jacob J. Singer of Jersey City to legalize boxing exhibitions in New Jersey will shortly become a law. The bill has already passed the Senate Committee on Judiciary, but has been considerably amended. The bill originally was for the permission of bouts of ten rounds' duration, but, realizing that such a provision could not be approved by the Senate, those who are working hard for the restoration of boxing contests in New Jersey reduced the number of rounds to four. Eight-ounce gloves would be used in all contests.

The original provision for the appointment of a State Athletic Commission to be appointed by the Governor has also been eliminated, as the bill, after being amended by the Senate Committee, stipulated that the boxing contests be for amateurs only. No professionals will be allowed to participate in the bouts and all matches must be governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, with the power to issue permits for boxing shows resting with the police authorities of a municipality. Senator Read, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in reporting the bill in its revised form, remarked:

"I believe the bill is in such shape now that not a single Senator will vote against it when it comes up for final passage."

Assemblyman Singer, who has for the past several weeks had his doubts as to the possibility of the bill passing the Senate Committee, was also much pleased with the prospect of the bill being placed on the New Jersey statute books. He said:

"I am much pleased with the situation and it will be a source of gratification to all lovers of real sport that the conservative Senate is about to agree to a piece of legislation of this kind. My aim at the outset was to enact a law that would promote wholesome sport. Clean athletics is one of the best safeguards against crime and vice, and the young men of today have a right to expect the State to encourage rather than suppress good physical exercise and clean sport. I feel sure that Governor Fielder will sign the amended bill after it passes the Senate and after the amendment shall have been concurred in by the House of Assembly."

Winners with the Cue.

Jacob Klinger, the amateur balkline billiard champion of France, last night conceded a handicap of 75 points to Joseph M. Millette of Brooklyn in the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline tournament at the Brooklyn Academy, and won by the score of 275 to 161 in thirty-five innings. Klinger was in excellent stroke, and maintained a safe advantage almost from the start of the game. Millette, who was only required to score 200 points, made high runs of 31, 17, and 16, with an average of 4 21-35. Klinger's high runs were 46, 24, and 23, with an average of 7 30-35.

Hal A. Coleman, national amateur Class B balkline champion, and Charles E. White of Brooklyn were the contestants last night in the Manhattan amateur handicap 18.2 balkline tournament at the Morningside Academy, and after thirty-three innings of close playing, the champion won, 250 to 201. Both contestants are scratch men, and were playing for 250 points. Coleman made high runs of 38, 23, and 23, with an average of 7 5-33. White's best runs were 25, 23, and 20, and he averaged 5 26-33.

A handicap of 40 points enabled William Porter to defeat Archie Gunn last night in the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Academy. Porter was playing at 110 points, while Gunn was at scratch, 150. The latter ordinarily plays an excellent game, but his showing last night was far below his standard. His best single count was 25 points, as against 28 for Porter.

Ban Lifted on Three Athletes.

Three of the thirty-three athletes who were suspended by the Registration Committee of the A. A. U. Tuesday for failure to send in an itemized account of their expenses at the indoor games held by the Elks of Paterson, N. J., on Feb. 17, sent in their accounts yesterday and were automatically restored to good standing in the organization. Jake W. Stumpf, chairman of the committee which suspended the athletes, stated yesterday that he understood that several of the men had sudden attacks of their illnesses and that they would be received today. The three men who have been restored to good standing are Eddie Renz, Mohawk, A. C., champion amateur walker of the United States; A. R. Lemberg, Trinity Club, and Charles Pores, unattached, winner of the Brooklyn to Sea Gate Marathon.

Columbia's Tennis Schedule.

Manager M. A. Bridges announced Columbia's revised tennis schedule yesterday. Ten meets are arranged for, seven at home and three away, at Lafayette, Lehigh, and Yale, respectively. A general call for candidates has brought out thirty aspirants and an interclass tournament is expected to bring out more. The schedule:

April 10, Seventh Regiment, at South Field; 16, C. C. N. Y., at South Field; 17, N. Y. U., at South Field; 21, Fordham, at South Field; 30, Brooklyn College, at South Field; May 1, Williams, at South Field; 5, Princeton, at South Field; 7, Lafayette, at Easton; 7, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; 12, Yale, at New Haven.

Cornell Nine on Southern Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, March 31.—Eighteen Cornell baseball players and Coach Albert H. Sharpe left here tonight for College Point, Md., where the opening game of the Cornell season will be played tomorrow with the Maryland "Aggies." The Ithacans will play eight games on this trip. The squad follows: S. P. Regan, Bryant, Johnson, Russell, pitchers; Keating, Capt. Donovan, Mellen, Bills, infielders; Whitney, Gordon, Sutterby, outfielders; Lndwig, Budd, Strebel, Wiegand, substitutes.

Opening Dates for Association.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Supplemental to information given out yesterday, President Chivington announced first home games in the American Association as follows: Minneapolis at St. Paul, April 23; St. Paul at Minneapolis, April 24; Cleveland at Indianapolis, April 24; Columbus at Louisville, April 24. The schedule probably will be released April 18 instead of April 17.

Montreal to Train at Hackensack.

MONTREAL, March 31.—The Montreal International League Baseball Club will go into its Spring training camp at Hackensack, N. J., on Friday of this week. About twenty-six players, said to be a larger number than any other club in the circuit has yet rounded up, will go to the camp, it was announced tonight. Most of last year's players are on the list, and many new ones.

SEYMOURS TURN TABLES ON DEVLINS

Cy's Team of Giants at Last Wins—Takes Change Bet by Vanquished Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 31.—Intense rivalry attended the battle between the Seymours and the Devlins this afternoon, and the first-named section of the Giants beat the others, 10 to 7. It was the first triumph in four tries for the Seymours, who are richer for their victory. It seems there was heavy betting on the outcome. Either each player bet $1 with some player on the other side, or each side raised $1 to bet against the enemies' iron man. Whichever it was the immense financial stake had the rivals all "het" up.

The fracas marked the return to the front of Bill Ritter. It was eighteen days ago that Ritters' illness was pronounced typhoid fever and he was taken to a hospital. Yet here he was this afternoon large as ever on the mound pitching—a man who made a rapid comeback. He pitched the first four innings for the Devlins, and while hit freely kept the scoring down pretty well and was more effective than his successor Palmero. Ritter opened with a lot of smoke, but did not try to keep it long. It was a cold, windy day and not weather for hard exertion in the box.

The Devlins were made up as they have been playing, but changes were made on the Seymour side. Matheson played first, Merkle short, and Murray centrefield. The Devlins had a fat lead until the fifth inning, when their rivals began overhauling them. In the fifth and seventh the freedom with which Palmero was peppered, together with a wild throw by Meyers and the muff-laden first base playing of Jeff Tesreau, brought seven runs to the Seymours and swung the lead to them. By that time Rube Schauer was serving for the Seymours, and his opponents could not do anything with him. They did all their scoring off Schupp.

A home run by Jim Thorpe was the most effective individual blow in the overthrow of the Devlins. In the seventh the Indian slammed a home run to the right field fence with two on bases. That put the Seymours in front and was the blow which killed Father Devlin. With Meyers's sore shoulder due to his third injection of anti-typhoid serum, and Smith's sore arm, the catching was off color. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Seymours	0 1 2 0 3 0 4 0 0	10	0
Devlins	3 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0	7	14	4

Batteries — Schupp, Schauer, and Smith; Ritter, Palmero, and Meyers.

SUPERBAS CHECKED BY RAIN

Incapacitated Players Coming Home to Recuperate.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 31.—Rainy weather hit the camp of the Superbas last night, causing the suspension of practice this morning and the calling off of the game scheduled with the Stetson University this afternoon. Instead of ten inches of snow, like last year in Augusta, Ga., and a flood at the same place the year before, rain started early last night and continued until shortly before noon today. After this a cold northeast wind blew the remainder of the day. Tomorrow's game with Keewatin College of St. Augustine was also declared off.

Capt. Jake Daubert, his wife and boy; Catcher McCarty's wife, Dick Eagan, and Stengel, the players being on the hospital list, along with Umpire Klem and his wife, will leave tomorrow morning for the North. The injury to Daubert's right foot in last Sunday's game is not serious after all. He was about the hotel today, slightly favoring the injured leg. Willie Zimmerman, the Superbas' new right fielder, who had to remain in bed since yesterday's game, was much improved this morning. After Saturday's game in Jacksonville, Manager Robinson will send a few of his young pitchers and a catcher to Brooklyn, where they can work out until the remainder of the team arrives for next Friday's game with the Yankees at Ebbets Field.

The remaining time here will be put in at practice, with the exception of Friday, when the entire team will make a trip to Mosquito Inlet as the guests of the Daytona Board of Trade.

If the grounds at Sea Breeze are in condition tomorrow afternoon, a game will be played between the regulars and Yanigans.

Bay Ridge Nine Defeats Curtis.

Bay Ridge High School baseball nine defeated the Curtis team at Staten Island yesterday by the score of 6 to 1. "Dutch" Karlson, pitcher for Bay Ridge, allowed only two hits. Copeland and Campbell of Curtis were the two men who connected safely with his delivery, and each one made a double. Marcus, for Bay Ridge, was the heavy hitter, getting a double and two singles, while Faddell made two singles. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Bay Ridge	...0 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 1	6	9	2
Curtis	.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	2	6

Batteries — For Bay Ridge, Karlson and Driscoll; for Curtis, Brown and Markham.

Acting Captain for Harvard Nine.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 31.—Russell B. Frye of Marlboro, pitcher and outfielder on the Harvard University baseball teams for two seasons, was appointed Acting Captain by Coach Sexton today. The appointment was made necessary by the illness of Capt. Russell R. Ayres, who has been at his home in Montclair, N. J., for several weeks. Frye will have charge of the team during the Southern training trip.

COLD RECEPTION FOR YANKS

Return to Savannah Camp Without Uniforms and Strike Cold Snap.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 31.—The Yankees encountered a 45-degree drop in temperature on alighting from their Pullman car from Daytona early this morning. Yesterday the club put in its hottest day of the trip, and today it found Savannah shivering in arctic weather.

There was neither outdoor nor indoor practice today, it being the first day the Yankees have been forced to remain idle. Donovan would not have risked the cold wind at the ball park even had he been able to do so. The railway company spoiled his plan for some Y. M. C. A. gymnasium work by losing the Yankee uniforms and baggage.

However, the club could easily afford to lay off a day, as they appear to be as fit as a fiddle and ready to start the season tomorrow. In spite of the crippled condition of the Superbas, there was no denying that the Yankees appear to be far more advanced than the Superbas. The clean sweep made by the Yankees in Daytona has brought about much joy in the Donovan camp, and there is a strong feeling among the players that they will be far stronger this season than they have been given credit for.

There is no doubt that the club will be much stronger during the coming campaign in batting, which was its one conspicuous weak spot heretofore. A year ago the club could not hit against Texas League pitching, dropping two to one games to the minors, but this Spring it has been hitting minor and major league pitching with equal vigor.

The Yankees will play the Chicago Cubs here tomorrow. A detachment of the Athletics, under the direction of Harry Davis, stopped here today for a one-day stand against the local team, Savannah losing in eleven innings, by a score of 4 to 3.

Fordham Starts with Shut-out Win.

With every position, except right field, occupied by a veteran of last year, Fordham opened its baseball season yesterday by shutting out the nine of Brooklyn College at Fordham Field by a score of 10 to 0. The Maroon collegians made all their runs during the first four innings while Bledsoe was in the box for the visitors. Finney, who succeeded him, was touched for five safeties, but a tightening up by the Brooklynites choked off any further scoring.

Fordham used three twirlers for three innings each, and displayed the best throwing staff ever seen at the Bronx diamond so early in the season. With the mainstay of last season, started in the box for Fordham, and yielded two hits. He was succeeded in the fourth by Walsh, who was handicapped last year by a poisoned hand. Walsh showed his former mastery, and, besides not giving a hit, struck out seven of the opposing batsmen. McQuade, a former Xavier High School athlete, appeared for the last three frames and rivaled Walsh, allowing a single hit and getting seven strikeouts.

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'gan, ss.	3	2	0	1	0
K'nan, 2b.	4	2	2	3	2
Car'll, 3b.	5	1	2	1	1
C'way, c.	5	1	5	17	2
Kane, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Viviano, rf.	5	1	2	0	0
J. F'gan, 1b.	5	1	1	2	1
Kel'h'r, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
Martin, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Walsh, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Maher, ss.	1	0	0	1	0
M'Quad, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	39	10	14	27	6

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Cabe, cf.	3	0	0	1	1
Fin'y, l.f., p.	4	0	0	1	0
B'liv'n, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
M'Gr'y, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
A. Torrey, 2b., c.	3	0	1	6	2
Briggs, rf.	3	0	0	2	1
J. Torrey, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Kav'gh, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Bledsoe, p.	2	0	0	0	0
C. F'g'n, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
B'rdon, ss.	2	0	0	0	2
Byrnes, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Total.	28	0	3	24	8

Errors—J. Torrey, (2,) Kavanaugh, McCaffrey, and Belwin.

Fordham	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	—10
B'klyn College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—J. Torrey. Home run—Kiernan. Sacrifice fly—Kane. Stolen bases—Conway, (2,) Berrigan, (2,) Carroll, McQuade, Kane, Torrey, (2,) McCall, and McCaffrey. First base on errors—Fordham, 4. Left on bases—Fordham, 9; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Martin, 3; by Walsh, 7; by McQuade, 7; by Bledsoe, 2; by Finney, 3. Bases on balls—Off Martin, 1; off Walsh, 1; off McQuade, 1; off Bledsoe, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Walsh, (Reardon.) Passed ball—Kavanaugh. Hits—Off Martin, 2 in three innings; off McQuade, 1 in three innings; off Bledsoe, 9 in four innings; off Finney, 5 in four innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Judge, Buffalo Internationals.

Brookfeds Pitchers Far Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNS WELLS, Miss., March 31.—Three and possibly four of the Brookfed pitchers are ready to go the full route now, declared Manager Magee today. He says that Tom Seaton, who was the mainstay of the pitching staff of the Brookfeds last season; Ed Lafitte, who had but a passable season last year, due mostly to ill luck, and Jim Bluejacket, the Oklahoma Indian, could go into the box today if necessary and pitch mid-season ball for nine innings. He believes, too, that Bill Upham, the "iron man" of the Rochester Club of the International League last year, will be ready in a few days. Raw weather prevented the squad from going on the diamond this morning, but they had a good workout upon the lawn in front of the hotel after luncheon. A two-mile trot over the hills, which followed bunting practice, brought forth the necessary perspiration. Manager Magee will take both the regulars and the colts to Brookhaven, Miss., on Friday and play them against each other.

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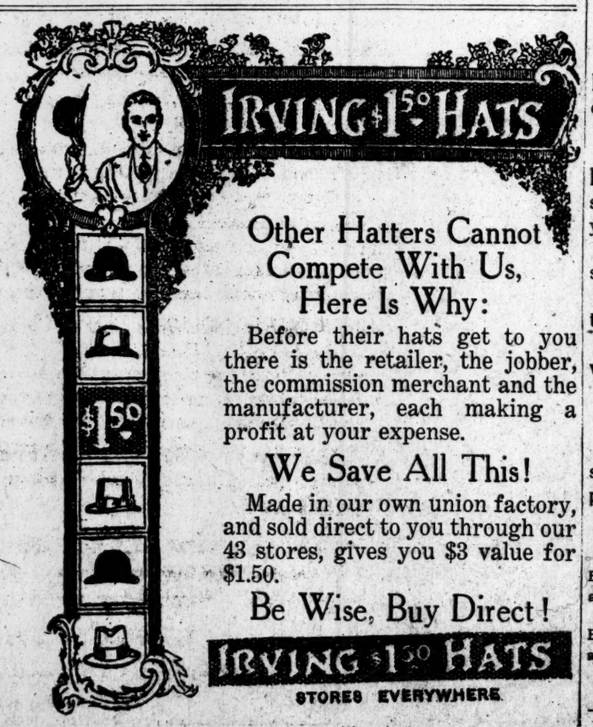

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STORES EVERYWHERE

COLUMBIA'S NINE RUNS UP BIG SCORE

St. John's College of Brooklyn Defeated on South Field, 14 to 4.

Another decisive victory was scored by the Columbia baseball nine yesterday afternoon on South Field, when the Blue and White nine landed on the St. John's team of Brooklyn for a score of 14 to 4. With twelve hits, and seven errors thrown in by the visiting team, the Columbia nine had little trouble in scoring in every inning, continuing the record of a run in every inning in the last seventeen played.

George Smith, the star twirler of the Blue and White nine, showed his mettle when he relieved O'Neale in the seventh. The St. John's men batted wildly, and of the three men to face him in the seventh Smith struck them all out with nine pitched balls. Six other men faced Smith, and he fanned five of them, the last sending out a pop fly which was an easy out. O'Neale did not get off so easily, and was reached for five hits. One of these was a home run by McDonald in the fourth inning, which sent three tallies across the plate.

E. Ca.eym, who started the game for the Brooklyn nine, was knocked out of the box in the fifth. He shifted to first base and Yates took his place. Only three hits were scored off the latter in the three innings he was in the box, but several errors behind him were costly. Buncke laced out a homer in the second, but he showed up badly in the third by muffing a fly and misjudging McDonald's hit in the fourth, making it good for a home run. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	3	2	1	1	2
Beck, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Page, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Roseiff, lf.	4	2	1	0	1
Ne'man, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0
Hann, 1b.	2	2	1	6	0
Butler, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0
F'rich, 3b.	5	1	2	2	0
Buncke, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Benson, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Alden, c.	4	1	1	15	1
O'Neale, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Smith, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	33	14	12	27	8

ST. JOHN'S.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Nicklas, ss.	4	0	0	2	5
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2
J. Carey, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Yates, lb. p.	4	1	1	4	1
E. C'y, p. 1b.	4	1	3	4	0
Charb., c.	4	0	0	6	2
McD'd, lf.	4	2	1	2	0
Morall, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
McM'n, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Murphy, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Total.	33	4	5	24	14

Errors—Beck, Page, (2,) Buncke, Nicklas, (2,) Doyle, Charbeneau, (3,) Morall.

Columbia	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	—14
St. John's	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0—4

Home runs—Buncke, McDonald. Two-base hits—Roseff, Beck. Stolen bases—Watt, Hann, (2,) Buncke, Freidrich. Sacrifice hit—Watt. Sacrifice flies—Hann, Buncke, Murphy. Left on bases—Columbia, 5; St. John's, 3. First base on errors—Columbia, 2; St. John's, 3. Hits—Off O'Neale, 5 in six innings; off Smith, none in three innings; off E. Carey, 9 in five innings; off Yates, 3 in three innings. Struck out—By Smith, 8; by O'Neale, 6; by E. Carey, 4. Bases on balls—Off E. Carey, 4; off Yates, 2; off O'Neale, 2. Double plays—Nicklas, Doyle, and Yates; Page, Watt, and Hann. Passed ball—Charbeneau. Wild pitch—E. Carey. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Mack.

PRESENTS PRIZE BY PHONE.

Governor of Pennsylvania Gives Connie Mack Trophy to Academy.

A presentation speech by the Governor of Pennsylvania over a long-distance telephone was the feature of the annual dinner of the Cushing Academy alumni dinner last night at the St. Denis Hotel. A telephone connection was made between the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg, Penn., and the Chairman's seat at the dinner, and for several minutes Gov. M. G. Brumbaugh talked to nearly 100 members of the Alumni Association of the Academy.

By special arrangement the telephone company installed a receiver and at a signal Gov. Brumbaugh delivered a short address, which was distinctly heard by those present. The speaker congratulated the Academy on their work last season in baseball, and paid a flattering tribute to Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, the donor of the trophy. He urged the students to take up manly sports in connection with their studies, especially baseball, but warned them against overindulgence in the sport, which might possibly interfere with their educational endeavors.

The remarks of Gov. Brumbaugh were loudly applauded, and the good wishes of the members of the Alumni Association were transmitted over the telephone to Harrisburg.

Brooklyn Club Elects Officers.

The organizations of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club and the Ebbets-McKeever Exhibition Company were perfected in the offices of York & York, 271 Broadway, Manhattan, yesterday by the election of the following officers for the year 1915, viz.:

Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, Incorporated—President, Charles H. Ebbets; Vice President, Edward J. McKeever; Treasurer, Stephen W. McKeever; Secretary, Charles H. Ebbets, Jr. The Board of Directors are the officers of the club, with the addition of Frank B. York.

Ebbets-McKeever Exhibition Company, Incorporated—President, Edward J. McKeever; Vice President, Stephen W. McKeever; Treasurer, Charles H. Ebbets; Secretary, Charles H. Ebbets, Jr. The Board of Directors are the officers and Frank B. York.

Certificates of the preferred stock of the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club have been received from the engravers and are now ready for delivery to subscribers.

N. Y. U. Weak Against Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 31.—The Army won from New York University today in the opening game of the local baseball season. The cadets pounded the two visiting pitchers, driving Kranchfeld out of the fray early in the first inning, after six hits and as many runs had been garnered off his delivery. The Violets' weird fielding helped to swell the Cadets' run column. Prichard starred with the stick, getting two doubles and two singles in five trips to the plate. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Army	.....6 4 1 1 0 3 0 0 .—15	19	0
N. Y. U.	....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	7

Batteries—Neyland and Bonham; McMahon and Oliphant, Kranchfeld, Heitbloom and Pfau.

BALL PLAYERS PURCHASED.

National Association's List of Changes in States and Canada.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 31.—Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues today gave out the following releases in major and minor league clubs throughout the United States and Canada:

Released by Purchase—By Washington, Thomas Long to St. Louis (N. L.); by St. Louis (A. L.,) Roy Mitchell to Venice, Cal.; and Edward Miller to Louisville, Ky.; by Chicago (N. L.,) Milo Addison to Memphis, Tenn.; by Decatur, Ill., Kirmayer to New York (N. L.); by Indianapolis, Ind., Frank Romino to Denver, Col., and Louis Leroy to Salt Lake City; by Salt Lake City, C. A. Mon to Denver, Col.; by Columbus, Ohio, William Thompson, Otis Cobb, and Ralph Judge to Wheeling, W. Va., and Joe Lato to Youngstown, Ohio; by Portsmouth, Va., Henry Follea to Norfolk, Va.; by Norfolk, Va., Sam Alexander to Portsmouth, Va.; by Richmond, Va., O'Brien to Rocky Mount, N. C.; by Fort Wayne, Ind., Brown Keenc to Wheeling, W. Va.; by Dayton, Ohio, George Norton to Wheeling, W. Va.; by Grand Rapids, Mich.; Archer E. Reilly, Dahl Hamumlauf, Cecil Wetzel, William H. Ridley, and Frank O'Day to Wheeling, W. Va.; by Ludington, Mich., Leo Walker to Grand Rapids, Mich.; by Fort William, Ontario, Ray Thomas to Terre Haute, Ind.; by Terre Haute, Ind., Jesse Bailey and T. Davis to Fort William, Ontario; by Racine, Wis., Fred Wines to Fort William, Ontario; by Portsmouth, Ohio, Crum to San Antonio, Texas, and Tigue and Goostree to Rocky Mount, N. C.; by Ludington, Mich., Carl Tennant to Keokuk, Iowa.

By Asheville, N. C., Nietzke, King, Rattliffe, and Moran to Greensboro, N. C.; by Americus, Ga., Robt. Geary and M. W. Fratt to Albany, Ga.; by Albany, Ga., Cary Braun to Charleston, S. C.; by Springfield, Mass., Walter C. Hammord to Cleveland; by St. Paul, Ewert Walker to Milwaukee; by Providence, John J. Onslow to Buffalo; by Buffalo, William M. Wright to Jersey City; by Montreal, Canada, E. A. Kippert to Seattle; by Seattle, Charles Fullerton to Montreal; by Hartford, Roger Salmon, Fred Relger, and James Curry to Jersey City, and Maurice Kelliher to Springfield, Mass.; by Wichita, Kan., Joe L. Bills to Des Moines; by Denver, John McCarthy to Terre Haute; by Little Rock, W. Baker and H. B. McLeod to Nashville; by Nashville, Frank Gibson to Little Rock; by Binghamton, P. Curtis to Wheeling; by New Haven, Hyda Barr to San Antonio, Texas; by Spokane, Willis Butler to Victoria, B. C.; by Vancouver, B. C., Bert Hall to Salt Lake City; by New Britain, Conn., J. Eagan to New London, Conn.; by Green Bay, Wis., W. C. Bryant to Duluth; by Portsmouth, Joe Tee to Petersburg; by Petersburg, Harry Damran to Portsmouth.

Senators Trounce Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Washington Americans returned from their Spring training trip today, and in their first game of the season on their own grounds won from Georgetown University, 15 to 5.

Results of Baseball Games.

At Washington, D. C.—Catholic University, 8; Vermont, 7, (ten innings.)

At Lexington, Va.—Lafayette, 15; Wasaington and Lee, 1.

At Annapolis — Pennsylvania State, 4; Navy, 1.

At Baltimore—Mount St. Joseph's, 8; Holy Cross, 3.

At Jackson, Miss.—Detroit, 3; New Orleans, 1.

At Phoenix, Arizona—Chicago Americans, 7; Mesa, 2.

At Memphis—Cincinnati, 2; Memphis, 0.

At Chapel Hill, N. C.—Amherst, 3; North Carolina, 2.

Cleveland A. A. Club Not Wanted.

CHICAGO, March 31.—B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, intimated today that he is getting more and more anxious to eliminate the American Association team from Cleveland.

"Unless the association finds a new berth for its Cleveland team," he said, "President Chivington may find that club on his hands by July 1.

"I would like to see more action in the association. When I went to Toledo myself to learn the feeling of the business men there, I found them quite receptive. The American League certainly is not going to assume the burden of any salaries."

It would be within the powers of the American League, it was said here, to drive out the association club by adopting a rule forbidding any outside club using an American League ball park.

Champions Beat Cleveland.

MACON, Ga., March 31.—The Boston Nationals defeated the Cleveland American Association team here today, 5 to 0. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	5	5	2
Cleveland	0	6	0

Batteries—Strand, Luque, Gowdy, Whaling; Dillinger, Carter, and Bassler.

THE non-refillable bottle is a wonderful thing to keep Carstairs Rye safe. But, by Jove, I'm glad I don't have to drink it out of a non-refillable glass."

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(By the House of Kuppenheimer)

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The body is close-fitting with natural shoulders and shapely sleeves. The edges of the coat may be plain, or finished with a braid binding, as shown in the illustration.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1915.

ABOLISHING THE MINIMUMS.

The abolishing of the Stock Exchange minimum prices under the conditions of world-wide financial disturbance is a declaration of financial independence of unmistakable importance. We declare our readiness to take the world's sales of anything, stocks or goods, and to pay gold at a time when the world is sacrificing all it possesses for gold. There is nothing we need less, and nothing other nations need so much, not even munitions, for gold and munitions are interchangeable. In fact our stock of gold is so great that it is threatening. The danger is that if it is not released for legitimate trade uses it will be absorbed in speculative excesses. Gold is too cheap for wholesome conditions here, and it is too dear for wholesome conditions abroad. Germany boasts of its finances in vain when its exchange is at such a discount. In less degree that is true of London, where the bank rate has ceased to correct the exchanges.

The abolition of the minimums will be most generally considered in connection with the Stock Exchange. Its effect will be greatest off the Stock Exchange. Yesterday's figures of trade are more important than even the rising prices on the Exchange, and acquire significance in connection with the abolition of the minimums. A gain of ten million dollars in imports in a single week, at a time when reduction of imports has been the economic marvel, shows where the foreign sellers are making their sacrifices. It has been recognized that we should be making a good trade by exchanging dear goods for cheap American stocks. It is a better bargain to exchange dear goods for cheap goods, and let the securities reflect the betterment of trade. It is only by buying foreign goods of sure worth that we can hope to continue to trade largely with "abroad." We can afford to take short-term foreign paper in exchange for goods, but we cannot afford to turn our gold into foreign national loans, nor even into American securities. By buying goods we can sell goods without limit. By disbursing our gold for investments, either American or foreign, we soon would come to the end of what now seems inexhaustible.

Taken together, the abolishing of the minimums and the increase of imports are the best signs we have had for many months, not in a speculative or Stock Exchange sense, but in the hope of buying what we need cheap, and selling others what they need so much that we can set the prices. True prosperity lies rather in good commodity markets than in good security markets. They may be good when trade is bad, but when trade is good the security markets may be left to themselves. Foreign buyers will be more interested in our staple markets than in our stock markets. They will buy what they must at sellers' prices, and we can choose what we will take at buyers' prices. They can be trusted in self-interest not to sacrifice anything they must sell beyond their necessities, and we have it in our power to decide whether they must sacrifice our securities or their goods. The growing imports signify that they prefer to sacrifice their goods. It will be a relief to both markets, and will tend to relax the deadlock throughout the world.

SUPERVISION OF PRIVATE BANKS.

The Siegel case could not have arisen had it not been a fact that private bankers were practically under no public control, and the filing of a surety bond of $100,000 permitted a private banker to take millions of deposits free from all examination by the authorities. The annual report of EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS, State Superintendent of Banks, shows that the new law will prevent the recurrence of such cases.

Mr. RICHARDS is making generally the same sort of examinations of private banks, and supervising them in the same way, as in the case of incorporated institutions. Since the new law became effective, on Oct. 31, 1914, his department has licensed sixty-nine private bankers, having resources, in the aggregate, of about $18,500,000, deposits of nearly $10,000,000, capital of $2,000,000, and surplus and undivided profits of $3,000,000. Save for the fact that the law recognizes real estate assets, which are naturally slow of liquidation, depositors in private banks have about the same protection through State supervision as depositors of incorporated banks. They have as security a dollar in the bank's assets for each dollar of deposits, with reasonable margins for safety.

The State Banking Department requires of private bankers the same reports that public banks and trust companies must render, and it can eliminate bad loans, poor assets, and so on in the same fashion as with the recognized banking corporations. A step has been taken in the protection of poor people who have intrusted their money to unincorporated concerns.

THREE SCHOOL BILLS.

Should the Board of Aldermen say how many teachers, principals, and other employés should be permitted in the schools of this city and fix their salaries while the Board of Education determines school policies?

That would be mixing things. For the personnel of the teaching staff and the salaries are essential parts of school policy. Therefore the protest against the two Cromwell bills at Albany requiring this division of responsibility over the schools made by Director NUDD of the Public Education Association in his letter to THE TIMES, printed elsewhere, is quite justified. The Board of Education is created for the sole purpose of directing the schools, fixing salaries, determining the number of teachers and therefore the size of classes, and so on. The assumption of these functions by the Aldermen would make instant confusion, would tend to break down the merit system in the schools, and plunge them into politics.

Dr. FINLEY, State Commissioner of Education, has drawn a third bill introduced by Assemblyman HINMAN with the diametrically opposite view of giving the Board of Education more power over the schools. It wipes out the petty specifications of the Charter which have occasioned the frittering away of time in the board meetings; it gives the City Superintendent full charge and control of all professional details, making him directly responsible to the board, and it reduces the bulky board of forty-six members to twenty-three.

A yet smaller board would be preferable. Nine executives would be bigger men and would work more effectively than twenty-three. But with six members representing M. nhattan, six more for Brooklyn, two each for the other three boroughs, and five at large, the control of increases of salaries and number of teachers will be more safely lodged there than with seventy-three Aldermen who can have no special knowledge of school problems—who would be bound to view the school budget of $40,000,000 in the light of political advantage.

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

Mr. CHARLES R. CRANE has been a citizen of Chicago of whom nothing but good is said, although he is leaving that city because of his refusal to pay taxes in the Illinois manner. He is not a tax dodger, and is a better citizen than he would be if he submitted to unjust taxation because that would be the easier way. Resistance to unjust taxation is as much the duty of a good citizen as the payment of just taxes, for that is the way to procure the sort of laws which will be obeyed, rather than dodged. A compromise is said to have been offered to Mr. CRANE, but he objected to it. He wanted to obey the law, not to buy exemption from the law. When compliance with the law was impossible he removed his residence and relieved himself of the tax. Thus Illinois is the worse off by the loss of both a citizen whom it will miss and of taxes which it needs. It is left with a tax law which the less scrupulous will evade, and which will produce less than a reasonable law which would not be dodged.

This is a New York question as well as an Illinois question. We have a law which allows citizens of Mr. CRANE's way of thinking to comply with the law, rather than to compromise under the law, and there is pending a proposal to repeal it. Mr. CRANE's case occurs just in time to serve as an example under the secured debt tax, and a demonstration of the folly of repealing it. Mr. CRANE owned stock in the Crane Company, which paid taxes on its property. The stock, therefore, was not taxable. He changed his stock for bonds of the same company, and under the law his personal tax was multiplied tenfold, or from $30,000 to $300,000. This is a demonstration, first, that taxation of mortgages is double taxation. The Crane Company continues to pay its taxes on its property, and the holders of its bonds are asked to pay on the bonds representing the same property. It is a demonstration, in the second place, that taxes which are in effect confiscatory cannot be collected if the victims have any alternative. Mr. CRANE's method of relieving himself is that of an honest man. There are other methods of relief too often resorted to. Thus the State collects less than it ought to get, and it demoralizes its citizenship.

This was obviated in New York by passing a mortgage recording tax law and a secured debt tax law. The principle was the same in both. A moderate tax was imposed, less than the confiscatory general rate of tax, as an inducement to the disclosure of personal property easily hidden, and in order that personal property might not be driven from the State after discovery by the taxgatherer. It is not necessary to argue the point whether personal property ought to pay at the same rate as real property. Conceding that it ought, it remains true that there is no excuse for double taxation, and that the attempt to collect personal tax at full rates has always failed, and bears with special hardship upon those who cannot escape. Real estate is usually held by those who can better afford the tax than holders of bonds, who frequently are trustees, or dependents. Taxes on mortgages on real estate, which already has paid the realty tax, are doubly evil, in policy and effect. That was the reasoning which passed the secured debt tax of this State. The reasoning behind the movement for its repeal is the argument, which experience has disproved, that personal taxes are collectible, and in equity should be collected at full rate. It is said that the mortgage recording tax and the secured debt tax are not as productive as they ought to be. It cannot be said that they are not worth while. Mr. LAWSON PURDY has shown that for one year the various substitutes for the personal property tax in this State yielded $45,600,000. In that year the secured debt tax contributed $1,411,567 and the mortgage recording tax $3,704,648. The total of similar indirect taxes was $37,327,026, equivalent to a tax of 3 mills upon a larger valuation than all the real estate in the State. If the secured debt tax and the mortgage recording tax are to be repealed, there are none of the indirect taxes beyond attack, and the State of New York would fall into the class with Illinois, which repels or corrupts its citizens in a manner from which this State has found escape. If the Legislature appreciates the lesson of the Crane case no more will be heard of the repeal of the secured debt tax in the name of reform.

MUNICIPAL BOOKKEEPING.

Two kinds of men, GEORGE SANTAYANA says, can make two and two count five. One is a great mathematician soaring so high in new heavens of thought that only the rarest imagination can hope even vaguely to follow him. The other is put in a madhouse. He was writing an essay about BERTRAND RUSSELL, and forgot the partisan person in the political region of municipal accounting. He makes two and two count either five or three. He knows nothing of higher mathematics; much less is he mad. The arithmetic of his own party's handling of public money always produces a surplus. It is the other party's way with figures that causes the deficits. And people know this so well that they become cynical about it, partly because it deserves to be so treated and partly because it is almost impossible to find out who is right.

Figures have no inherent perversity. They are always willing to tell the truth. But they have no control over the application that can be made of them, wherein is the whole matter. It used to be so in corporation accounting. A profit and loss surplus of many millions might turn out to be not a surplus at all, but a lot of worthless equipment, bad debts, and disappointed expectations capitalized. The addition, subtraction, and division were all straight enough, but the things added were of no sure value. The bookkeeper who certified to the correctness of the arithmetic had nothing to do with that.

In municipal accounting there is no final test of solvency. The principal asset of the city or State is its power to levy taxes. If its accounts do not come out right, if its outgo exceeds its income, it does not go bankrupt or reduce its dividend or readjust its capitalization to the earning power of its property. It increases the tax rate, and the people have to pay. They are used to that also, and have a sense of helplessness about it.

A few days ago Mr. WHITMAN announced the necessity of raising $18,000,000 by direct tax in order to meet a deficit in State revenues for the year. The arithmetic by which the necessity was proved was immediately challenged. Former Senator SAXE proved by his figures that the Governor's bookkeeper had got a sum of $10,000,000 on the wrong side of the paper, that is to say, had added it to a sum that contained it already, instead of subtracting it. It has not been settled yet. The Governor stands by his figures and his critics have insisted upon theirs, and no layman can decide for himself. That would be the work of a trained accountant.

But confusion is worse in New York City. BIRD S. COLER, attacking the administration for its way of keeping books, says such things as that the city stakes its financial future in a desperate gamble with fate, that the general fund bond issues are humbug, and that the tax rate has been falsified for political purposes by wrong accounting. He was formerly City Controller. Mr. PRENDERGAST, the Controller who is in, replies to him. One of the points at issue is whether bonds created to fund uncollectible taxes are debt. Another is the management of sinking funds, and in the discussion of that one makes out the fact, disputed by neither side, that a certain sinking fund, created to redeem a portion of the city's debt, was provided with too much income, so that when the bonds should have been paid off there would be a lot of money over; to keep this fund from becoming a swollen pocket of ill-gotten wealth the city adopted the expedient of borrowing from it.

If a private corporation handled its accounts as New York State and New York City handle theirs, it would be unable either to borrow money at a bank or sell its securities to investors. It would have no credit. Imagine the United States Steel Corporation being unable to prove beyond dispute whether in a certain year its income matched its outgo, counting an item of $10,000,000 twice or leaving it open to controversy whether it had done so or not, and miscalculating the earning power of a sinking fund! Municipal accounting is no more difficult than corporation accounting. It is different. It has special problems of its own. But it is a definite science and has a large and scientific literature. There is no reason why municipal accounts should be in chronic confusion except that they are governed by politics. They ought not to be. Surely the task of keeping books on the collection and disbursement of nearly $200,000,000 a year by New York City or $60,000,000 annually by the State is important enough to be handled scientifically. It should be the work of highly trained accountants. There ought not to be politics in arithmetic.

AMERICANS FIGHTING WITH THE ALLIES.

During the debate on war matters in the Dominion Parliament last week, Minister HUGHES said that Canadians would be surprised to learn that dozens of Americans on the battle line with the Canadians have fallen. He added, "Hundreds and hundreds more "are in the Canadian regiments fighting bravely." Americans will be more surprised to hear it, and yet it is part of recent history, even though Minister HUGHES is sometimes exuberant in his words. There is other testimony to the same effect. In a debate on another subject the member from Alberta said that

> thousands of Americans who have come into Canada in the last few years are absolutely loyal to the British Empire and in thorough sympathy with the effort of England and her allies to overthrow the power of Prussian militarism. In Lethbridge, the town in which I live, a troop of mounted rifles has been organized. There are six officers in the troop, and every one of the six officers is a native-born American.

This is interesting in its bearing upon the war, but of interest also as disclosing American as well as Canadian sentiment. There are no known cases of American officers, meaning officers of the United States Federal army, resigning to join the Germans, but there is more than one case of resignations to join the British forces. There is one case of an officer who was disciplined, being reduced fifty numbers, because he sailed to join the Allies before his resignation was accepted, and it was determined not to accept it when the reason why it was offered became known. Other similar resignations have been accepted, and officers from this country are now among those "hundreds" mentioned in the Dominion debate. In Ottawa there is newspaper talk of an American "brigade," to be officered by Americans naturalized as Canadians. The published reports say that 2,000 have volunteered, with promise of speedy recognition if they will naturalize themselves. There is no lack of material.

Last year's figures show that 11,399 Americans naturalized themselves as Canadians, about four times as many as of the next nation, Russia. It is odd to remark that Austrians rank next, and that there is no reluctance to receive them, even since the war. It is perhaps more surprising that Americans should forfeit their native allegiance by thousands than that they should fight for the Allies by hundreds. Only a few years ago the cases of naturalization of Americans abroad were rarities. The attraction to Canada is the same as the old-time attraction to the United States. Immigrant laborers from the construction camps are able to buy farms on credit as soon as they establish their character, and accomplish in a few years what would have been difficult or impossible for them at home.

The Canadian railways provide them with what they call "ready made farms," sold on credit. The first crop is planted and a cheap house started. Americans sell their dear land at home and have larger farms in Canada, with the prospect of wealth ahead. There is no reason why they should not change their citizenship, except sentiment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Traffic in Arms Defensible.

There are still not a few inhabitants of the United States besides its pro-Germany element who are apparently unable to reconcile our protestations of official neutrality and our general hatred of war and its slaughter with the permitted sale of arms and ammunition to the Allies. All they can see in this is that we are supplying France, England, and Russia with the means of killing Germans, Austrians, and Turks, and they are troubled in conscience and reason.

Their position is not incomprehensible, but it is not tenable. The usual, technical defense of the traffic in munitions—that we have a right to sell arms to such customers as apply for them and are under no obligation to refuse all simply because some in the existing circumstances cannot purchase is legally and morally sound, but it usually fails to convince the friends of Germany on the one hand or the more advanced antagonists of war as war on the other. Fortunately there is another defense of our policy—one that has often been made, indeed, but as it seems to have escaped the attention or dropped from the memory of many, its repetition seems worth while.

It is this: If it were the rule or custom for no neutral nation to sell arms to belligerents, then every Government would be put on warning that only by keeping itself constantly supplied with all the implements and materials required for a long war could it evade the high probability, the practical certainty, of speedy defeat in case it were obliged either to maintain or to defend its rights or its existence against an aggressive nation that had provided adequate stores in time of peace. In other words, due regard for national safety would compel every nation to be constantly a huge arsenal, and military expenditures, already quite large enough, would be vastly increased all over the world.

As things are now, the really peace-loving nations, knowing that in case of need they can probably buy arms and ammunition from neutrals in case of need, are content to take the risk of having but small quantities of such material ready for immediate use, and thus is much expenditure, with much locking up of public money, avoided. To stop all international sales of arms would not end war, but it would put a premium on militarism by making its exponents irresistible.

Exploiting an Unreal Grievance.

Legitimate curiosity, it seems to us, is excited, and a demand for specifications is justified, by the statement of purpose made in their appeal for capital by the men who want to start here what they oddly call "a German daily to be printed in English." Those interested in this journalistic adventure or enterprise say that "it now lies in our hands"—meaning, apparently, that it will lie there as soon as they get the million or two they seek—"it now lies in our hands to create this paper as the only possible weapon against the repulsive lies, inuendoes, and deprecations of our home peoples."

A captious critic might call to the attention of him who wrote and of those who approved this sentence that it does not promise well for the English of the daily-to-be, for "of our home peoples" goes ill with "repulsive lies" and "inuendoes," though right enough with "deprecation" in at least one of that word's several meanings. Such faultfinding as that, however, would be poor business and small, but there is more than excuse—there is the best of reason—for asking which of the English dailies now published here have lied about the Germans.

That all their dispatches have been correct would not for a moment be claimed; in the circumstances perfect accuracy has been beyond human attainment. But the effort of THE TIMES we know, and of our neighbors we believe, has been to give the news about the war as fully and fairly as possible, and to comment on it in accordance with an honest judgment of events. News from German sources has never been refused or changed; on the contrary, it has been eagerly sought and gladly printed just as it came.

What more or better the proposed new paper can do is unimaginable. Its only mission and place can be those of the thick-and-thin partisan of the German cause, and we like to believe that the demand for that from German-Americans is small and already fully supplied.

Impossibility Lowers Its Horns.

One street car line after another is slowly coming under the rule that restricts the number of passengers to those for whom seats can be provided and half as many more standing. And as yet this regulation, which seemed at first to experienced New Yorkers the product of a mind wildly unpractical, if not actually disordered, has resulted in no rioting by the prophesied multitudes that were to be left foaming with rage on crosswalks as the cars sailed past them.

Seemingly the conductors are all still alive, with as many buttons as ever on their uniforms, and there have been no reports of desperate difficulties about getting to business in the morning or getting home at night. Just one man has carried protest against expulsion from a car to the point of inviting arrest and suffering it, and it is not anywhere recorded that by doing this he became an object of popular sympathy.

On the other hand, the managers of the affected lines have discovered, to their grieved astonishment, the possibility of running a few more cars, and the traveling public is acquiring the still more amazing information that it doesn't take long to wait a minute. That the new rule is now or ever will be applicable to all of our lines of transportation, aloft and alow and in between, seems still too good to be true—too desirable even to be wanted by sane people in a world like this one, but the notion is beginning to glimmer on the horizon of hope and fancy.

The Health Commissioner is pushing his reform with judicious caution and slowness, and the company managers are meeting his demands with what—for them—is a satisfactory substitute for or approach to graciousness. They don't like the plan—as why should they?—and they do not believe in it, naturally enough, but they are not fighting it, though carefully retaining the liberty to do so if occasion offers.

The situation is therefore in every way pleasing to the general public. Also, it is very, very instructive.

Carl Schurz on War Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1870-71 the Americans of German descent had to see whole shiploads of United States Army rifles and ammunition leave this port for France. A man like Carl Schurz, when he protested, was not safe from the insinuation of being an agent for a foreign Government. I quote the words of Carl Schurz: "We have made money, gentlemen: let us rejoice. Have we violated the laws? Never mind; we have made money. Have we offended a respectable and patriotic class of American citizens? No matter; we have made money. Have we imperiled our friendly relations with a foreign Government? Never mind that; we have made money. Is this worthy of this proud republic; worthy of the great American people?" Thus spoke Carl Schurz in 1872.

F. O. W.

Columbia University, March 30, 1915.

What Dr. Dernburg Said.

Geographically Belgium does certainly belong to the German Empire. She commands the mouth of the biggest German stream. Antwerp is most essentially a German port and the main outlet of the trade of Western Germany. That Antwerp should not belong to Germany is as much an anomaly as if New Orleans and the Mississippi delta had been excluded from the Louisiana Purchase, or as if New York had remained English after the War of Independence. * * * These considerations will probably determine the German attitude * * * and, furthermore, the harbors of Belgium must be secured by some practical means against British or French invasion.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in The Independent, Dec. 7, 1914.

WHAT THE SCHOOLS NEED.

An Argument for Putting Responsibility Where It Belongs.

New York, March 31, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Public Education Association is emphatically opposed to the provisions of the two Cromwell bills now pending in the Legislature, which would empower the Board of Aldermen, upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to determine the number of teachers, Principals, and other employes in the Department of Education, and to fix their salaries.

The association believes that efficiency in public school administration can be secured only when full responsibility for school affairs is concentrated in a small unpaid Board of Education which has power to determine the policies governing the schools and to employ competent persons to carry them into effect. Responsibility cannot be concentrated where power to determine fundamental questions is divided among two or more bodies. Many of the ills now existing in public school affairs in this city are directly traceable to divided authority. Legislation should seek to mitigate rather than intensify this unsatisfactory condition.

In marked contrast to these measures is the bill prepared by Dr. Finley and just introduced into the Legislature. After stating that existing salary schedules now in operation in New York City are not to be affected, it sets forth the fundamental principle that a minimum salary for teachers be guaranteed by legislative enactment and that local Boards of Education be empowered to increase such salaries above this minimum. In order that there may be no doubt where responsibility for proper conduct of the schools is located, the bill further states that the Board of Education shall not only have the power but that it shall be its duty

> To create, abolish, maintain, and consolidate such positions, divisions, boards, or bureaus as, in its judgment, may be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its work; to appoint a Superintendent of Schools, such Associate, District, and other Superintendents, Directors, Supervisors, Principals, teachers, special instructors, medical Inspectors, nurses, attendance officers, clerks, janitors, employes, and other experts in educational, social, or recreational work, or in the business management or direction of its affairs, as said board shall determine necessary for the efficient management of the schools and other educational, social, and recreational activities, and to determine their duties, to fix their compensation except as otherwise provided herein, and, in its discretion, to require bonds of employes in such amounts as such board shall determine.

With the schools organized on such a basis the community will know where to look for results and whom to hold responsible if satisfactory results are not secured.

In the interests of public education in this city, therefore, the Public Education Association urges that all citizens unite in demanding that the responsibility for conducting the schools be centred in the Board of Education and that to this end the two Cromwell bills above referred to be defeated and the legislation contemplated in the above provisions of the bill prepared by the State Department of Education be enacted.

HOWARD W. NUDD,
Director of the Public Education Association of the City of New York.

SINKING OF THE FALABA.

Comment of the American Press on Germany's Latest Act.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

To sink an enemy merchantman without providing for the safety of those on board is an offense against the principles of international law and the rules of civilized warfare; to sink it without giving them a chance to provide for their own safety is a crime against humanity. It will give renewed force to the assertion that Germany is waging this war without scruple, that she has lost all sense of morality, that she is like a frenzied beast at bay.

Reversion to Barbarism.

From the Albany Journal.

After eight months of the greatest war in history, human sensibilities have become to a degree benumbed, so that the news of many horrors is read with but little of that stirring of the emotions that was the rule in the earlier stages. Yet the mind still revolts against the explanation, "it is war," for the torpedoing of unarmed, passenger-carrying vessels, without sufficient notice for the saving of the lives of all on board. There is no condition that can justify the deliberate slaughter of non-combatants. That is not civilized warfare. It is barbarism.

Must Pay for It.

From the Washington Times.

By far the most egregious case of maritime savagery that the submarine warfare has yet produced is the destruction of the steamships Aguila and Falaba. This is not war, according even to mediaeval standards; it is murder. There has never before now been a time within the epoch of civilized standards when such things could be done.

A nation that makes war in this fashion will somehow have to pay the penalty for it.

Compared with England's Policy.

From the Providence Journal.

The fact remains that the German submarine program cannot be effectively carried out, except at a wanton sacrifice of life. The Berlin authorities have frankly declared that in the performance of this stern task the safety of human life is a secondary consideration. Whatever may be thought of Great Britain's commercial blockade of Germany, at least it is not open to objection on the score of inhumanity, as this wretched German policy is. It is a pity that the Kaiser and his associate sea lords cannot be brought to understand that while their submarine policy reaps an occasional victim like the Falaba or the Aguila, every vessel sunk with loss of life still further alienates the world's sympathy from the German cause.

Recalls Franklin's Fable.

From the Boston Herald.

The whole gruesome episode recalls Benjamin Franklin's fable of the transient visitors to earth, who beholding a battle remonstrated with their guide that they had been taken not to the earth but to the lower regions of perdition. To this he rejoined that they were still on earth, since there were in hell no devils that would treat one another with such cruelty and barbarity.

Dr. George Washburn and Bulgaria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bulgarian newspapers, recently received, contain very sympathetic and appreciative notices of the death of Dr. George Washburn, ex-President of Robert College, who died on Feb. 15 in Boston. Along with the recognition of the noble personal qualities which distinguished the deceased, these notices express the deep gratitude of the Bulgarian people for the signal services he rendered to Bulgaria in her hour of distress in 1876, and the sorrow felt at the loss of one of the best friends Bulgaria has ever had. In the National Assembly one of the Deputies, a graduate of Robert College and former pupil of Dr. Washburn, in a stirring speech passed in review the active part "this great-souled American" took in bringing about the political emancipation of Bulgaria by laying bare before the public opinion of Europe, especially of England, the massacres in Bulgaria in 1876. At the end of the speech the whole Assembly, in token of respect to the dead, rose to its feet, while the eyes of many were filled with tears. The Bulgarian press announces that steps will be taken to commemorate the name of this great benefactor of the Bulgarians in a tangible and permanent manner.

STEPHAN PANARETOFF,
Bulgarian Minister.

New York, March 30, 1915.

FEAR OF ENGLAND MADE ITALY NEUTRAL.

Now Honor and Self-Interest Should Keep Her From Taking Part Against Germany and Austria.

By PROFESSOR JOHN W. BURGESS.

Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University.

New York, March 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been greatly puzzled for a long time to understand the cocksureness of THE TIMES that Italy would sooner or later join with Great Britain, Russia, and France in this war for crushing Germany and Austria-Hungary. I can comprehend THE TIMES position only upon the presumption that THE TIMES has advices from high sources in London and in Rome not accessible to the public or to many individuals, or upon the psychological principle that with THE TIMES "the wish is father to the thought." From the point of view of a mere onlooker, one who has during a long lifetime pursued the study of history, diplomacy, and politics, objectively and scientifically, and who has for many years watched the game of European politics on the ground and face to face, the assumption that Italy will inevitably take part in this war against Germany and Austria-Hungary seems to rest upon very insufficient grounds, if we are to accredit Italy with any sense of honesty or any intelligence in regard to her own interests.

THE TIMES seems to me to forget that, first of all, the honor of Italy is involved in this matter. Italy is at this moment the plighted ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary against Russia and France in any defensive war waged by the former against the latter. Italy has claimed that this war is not a defensive war on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and therefore that the casus foederis has not arisen. But this claim is not at all satisfactory to the unprejudiced scientific historian. He knows that Russia provoked this war against Austria-Hungary through her agent in the Balkans; that Russia has been actively engaged in this nefarious work since 1908; that this war would have happened in 1912 or 1913 except for the rupture of the Balkan League and the conflict between the Balkan States; and that Germany declared herself in a state of war with Russia after, and in consequence of, Russian mobilization against Germany and the invasion by Russian troops of East Prussia. A broad historical view of the subject and an accurate knowledge of all the facts connected with it cannot be satisfied with the claim of Italy that this war is not defensive on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary; and the fact that her own statesmen justify Italy on this ground for not fulfilling her plighted word to her allies with so much heat and vehemence is only evidence to the practiced eye that they themselves are not satisfied with it.

The real reason for Italy's remaining neutral is that Great Britain is participant in this war with Russia and France against Germany and Austria-Hungary. If Great Britain had remained neutral I doubt very much if we should have heard the contention from Italy that this is not a defensive war on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Except for that I think Italy would have entered this war, at the start, on the side of her allies and that the war would have been concluded months ago. It is Great Britain's naval power and position in the Mediterranean, enabling her to destroy the coasts of Italy and to rob Italy of Tripoli, which has determined the attitude of Italy. Germany and Austria-Hungary know this, and, recognizing the difficult position of their ally and their own inability to protect her against Great Britain's naval power, have acquiesced in Italy's neutrality, while not at all acknowledging the reason given by her for it. This is all easily comprehensible. But for Italy to abandon the ground of neutrality and cast in her lot with Great Britain, France, and Russia against her present allies would be a deed of dishonor so deep and damning that I shall never be able to persuade myself that she will do it until it is actually done. Italy may have questions with Austria-Hungary, but this is no time for an honorable ally to insist upon their settlement in any such treacherous way as that.

In the second place, I cannot see how Italian interests could be furthered by any such move on her part. In her present alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary she is the Mediterranean power of this combination, and in case of the victory of her present allies she would become the leading Mediterranean power and would in all probability be allowed and assisted to take over the African coast of the Mediterranean west of Tripoli as a colonial possession. Whereas, should she cast her lot with Great Britain, Russia, and France, and should these be victorious, then Russia would become a Mediterranean power, second only to Great Britain, and Italy would become the fourth Mediterranean power, while she is now the third, and would have no prospect of gaining Tunis and Algiers, or anything else of real value. And, finally, if she should betray her present allies and cast her lot with their enemies and these should not be victorious, and it is altogether possible that they would not be, what then would be the plight of Italy and of what she calls her aspirations? With the implacable hatred of two such nations as Germany and Austria-Hungary for her treachery, she would certainly be called to account sharply, decidedly, and thoroughly.

I can thus see clearly what Italy might gain by following the path of honor and striking, at the proper moment, in behalf of her present allies; but I can see nothing for her in the opposite course except dishonor and degradation. I have not the highest opinion of the foresight of the Italian statesmen, but the things to which I have called attention appear to me so elementary that I must presume upon their consciousness of them.

Neutrality or the redemption of her plighted word to her present allies is, in reason, the only possible course for Italy, as it seems to me. The former is attended with less risk and possibly, yes, probably, with less advantage. With a Cavour at the helm the latter course might be safely followed, and if successful would, as I have said, make Italy the leading Mediterranean State and the chief colonial power in North Africa. Without such a leader it seems to me tolerably clear that neutrality to the end is the conservative policy. But I find it very difficult to imagine that Italy will commit the infamy and the blunder, upon which THE TIMES seems to assume she is now practically resolved, and which THE TIMES seems further to assume is the natural, proper, and advantageous course for her to pursue.

JOHN W. BURGESS.

New York, March 27, 1915.

NOT A REUTER DISPATCH.

Another Agency's Message Wrongly Credited to It by a London Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to an unintentional misstatement which appeared in your issue of today; you published this morning on your front page a cable from London which seemed to intimate that the Reuter service from Washington had misrepresented the friendly tone of the American reply to the British Government's Order in Council. I beg to state that no such dispatch as that quoted in your columns was ever handled by the Reuter Agency.

The following cables explain the situation satisfactorily. The first of these was addressed by me to our London office immediately upon noting the contents of the dispatch in THE TIMES. The second, of which I inclose the original, completely exonerates our service, and places the blame for the misrepresentation where it belongs:

To Baron de Reuter, London:

THE NEW YORK TIMES London special states that Reuter's Washington dispatch re American note says: "The note intimated any transgression American rights will result in serious and drastic action." No such words used in our service. Inference drawn from TIMES cable is that we misrepresenting the probably friendly tone of the American communication.

REUTER'S.

Lawson, care Associated Press, New York:

TIMES statement based error arising London evening paper attributing our agency telegram issued by Central News. We published nothing of sort. Please remove wrong impression American Press.

REUTER'S.

Feeling sure that the above facts will be of interest to you,

S. LEVY LAWSON.

Reuter's Telegram Co., Ltd., New York, March 31, 1915.

Polish Tokens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed your two editorials about the terrible conditions of the Poles. In Massachusetts in one day $9,000 was raised by selling on the street little Polish eagles and tiny Polish flags. Mme. Adamowski, Channing Street, Cambridge, Mass., can supply these tiny flags and eagles, and they ought to be widely sold this Summer, for certainly the need is desperate.

ELIZABETH TILTON.

Cambridge, Mass., March 29, 1915.

Asking Is Easy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why do I pay only 5 cents to ride fourteen miles in the Subway and 42 cents to ride the same distance in the city on the Long Island Railroad? Why does the city permit grade crossings in Queens County and forbid the same in Kings? Why are the people of Long Island taxed for the city's subways when apparently they derive no benefit from them?

CHARLES H. GEORGE.

New York, March 30, 1915.

Cavour and Garibaldi.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article of George B. McClellan's, "Italy's Price for Neutrality," published in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES last Sunday, Mr. McClellan says that in 1866 Garibaldi was ordered to retire from Trentino by Premier Cavour. Cavour died on June 6, 1861, at 6:45 A. M.

PAUL OCCHIPINTI.

New York, March 30, 1915.

Wear and Tear.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not issue in booklet form your editorial of Feb. 7, entitled "The Woman Suffrage Crisis," together with the letters about it that you have printed? My only copy of the editorial is nearly worn out.

MARIAN C. MANLEY.

Summit, N. J., March 30, 1915.

GEN. WOODFORD AT MADRID.

A Question as to the Nature of His Work Preceding the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine for Sunday, March 14, "A Veteran Diplomat" makes certain remarkable statements as to his "old friend, the late General Stewart Woodford," Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid in 1898. According to the "Veteran Diplomat," General Woodford "lingered on at Madrid," "boycotted by friends and acquaintances," "in hourly danger of assassination" and the like, for a special patriotic purpose. He was merely "sparring for time" "under directions from Washington," because our coast defenses were "in no way prepared to resist the slightest attack on the part of any Spanish naval force."

It is important to know the truth in this matter. General Woodford has passed away, but there must certainly be some persons now living who were in his confidence. I met General Woodford in a Washington hotel, the Willard, I believe, very soon after his return from Madrid. He seemed very much depressed over the apparent intention of our Government to bring on war, regardless of his efforts for peace. I understood him to say that they had reached a satisfactory arrangement with the Ministry of Spain, that Cuba was to be granted autonomy much like that held by Canada, and that all matters in dispute, including the sinking of the Maine, were to be settled by arbitration.

I have not verified any of this on the records and I do not always trust my own memory, but two friends of General Woodford, with whom he talked at the same time, assure me that they had the same understanding. Certainly General Woodford's attitude was by no means that of a "veteran diplomat" who had successfully "sparred for time" and so saved his country from foreign invasion.

This whole question is one of fact. It is possible that my own memory is more or less at fault; that of the "Veteran Diplomat" most certainly is. In the final judgment of history as to the ethics of the war with Spain, much depends on the nature of the report which General Woodford actually made.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

Stanford University, March 25, 1915.

Tragedy of the Hyphen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "tragedy of the hyphen" does not belong to American citizens of German descent who are truly and thoroughly loyal to the ideals and principles of the United States.

DAMROSCH IS NOT OPERA SCHOOL ALLY

Musician Repudiates Use of His Name as Committeeman for New Paris Academy.

BISPHAM DINNER EPISODE

Guest Protests Against Russell Using Flashlight Photograph Taken by Management.

In a letter written to THE TIMES yesterday Walter Damrosch repudiated the use of his name as a member of the American Committee of the International Academy of Opera, the institution to be established in Paris next season by a group of men and women, of whom Henry Russell is one of the most active Americans. Mr. Damrosch's letter reads:

"As I see by the daily papers of recent date that my name is being used by the press agent of an enterprise called The International Academy of Opera, Paris, France, as being a member of an American committee in connection with it, I would like to state that this has been done without any permission on my part.

"Last week David Bispham called me up by telephone and invited Mrs. Damrosch and myself to dine with him at the Hotel Claridge. No mention of any other guests was made and I accepted assuming it to be a private social function. Somewhat to my astonishment I found it to be a dinner gotten up by Henry Russell, who figures in the announcements of the International Academy of Opera, as director, and for the purpose of advertising this enterprise. A flashlight camera had been installed in the private dining room, together with a 'publicity agent,' as one of the guests in order to use a picture of those present for advertising purposes.

"I called up Mr. Bispham the next morning by telephone and protested against any copies of this picture being used in any newspaper in connection with the proposed International Academy of Opera, or of any mention being made of my name in connection with it. He expressed his regret at the presence of the flashlight picture and protested that he had not been informed that such a use could be made of the evening. He also promised me that he would inform Mr. Russell's publicity agent of my demand that neither my name nor picture should be used. Notwithstanding this, several mentions of the affair appeared in the New York papers, and one of them printed a flashlight picture this morning.

"The preliminary prospectus of the enterprise paints the advantages to be gained by young would-be operatic singers from connection with it in very alluring colors. It prints a long list of Princes, Dukes, Princesses, &c., as members of the "Paris Committee," but it withholds information on several important points, notably, in whom the financial responsibility is vested—whether it is a philanthropic institution or a commercial enterprise. It seems to me, therefore, that the prize of a scholarship is $5,000 and as every recipient is obliged to sign an agreement with the "Academy" by virtue of which a percentage of his or her subsequent operatic earnings must be paid to the Academy, and in such case the entire $5,000 is refunded, a much more detailed guarantee as to the integrity of this enterprise should be given before American musicians or philanthropists allow themselves to become identified with it. The American student has too often been the prey for European vultures and reasonable caution on our part is more than justified."

Both Mr. Bispham and Mr. Russell chanced to be at the Metropolitan last night for the performance of "Madama Butterfly," though they were not members of the same party. Both heard of Mr. Damrosch's letter with interest not unmixed with surprise, but neither had any comment to make for publication.

'Alice in Wonderland' at the Hudson

The success of Alice Gerstenberg's dramatization of "Alice in Wonderland" at the Booth Theatre as a children's play has been so great that it will be transferred to the Hudson Theatre Monday. "The Show Shop" will continue there and the play taken from Lewis Carroll's books will be given at matinée performances only, so as not to interefere with the regular presentations of the Forbes comedy. Next Saturday at the Booth and succeeding Saturdays at the Hudson morning performances will be given.

Mayor Mitchel to Pose in Movies.

Mayor Mitchel, his cabinet, and the members of the Board of Estimate will pose for motion pictures today for the New York City exhibit at the Panama Fair. The pictures will be taken by the Vitagraph Company at the City Hall. Some of them will show the Mayor at his desk in his office, while other scenes will picture him at work with his associates.

Big Audience at 'Madama Butterfly'

The popular combination of Geraldine Farrar and Giovanni Martinelli in Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" drew an audience that overflowed the seats and filled most of the standing room to the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The cast also included Messrs. Tegani, Bada, Audisio, Begue, Cerri, and Rossi and Mesdames Fornia and Egener. Giulio Setti conducted.

A Matinee of "Carmen" on April 13.

An extra performance of "Carmen," which will be the last time the Bizet opera will be sung at the Metropolitan this season, has been announced for Tuesday afternoon, April 13. The cast will be the same as at the last performance, with Messrs. Martinelli and Amato and Mmes. Farrar and Alda in their roles. Two symphony concerts by the Opera House orchestra, with Arturo Toscanini conducting, have also been announced for Sunday, April 18, and Friday, April 23.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance by a visiting company in the Neighborhood Playhouse will be given Saturday night, when Whitford Kane and his players will present "Lonesome Life," by Harold Brighouse, and "Red Turf," by Rutherford Mayne. The Neighborhood Players will be seen in Wilfred Wilson Gibson's "Womenkind."

Valli Valli, Glen Hall, Edwin Martindel, Will Phillips, and Vincent Sullivan are among the principals engaged for "The Lady in Red," a musical comedy adapted by Anne Caldwell from the German of Julius Brammer and Alfred Gruenwald, with music by Robert Winterberg. The piece will be produced by the R. C. Herndon company at Atlantic City, April 19.

May Irwin yesterday began rehearsals of "No. 13 Washington Square," with a cast including George Backus, Edward Langford, Charles Clark, Julian Ralph, Charlotte Carter, and Florence Harrington. Heinrich Marlow is staging the comedy.

Among those who will appear at the benefit for the Hebrew Infant Asylum at the Casino Theatre Sunday night, April 11, are Herbert Kelsey and Effie Shannon in a playlet, Belle Story in a program of songs, Adeline Francis, and Flora Stern.

Mrs. Hopkins will distribute 1,000 bags of hot cross buns to the poor tomorrow. In the afternoon the distribution will be made from the Salvation Army headquarters at Cooper Square, and at night, since there will be no performance of "The Clever Ones," in which Mrs. Hopkins is playing in the Punch and Judy Theatre, she will give out more bags at the Church of the Ascension.

Natalie Alt, who was last seen here in the title role of "Adele," has been engaged by William A. Brady for the principal soprano role in his revival of "The Yeoman of the Guard."

Beginning next week and for the remainder of his season at Wallack's Granville Barker will give an additional Thursday matinee performance of "Androcles and the Lion" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife."

The Wednesday matinees of "The Peasant Girl" will be resumed next week in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre with Edith Thayer in Emma Trentini's role.

YOUNG JUDEA MEETINGS.

20,000 Jewish Children to Gather In Theatres on Sunday.

Special children's meetings connected with the Passover festival will be held in various theatres of the city on Sunday by 20,000 Jewish children. In each case there will be addresses by prominent speakers and moving picture illustrations connected with the Passover festival and scenes from Jewish history. The meetings will be held simultaneously under the auspices of Young Judea, in theatres that have been offered to that organization for the occasion by William Fox and Benjamin S. Moss.

There will be one meeting in the Bronx, at the McKinley Square Theatre, 169th Street and Boston Road. There will be three gatherings in Harlem, at the Star Theatre, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue; at the Lenox Theatre, 111th Street and Lenox Avenue, and at the Hamilton Theatre, 146th Street and Broadway.

The principal gathering of the series will be held at the National Theatre, Houston Street and Second Avenue, where addresses will be delivered by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Joseph Barondess, and Rabbi Nathan Blechman. Another meeting will be held in the Jefferson Theatre, Fourteenth Street near Third avenue.

In Brooklyn the meetings will be held in the Comedy Theatre, 194 Grand Street; the Folly Theatre, Graham Avenue and Debevoise Street, and the Brownsville Theatre, Hopkinson and Pitkin Avenue. All members of Young Judea throughout the cities and their friends are invited to the gatherings.

Emanuel Reicher Is Better.

Emanel Reicher, founder of the Modern Stage, who was taken ill Sunday, causing the postponement of the society's production of "John Gabriel Borkman," was better yesterday. Mr. Reicher is suffering from a severe attack of gastritis and acute indigestion. The performance will probably be given week after next.

MISS RUTH E. SCHRAM WEDS.

The Bride of Francis M. Rosenfeld at St. Regis—The Attendants.

Miss Ruth Esther Schram, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Schram of 27 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Francis Mortimer Rosenfeld were married last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman performing the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse trimmed with rose point lace and a tulle veil, carrying a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Arnold Herman and Mrs. M. S. Schlesinger, the matrons of honor, wore gowns of pale pink taffeta and silver and carried large bouquets of pansies and mignonettes.

Carl Rosenfeld acted as his brother's best man, and the ushers were Walbridge S. Taft, Herman Schram, Edward and Jesse Rosenfeld, Joseph Goldman, and Arthur D. Levi.

A reception and dinner followed the ceremony, with dancing in the marble ballroom.

After a trip in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld will live in this city.

MISS DONALD'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Kinsley Twining on April 10.

The marriage of Miss Edith M. Donald, a daughter of the late William M. Donald of Dongan Hills, S. I., and Kinsley Twining, a son of Mrs. Kinsley Twining of Morristown, N. J., will take place on Saturday, April 10, at the home of the bride's brother, Norman Henderson Donald, in New York City.

Mrs. Samuel Crocker will be the matron of honor and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Betsy and Barbara Stevens, Adelaide Irving, Louise Donald, and Gertrude Outerbridge.

Mr. Twining's best man is to be Thomas Tiney and the ushers will include James Carlisle, Alfred Conger, Ray Morris, William Eddy, Edward Little, and W. Dudley Blossom. Mr. Twining's bachelor dinner will take place on April 8 at Delmonico's.

Smith-Prehm Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Grace Marcella Prehm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Mason Prehm of 116 East Sixty-third Street, and Eugene Dutilh Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Dutilh Smith of 213 Madison Avenue, will be celebrated on Saturday, April 24, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, with a reception afterward at the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Prehm will be attended by her sisters, the Misses Lillian and Constance Prehm. Bache McE. Whitlock is to be best man. The ushers will include Herbert Wheeler, of Rodeville, Pa., Nathan, a brother-in-law of the bridegroom; W. M. Almy, Herman Le Roy Emmet, Bayard Tuckerman, Robert S. Potter, Dewees W. Dilworth, and Guillermo S. Whitehouse.

A Son in W. F. Paris's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Franklyn Paris of 51 West Thirty-ninth Street, are being congratulated over the birth of a son on Tuesday. Mrs. Paris was formerly Miss Margaret Wynne Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Levering Jones of Philadelphia. Their marriage took place last April. Mr. Paris is a well-known architect. Mrs. Paris's father is Corporation Attorney of Philadelphia, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvnia.

Robert Clement Weds Miss Queen.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Queen announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Philippa Queen, to Robert Clement of New York, formerly of Rutland, Vt. The ceremony took place here today at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar H. Babcock, the home of the bride's aunt. The Rev. Dr. Cortland Whitehead officiated.

Gilkey-Howe Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 31.—Mr. and Mrs. George E. Howe of Cambridge announced today the engagement of their daughter, Calma Wright Howe, of this year's senior class at Wellesley College, to James Gordon Gilkey, Harvard, 1912, of New York City, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gilkey of Ithaca, N. Y., a student of divinity.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., are being congratulated upon the birth ten days ago of a son at their city home, 450 Riverside Drive. He is to be named Charles E. Hughes, 3d, for his father and his grandfather, Justice Hughes. Mrs. Hughes was Miss Marjorie Stuart.

Mrs. James Logie gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon at her residence in Lorraine Avenue, Upper Montclair, N. J., for Miss Marjorie Groves Cameron, whose marriage to Lieut. James B. Haskell, U. S. A., will take place in New York on April 6.

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Howes of 227 Riverside Drive is to be held on April 3 at St. Agnes' Chapel, with a tea afterward at the home of the parents.

A rehearsal was held last night at the home of Mrs. John R. MacArthur, 346 West Eighty-fourth Street, in connection with the entertainment to be given on April 7 at the Plaza in aid of the Summer camp maintained by the Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Dwight are being congratulated upon the birth of a son yesterday at their home, 150 East Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Dwight was formerly Miss Lydia Coit Butler.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today on the Hellig Olav for Copenhagen are:

Miss Maria Anderson, John Busk, Miss Ruth Brown, C. M. Cockle, Alfred T. Jensen, Mrs. E. J. Johansen, J. W. Worth, J. H. Kolker, Martin Palm, Harold Kier.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

FREDERICK VIII. (Copenhagen)— Dr. F. A. Aulo, Miss Helene Berg, J. H. Brewster, Oscar Francke, C. Hollmann, Prof. Theodore Lehmann, Miss Luly Bartram, Miss Elsie Evans, Miss M. McGory, Otto Horwark.

DUCA D'AOSTA (Genoa)—Mr. and Mrs. G. Cope, Miss Irene Tavani, Miss Ethel Milman, H. T. Nelson, Joseph Dick, Charles G. Miller, Mrs. Maud Miller, Redmond Francis, F. A. Vogel, Andrew Walthier, Mrs. C. Hickman.

FIXED ARMY POLICY NOW GARRISON'S AIM

Secretary of War Explains His Order to Restudy Whole Military Problem.

CLEAR STATEMENT PLANNED

One That Will Commend Itself to the General Intelligence—Five Subjects to be Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A truce has been declared between Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison and the Chairmen of the Congressional Committees on Military Affairs over legislative plans for army reform legislation. It is understood the Chairmen are willing in the next session of Congress to give serious consideration to plans for a new military policy to be then submitted. Secretary Garrison, who has been making a study of the subject of national preparedness and the needs of the army ever since he became a member of the Cabinet, has ordered a careful restudy of the whole situation, with the idea of submitting a military policy to Congress next Winter.

The General Staff of the army, with the aid of certain general officers, has been directed to prepare a statement of what is regarded and may be accepted as "a wise military policy" and the result will be given to Congress after it has been carefully considered by Secretary Garrison and submitted to President Wilson.

In explanation of what is being done in this direction, Secretary Garrison tonight, in response to an inquiry, said:

"I am glad of the opportunity afforded by the many inquiries that have recently been made of us concerning the matter to state the situation so that it may be clearly understood.

"The main difficulty, in so far as the form or character of army legislation is concerned, arises out of the belief, if not the fact, that there is not any settled military policy agreed upon by those in authority, and which may become a means of unifying all future effort, the aim of which is the military preparedness of the nation. As a first step toward meeting this situation, the Secretary of War caused a study to be made in 1912 by the General Staff and by general officers which was embodied in a document entitled 'Report of the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States.' This report was published in that year 'for the consideration of the army, the National Guard, and all others who are interested in development of a sound military policy for the nation.'

Restudy of Whole Problem.

"In view of the increasing public interest displayed in this matter, and the desirability of presenting to Congress, as well as for the information of the public, whatever may prove to be the generally agreed upon view of those who have given the subject careful consideration, I have thought it best to have the whole matter restudied, with respect to the coast defense and the mobile army. I am having the General Staff, with the assistance of the general officers, prepare for presentation to me a statement of what is hoped to be accomplished as a wise military policy. I shall assure myself in every means in my power that this statement of policy shall represent the collective intelligence of all men who have carefully studied the subject, in so far as there is a common agreement; that it is expressed as clearly and logically as possible, and in case in such form that it may be readily comprehended; that the statement of conditions and remedies shall be reasonable, and that its tabulated conclusions shall rightly and clearly express the resulting status, should the policy be given full effect by legislation.

"My hope and aim is that the result of such a study, uncomplicated by minor details, may have a practical result in eventually so commending itself to Congress and the general public that it will come to be accepted as a wise policy to be consistently pursued with respect to the strength and organization of our armed land forces in peace with a view to the most rapid and efficient development of them to the extent that may be necessary in time of war.

"The substance of such a study will evidently be a clearly and succinctly expressed statement, accompanied by the reasons therefor, and without any taint of exaggeration of the following things:

Points To Be Determined.

First—The reasonable strength and organization of the regular army and the organized militia.

Second—A careful study of the question of a reserve for both the regular army and the organized militia.

Third—The volunteers: their organization and relation to the regular army and the organized militia.

Fourth—The amount and character of reserve material and supplies which should be available and which cannot be promptly obtained if delayed till the outbreak of war.

Fifth—A careful study of all the accessories required by a military force properly equipped for field service in respect to such matters as aviation, motor transportation to replace horse-drawn vehicles, &c.

"The policy in respect to our seacoast defenses may be regarded as already and for a long time past established and accepted, and requires study mainly for the purpose of seeing that it is kept abreast of improvements in the construction of heavy ordnance. In my opinion, such a statement resulting from such a study and which contains every thing that is pertinent to the foregoing subject, will inform Congress and the public of all the essential things that the best judgment of the War Department thinks it is justified in asking Congress to provide in peace and to be prepared to provide in war. A statement of these things, they being such as to commend themselves to the general intelligence (and if they do not so commend themselves there can be no policy) would indicate the general line of development to be pursued, and would, therefore, constitute a comprehensive military policy. As such it would become a guide for the War Department in asking legislation relating to this general subject and might be hoped to become a guide for legislation originating elsewhere.

"It is with the foregoing general purpose in mind that, as I have stated before, I have directed the renewed study of this subject."

DIXON'S
Graphite Grease
No. 677
For Transmissions and Differentials
prevents all metal-to-metal contact. The selected flake motor graphite, used only in Dixon's Graphite Lubricants, can't ball-up or pack. The minute flakes form over the bearing surfaces a velvety, oily veneer.
The Dixon Lubricating Chart is sent free upon request.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Established 1827
Jersey City, N. J.

BENJ. W. FRANKLIN DEAD.

Retired Lawyer Was an Organizer of Alpha Delta Phi Club.

Benjamin W. Franklin, a retired member of the law firm of Vanderpoel, Goodwin & Cummings, died yesterday from heart disease at Exchange Place and New Street. Mr. Franklin was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., and was in his sixty-seventh year. He was graduated from Hobart College in 1871 and three years later from the Columbia Law School. In 1895 he retired from law and engaged in commercial business.

Mr. Franklin was one of the most active members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity and was instrumental in organizing the Alpha Delta Phi Club of this city and in securing for the club its building at 136 West Forty-fourth Street. He was one of the oldest members of the Executive Committee of the fraternity and had been Chairman of the Executive Council for several years. His widow, who was Miss Cornelia Vanderpoel, daughter of the late Judge Aaron J. Vanderpoel, survives him.

The Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity will be represented at the funeral services this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, by Joseph H. Choate, Francis Lynde Stetson, Dr. Talcott Williams, Louis F. Dodd, Collin Armstrong, Carl R. Canter, Stanley D. McGraw, Charles May, Joseph M. Allen, George J. Peet, Dr. Charles E. Quimby, and William D. Leonard.

Frederick Dietz.

Frederick Dietz, head of the firm of R. E. Dietz & Co. of 60 Laight Street, one of the largest manufacturers of lanterns in the world, and a familiar figure on the Speedway for the last forty years, died yesterday at his home, 312 West Seventy-sixth Street, in his 68th year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late R. E. Dietz, founder of the lantern firm, of which he had been a member all his life. Mr. Dietz drove on the Speedway whenever weather permitted, and owned at various times many well-known harness horses, including Bessie Bonehill. He was a member of the Union League, the New York Athletic, and the Hardware Clubs and several other clubs and societies. His wife died several years ago, and he is survived by a brother and sister.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM O. FLETCHER, for many years the Assistant Treasurer of the National Tube Works of Boston, which, in 1901, was merged with the United States Steel Corporation, and later the private secretary of Capt. A. R. de Lamar, a mine owner, died yesterday at his residence, 228 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, from heart disease. Mr. Fletcher was born in Hingham, Mass., 52 years ago, and is survived by a widow and a son.

Mrs. CARRIE B. PECK, wife of Sumner H. Peck, died from apoplexy yesterday in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. She was 49 years of age, and lived at 390 First Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. ELLEN CONNELLY, 69 years old, an old member of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, died yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Walter J. Bryan, 164 Bond Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

Mrs. AUGUSTA POST SHIMER, widow of Isaac Shimer, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg during the civil war, and a granddaughter of Col. Ezra Post, an officer in the Revolutionary war, died on Tuesday at her residence, 548 Forty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn. Mrs. Shimer was born in Dundee, N. Y., 92 years ago, and lived for many years in Rochester. Her son, William J. Shimer, for thirty-one years assistant cashier for The New York World, survives her.

JOHN FRANCIS FLYNN, Assistant Superintendent of the New York Produce Exchange Bureau, died from paralysis on Tuesday at his home, 31 Second Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

HERMAN BOSSELMAN, a retired coffee and tea salesman and a resident of Brooklyn for the last forty-five years, is dead at his home, 75 East Thirty-second Street, Flatbush, aged 68 years. Mr. Bosselman was a member of Arcanum Lodge, No. 1,662, Knights of Honor, and left a wife, daughter, and four sons.

Mrs. ANNIE LENORE SMITH, 62 years old, wife of J. Murray Smith, a printer and a deacon of the Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, died on Tuesday at her residence, 153 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

Mrs. AMANDA PATTEN, widow of Capt. Richard Patten, who owned and commanded several sailing vessels, is dead at her home, 372A Fifth Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-seventh year. She was a native of Lansburg, Ohio, and was long a member of the Hanson Place M. E. Church and formerly a teacher in the Sunday school.

Mrs. ADOLPH FILER, widow of an importer of silks, is dead at her home, 2,173 Eighty-first Street, Bensonhurst, aged 83 years. She left two sons and two daughters.

GEORGE A. EBERT, a retired dry goods merchant of Ozone Park, L. I., died at his home in Ozone Park on Tuesday from diabetes. He was 70 years old and left a wife and a daughter.

JOSEPH BRUDER, 52 years old, a manufacturer of egg noodles, died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Tuesday. He lived at 411 Harman Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN J. McDONALD, a retired Police Sergeant, formerly of the 144th Precinct, Brooklyn, died at his residence, 205 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 51 years of age and one of the medal of honor men of the Police Department.

Mrs. ABIGAIL M. MURPHY, wife of James J. Murphy, a former President of Typographical Union No. 6, died at her residence, 309 East Eighteenth Street, on Tuesday. She was a daughter of Patrick J. Fogarty, a well-known printer. Her two brothers are also members of No. 6. Mrs. Murphy was a native New Yorker, and a graduate of St. Ann's Parochial School. Mr. Murphy is a supervising factory inspector in the Labor Department. He is a brother of the Very Rev. Monsignor Murphy, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in East Fourteenth Street.

Dr. RACHEL T. SPEAKMAN, who retired twenty years ago after thirty years' medical practice at Smiley College for twelve years, died on Tuesday at her home in Brookline, Mass. She was one of the first woman physicians and was in her eighty-eighth year.

JOHN H. HINGSLAGE, a commission merchant for thirty-five years with offices at 321 Greenwich Street, died on Tuesday at his home in Yonkers. He was born in this city and was a son of the late Herman Hingslage, President of the Consumers' Brewing Company. Mr. Hingslage was a member of the New York Scheutzen Corps, the New York Lodge of Elks, and a number of German societies.

Colonel EDWARD GEBHARD, a retired lawyer, living at 8,700 Twenty-third Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at Altamont Springs, Fla., where he had been spending the Winter. He was born at Schoharie, N. Y., and was in his seventy-fifth year. During the civi war he was attached to the Commissary Department of the Union Army and rose to the grade of Colonel. His widow survives him.

The Rev. SAMUEL F. BACON, the oldest minister in the Presbytery of Philadelphia, died there yesterday from paralysis. He was stricken last Sunday just before he was to have preached his ninety-first birthday sermon.

Mrs. SARAH M. POYNEER, whose son, Edson S. Lott, is President of the United States Casualty Company of this city, died on Tuesday at her home in Penn Yan, N. Y. Besides her son, she left a daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Kinyoun.

GEORGE W. HAWKINS, Jr., a retired business man who was formerly associated with the American Bank Note Company, died yesterday in Troy, N. Y., where he was visiting. He was born in this city, and had lived here all his life. Mr. Hawkins is survived by his widow.

The Rev. SANFORD M. NICHOLS, a widely known Methodist Episcopal minister and a former District Superintendent of the New Jersey Conference, died in a hospital in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 54 years old, and served in several important churches in the New Jersey Conference.

WILLIAM JAMES MITCHELL, brother of the late John Mitchell, a former Police Commissioner of Jersey City, was found dead from heart disease in the cellar of his home, 10 Dick Street, that city, on Monday night. Mr. Mitchell was 59 years old and a native of Jersey City. For twenty-eight years he was connected with the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He was a charter member of Garfield Lodge No. 95, I. O. O. F. Edward T. Mitchell, a brother, is Sergeant at Arms in the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas in Jersey City.

THOMAS R. JOHNSON, an architect, and for many years a resident of Mount Vernon, died Tuesday night at his residence, 622 West 113th Street, Manhattan. He was a member of the firm of Cass Gilbert. While residing in Mount Vernon Mr. Johnson was a member of the Siwanoy Country Club and was an expert golfer.

The Rev. Dr. V. D. CONOVER, pastor of the Penns Grove (N. J.) Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday at his home in that city, in his forty-sixth year. His first charge was at Highlands in 1898, and one year later he went to Seaside.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH RUSSELL, widow of James Alexander Russell, died at her home in Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday. Her husband, who died several years ago, was associated with Thomas A. Edison for twenty years and took an active part in introducing the electric light throughout this country. A daughter survives her.

HEINE BACH, a resident buyer, died yesterday at his home, 312 West 109th Street. He was a son of the late David and Rachel Bach, and was born in Wabash, Ind. Mr. Bach had lived in this city for the last fifteen years. He was unmarried.

LORD ROTHSCHILD, FINANCIER, DEAD

Head of English Branch of Famous Bankers Succumbs After an Operation at 74.

PEER AND JEWISH LEADER

Aided England in Several Crises—His Wide Philanthropies — The Family Fortune $2,000,000,000.

LONDON, March 31.—The death of Nathan Mayer Rothschild, first Baron Rothschild, head of the British branch of the great banking firm, occurred at his London residence at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Lord Rothschild underwent an operation for the removal of the prostate gland on Saturday. Funeral services will take place Friday at Willesden, a northwest suburb of London.

The news of the death of Lord Rothschild, which circulated throughout the city just as business men were leaving for the day, created a shock, for, besides the great power he wielded, Lord Rothschild was one of the most popular men in the City of London. This popularity spread far beyond financial, social, and sporting circles, as all classes shared his benevolence. Once a year every omnibus in London was decorated with his racing colors, for on this day he sent to each driver and conductor a brace of pheasants.

In Jewish circles the death of Baron Rothschild creates a vacancy which there is none to fill. With his other manifold duties, he devoted a great amount of time and money to his poorer coreligionists. Since the war began he added to all these voluntary duties the Presidency of the British Red Cross Society, which has raised by subscription $7,500,000 within a few months for the care of the wounded, and it is believed that the consequent work and worry had much to do with his death.

Among the first to send condolences to the family were the King and Queen and the Queen Mother Alexandra.

Lord Rothschild's heir, the Hon. Lionel W. Rothschild, who rejoined his regiment, the Royal Bucks Yeomanry, on the outbreak of the war, is not so well known as other members of the family. He has devoted his attention to the study of zoology, and has been a consistent supporter of racing. Although in the House of Commons for a time, he took little part in the debates.

Nathan Mayer de Rothschild, head of the English branch of the famous Rothschild family, was born in London Nov. 8, 1840. He was the son of Baron Lionel de Rothschild of Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex, and Charlotte, daughter of Baron Charles de Rothschild of Naples. He was educated at King's College School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he began his life-long friendship with King Edward VII.

Soon after he was 21 he entered the great financial house founded by his grandfather and namesake, N. M. de Rothschild, third son of the famous founder of the house, Mayer Amschel of Frankfort. As a young man Lord Rothschild took a great interest in politics. At 25 he was elected to represent Aylesbury as a Liberal, and this seat he retained until 1885, when he was raised to the peerage. He was the first professing Jew to enter the House of Lords.

His Philanthropies.

In the history of the Rothschild family, Baron Nathan was one of the foremost figures. He was widely known for his philanthropies as well as his enormous wealth, and it was a by-word that "no State with which Nathan did business ever failed." He had a house in Piccadilly and a country seat in Tring Park, Herts. He was noted also for his collection of art works.

How much of the Rothschild fortune was in the possession of the English head of the family would be impossible to tell. The total Rothschild wealth has been estimated at $2,000,000,000—a figure all the more remarkable since the family was practically unknown a century ago.

The founder of the family, Mayer Anselm, was born in Frankfort in 1743. His father wished him to become a rabbi, but he preferred business and set up as a money dealer at the sign of the Red Shield, (Rothschild.) Before he died he had built up an extensive banking business, and negotiated several important Government loans. He left five sons and five daughters. The sons established branches at Vienna, London, Paris, and Naples, Nathan going to London. The head of the house still continued at Frankfort in accordance with their father's dying wish, and important consultations are still held there.

It was in 1805 that the English branch was founded. A private system of communication and trans-Channel service enabled the house to succeed rapidly. In the struggle to overthrow Napoleon it negotiated loans enabling the allies to carry on the war and the Rothschild fortunes were practically staked on the outcome.

Founder a Waterloo Spectator.

Probaly the most famous tradition of the Rothschilds has to do with the Battle of Waterloo, at which the founder of the London house was present as a spectator. He watched the varying fortunes of the armies all day, and, seeing the turn of the tide, spurred his horse to Brussels, took carriage to Ostend, crossed the Channel in a rowboat, and hastened to London. He arrived in advance of the news of Napoleon's defeat, and had bought heavily in the low market before the tidings sent securities up.

Baron Rothschild, however, always denied this story, and when it appeared a few years ago in a book, "The Romance of the Rothschilds," he went into court in an effort to have the book suppressed. He declared the story untrue and libelous to his grandfather's memory. His suit, however, was lost.

This sensitiveness of the family cropped out on another occasion, when the Baron and his brothers sought to stop the production of the "Five Frankfurters." The play, which dealt with the Rothschild family history, was given first in Germany, and then in England, where it enjoyed great success, but was discontinued after a brief run. Later it was produced in New York. It was more than broadly hinted that the piece had been withdrawn in Europe by means of financial inducements from the Rothschilds.

Since the death of his father, in '879, Baron Rothschild had been the commanding figure in British finance. He built up the power and prestige of the great house, and it has been estimated that loans issued from the house under his direction have exceeded $3,000,000,000. He was of enormous service to England in the early days of British occupation of Egypt, and also came to the rescue by pouring in millions to aid Lord Beaconsfield in the purchase of the Khédive's Suez Canal shares for England.

Financially Aided England.

At the time of the Baring crisis Baron Rothschild took a leading part in organizing a guarantee fund of $85,000,000 when British credit was in danger and devoted his energy to obtaining gold from France with such success that he was publicly praised by the Governor of the Bank of England. It was his financial aid also which enabled Cecil Rhodes in 1887 to acquire the competing interest in the Kimberley diamond mines, thereby opening the way for the extension of British power in South Africa.

During the Boer war he did much to contribute to the success of British loans by taking large blocks for his own firm as evidence of his confidence in the ultimate outcome.

The peerage conferred upon him by Gladstone was regarded as a just reward for these and other public services. He was also appointed Privy Councilor and made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order. In the Jewish community of England he was the unquestioned leader. His benefactions and charitable interests were so extensive that a complete department of the banking house office was set aside for the administration of philanthropies. No one ever knew how great his contributions were. Most of them were given on the distinct understanding that the source from which they came should not be revealed.

He was a liberal giver to the Jewish Free School, of which he was President, and also to the Jewish Board of Guardians, the United Synagogue, and the Russo-Jewish Committee. Lord Rothschild was inclined toward the views of the more liberal adherents of the Jewish faith, and in religious disputes often took the liberal side against leaders of the ultra-orthodox type.

In the distribution of his wealth, however, he recognized neither race nor creed. He was Treasurer of King Edward's Hospital Fund and devoted large sums to almost every important philanthropy.

Baron Rothschild married Emma, daughter of Baron Mayer Karl de Rothschild of Frankfort on April 17, 1867. They had two sons and a daughter.

NOTED SCIENTIST DEAD.

Sir John Comeron Lamb Was in His Seventy-first Year.

LONDON, March 31.—Sir John Cameron Lamb, the scientist, died yesterday at his home in Hampstead. Sir John was in his seventy-first year and was knighted in 1905, shortly after he had represented Great Britain at the Berlin Wireless Telegraphy Conference. He started in the Post Office service in 1864, becoming Assistant Secretary in 1869, Third Secretary in 1896, and Second Secretary in 1897, from which he resigned in 1905. In 1886 he represented his Government at the Paris Conference for the Protection of Submarine Cables and in 1890 was the first British delegate and also the delegate of the Cape and Natal at the International Telegraph Conference in Paris. Sir John also represented his Government at other important conferences.

Sir John received the Jubilee Medal and was made a Knight Commander of the Dannebrog and an officer of the Order of Leopold. He also received the decoration of the Lifeboat Institution and the medal of the Portuguese Royal Humane Society. His best known book is "The Lifeboat and Its Work."

William I. Shimer Not Dead.

The death of William I. Shimer, 548 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, was erroneously announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. It was Mrs. Augusta P. Shimer, his mother, that died.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SMITH.—March 15, Ancon, Canal Zone, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walton Smith, (nee Battey,) a son.

Engaged.

MILLES—SCHLEGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Schlegel of 11 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Louise, to Mr. Harry Gull Milles of Manhattan.

Died.

BACH.—On Wednesday, March 31, of pneumonia, Heine, brother of Sig., Isidor, and Etta Bach and Mrs. Ollie Hyman. Funeral services at his late residence, 312 West 109th St., at 10 A. M., Friday, April 2.

BERG.—After a lingering illness, Charles Berg, in his 51st year. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,074 Belmont Av., near 180th St., Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BLYTH.—Henry Adams, suddenly, on Tuesday morning, March 30. Funeral service at his late residence, 20 5th Av., on Thursday, April 1, at 5:30 P. M.

BOSSELMAN.—March 29, Herman, Sr., in his 68th year. Funeral from his residence, 216 East 48th St., Flatbush, today, 2 P. M.

CULLEN.—On Wednesday, March 31, 1915, in the 70th year of her age, Harriet A. Cullen, widow of the late Thomas Henry Cullen. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 52 West 72d St., on Saturday, April 3, at 11 A. M.

CURDY. — John. Services "The Funeral Church," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Friday morning, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

DAVIDS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., March 30, 1915, Louise, wife of David F. Davids. Funeral service at her home, Harbor View, East Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday, at 2:30 P. M.

DEMAREST.—At his home, 125 West 97th St., on March 30, John D. Demarest, in his 86th year. Services at Bergenfield, N. J., his birthplace, in South Church, on Thursday, at 2:30 P. M. West Shore train leaves Weehawken at 1:30 P. M.

DIETZ.—Suddenly, Wednesday, March 31, 1915, at his home, 312 West 76th St., Frederick Dietz, son of the late Robert E. and Anna Dietz. Notice of funeral later.

EDWARDS.—At her residence, 75 Riverside Drive, Sophia Milbury, wife of Joseph B. Edwards. Funeral private.

EMIL.—David, W

MERRILL CRITICISES WARBURG'S STAND

Holds Liberal Policy to National Banks Is at Expense of State Institutions.

SOME STATES RESENT IT

He Points to Fact That North Carolina Has Passed Law Protecting Trust Companies.

Edwin G. Merrill, President of the Trust Companies Association of this State, discussed yesterday a statement issued in Washington on Tuesday by Paul M. Warburg in behalf of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Warburg said that the Reserve Board's attitude toward trust companies and State banks was that they should be dealt with as liberally as possible so that a way could be paved for their admission to the reserve system.

"It is, of course, desirable," said Mr. Merrill, "that the Federal Reserve Board should desire to secure for its member banks every privilege possible, particularly as it has not so far been able to bring into the system any appreciable number of institutions that were not forced in by the mandatory features of the law.

"Mr. Warburg's plea for a fair and liberal policy in dealing with both the national and State institutions would be more convincing if the Federal Reserve Board were not endeavoring to be fair and liberal to national banks at the expense of State banks and institutions all over the country. His statement that he 'had no reason to think that there is any desire on the part of the board to nationalize State banks' is not quite in harmony with the spirit of the resolution of the Federal Reserve Board itself, which looked toward 'the establishment of a co-ordinated system of banking in the United States under effective Government supervision.'

"Perhaps it is true that the trust companies and State banks would be welcomed in the Federal Reserve system even if they did not give up their State charters, but if the State of New York by act of the Legislature gives up to outside institutions over which it has no control the privileges which are now wisely confined to the trust companies of the State, it will sacrifice what has hitherto been jealously guarded as one of the most precious of State rights, and it will take a first and long step toward the utter disintegration of New York's great banking system.

Mr. Merrill concluded by stating that the Legislatures of several States have already shown their resentment at Federal interference in their State banking systems "by killing such proposed legislation outright." "In North Carolina," he said, "we understood a law had been passed specifically forbidding national banks to assume trust company powers.

The Executive Committee of the trust companies' section of the American Bankers' Association met yesterday to discuss the Marshall bill at Albany, which would permit national banks to act as trustees for estates, and exercise other functions now held exclusively by trust companies. The members refused to comment on the proceedings. Another meeting will be held in a few days.

Auctioneers

whose announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 520-522 BROADWAY.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1233.

Sam H. Richmond, Inc., Auct. & Com. Mer. Cash advanced on mdse. 27 Greene. Sp. 889.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 1056.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,482 Broadway.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2577 Stuyvesant.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

LIQUIDATION SALE.

CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, Sells FRIDAY, April 2, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, N. Y. City, stock of

COOK, ELSASSER & CO.,

Retiring from business, consisting of

St. Gall Embroideries

including latest novelty effects of exquisite designs, Real and Imitation Laces and Insertion, consisting of Valenciennes, Cluny, Crochet and St. Gall Guipure Laces and Insertions, a beautiful assortment of

Hand and Machine Embroidered Fronts, Collars and Yokes.

The above high-class merchandise is worthy of the attention of Best Manufacturers and Retailers, and will be open for inspection THURSDAY, APRIL 1,

at 10:30 A. M., when I, SINGER, AUCTIONEER, sells today, Thursday, April 1, at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 582 Broadway, and 21 Throop Ave., Brooklyn,

75,000 YARDS

EMBROIDERIES

Flouncings, Embroidered Net Flouncings in original pieces, a number of designs and all widths. Telephone 4241 Williamsburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER

AUTO TUBES

MAURICE SHAINE, Esq.,

Will Offer For Sale Through

CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer

1670 AUTOMOBILE TUBES

In All Standard Sizes,

Saturday, April 3d, 11 A. M. at 539-541 BROADWAY.

To Be Sold in Separate Lots.

MAURICE SHAINE, Esq., Attorney, 350 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 BROADWAY.

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring. Near Spring St.

Will Sell Tomorrow, Fri., Apr. 2, 12 o'Clock,

3,500 Dozen

Hat, Military, Hair & Clothes

Brushes

STOCKS AND BONDS.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDGAR GIBBS MURPHY against DeWITT C. FLANAGAN. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made herein on February 26, 1915, the undersigned, the receiver herein, will sell at public auction by J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on March 31st, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon, 100 shares of preferred stock of W. G. & E. G. Murphy Company, Inc., evidenced by certificate No. 4, together with all right, title, and interest of the judgment-debtor, DeWitt C. Flanagan, therein.

Dated, New York, March 15th, 1915.

MITCHEL FIRESTONE, Receiver.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, April 1st, 1915, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, March 31st, 1915.

MITCHEL FIRESTONE, Receiver.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The disturbance that was over Southwestern Alabama Tuesday night has moved off the Florida coast and the weather has cleared after the general rains and snows Tuesday night in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

There was no other precipitation east of the Rocky Mountains except some light snows in the Lake region and West Nebraska and rains and snows in West Texas, New Mexico, and Northern Arizona. West of the Rockies the weather was more or less cloudy with scattered rains, except in Southern California.

Low temperatures continue east of the Rockies, except in the extreme Northwest, and it is still abnormally cold in the South.

In the Far West it is slightly warmer. A disturbance now over extreme West Texas will be attended by rains and snows Thursday in that section, and there will be scattered rains Thursday night or Friday in the West Gulf States.

There will also be local snows Thursday along the east slope of the Central Rocky Mountains, rains or snows in Montana and rains in the North Pacific States, followed by generally fair Friday. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday.

Low temperatures will continue over the eastern half of the country, but in the Central West it will be somewhat warmer by Friday. In the Far West temperatures will change but little.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northwest, South Atlantic Coast moderate, mostly northwest.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Western New York—Cloudy Thursday. Friday partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
6 A. M.	38	28	4 P. M.	52	45
6 A. M.	38	26	6 P. M.	50	42
8 A. M.	43	32	9 P. M.	45	34
12 M.	48	37	11 P. M.	41	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 46 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum, 25 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.92 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
3:30—181 Mercer St.; M. Lowenstein...$1,000
6:40—1,420 Wilkins Av.; ..... Not given
8:20—239-241 E. 108 St.; Laconto & Michaels $1,500
8:30—Foot of Stanton St.; ..... None
9:50—Highbridge Park and 182 St.; city. Slight
10:00—321 W. 126 St.; Thomas Opper.. Slight
10:40—198 Stanton St.; Louis Abrams.. Slight
10:50—936 E. 163 St.; not given..... Slight
P. M.
1:00—4,237 Park Av.; Wm. Gotuich... Slight
1:05—933 Park Av.; Ruben Anthony... Slight
1:20—464 Broadway; Panara & Bruni & Co. ..... None
1:40—1,586 Washington Av.; Dr. Samuel Newman ..... Slight
1:55—454 W. 129 St.; Roland Sword.. Slight
6:05—712 6 St.; Max Cohen..... Slight
6:05—3 Hague St.; Browning, King & Co. ..... None
6:20—32 Delancey St; Samuel Fishman. Slight
6:25—36 Bond St.; Frederick Bull..... Slight
6:25—142 E. 31 St.; John Wanamaker.. Slight
6:30—118 W. 134 St.; Alexander Hunt.. Slight
6:30—505 Beach Terrace; Aaron Phillips $50
7:25—137 St. & Walnut Av.; Mugler Iron Works..... $50
6:45—219 Rivington St.; not given..... Slight
8:20—1,979 2 Av.; Philip Hansky..... Slight
8:50—114 3 Av.; John Sedell..... Slight
9:00—573 Madison Av.; Mme. McVeattie ..... Slight
11:05—237 St., near Matilda Av.; not given. Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, 12 P. M. Mar. 31: Sergt. J. B. Rigney, 277, to B. H. Sq., duty in Special Sq. No. 1; Patrol. J. H. Hogan, 6 to 168; W. H. Nash, 36, to 26; L. Stanton, 146, and D. J. Kelly, 151, to B. H. Sq., assigned to duty in Warrant Sq.; F. A. Hannemann, 185, to 169; John Gribben, 169, to 153; J. J. Coleman, 169, to 172; H. C. Benham, 172, to 169. Orders directed indicated to B. H. Sq., assigned to duty in Special Sq. No. 1: T. J. McAdam, 10; W. F. Walker, 149; J. F. McDonald, 21.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. E. H. Weeks, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 39, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div's, 30-days, 9 A. M. Mar. 31; Patrol. J. M. Nolan, 1, and J. Ottati, 13, to 10 L. D., 15 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 1; J. Horn, to 10 L. D., B. H. Sq., duty in office of Bor. Insp., B'klyn and Queens, 10 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 31; E. Sullivan, 33, to C. O., duty in record room, 300 Mulberry St., 30 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 1; M. Kelly, 20, and W. J. Hussey, 143, to Traf. and Mar. Div., duty in Spe. Squad 1, 10 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 3; J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div's, 30 days, 9 A. M. Mar. 31; J. P. Harron, 151, and E. Ghigerl, 189, to 10 L. D., 30 days, 8 P. M. Mar. 31. To D. Bu.—D. J. McNichol, 5; D. Caso, 39, and C. P. Lander, 162, 10 days, 4 P. M. Mar. 31; H. Seligman, 5, and F. J. Sweeney, 39, 5 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 1; J. Mahoney, 6, and P. W. Murphy, 17, 10 days, 8 A. M. Apr. 1; W. A. Carey and L. Schonfeld, 21, 5 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 30; J. J. Wilson, 39, 10 days, 4 P. M. Apr. 1; F. W. Hand, 71, 93, W. E. Barrett, 277, and G. Nuppenau, 283, 10 days, 8 A. M. Mar. 31.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. V. C. Gordon, 21, 2 days, 8 A. M., April 5; M. C. Conard, 24, 1 day, 4 P. M., April 3; J. M. Culley, 42, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 4; W. A. Lewis, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 27; W. W. Ruege, 153, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 4; L. Walt, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 30; P. C. Pitsch, 163, 3 days, 8 A. M., April 5; A. Harrison, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 28.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. E. C. Schoell, 63, T. A. M., March 11, to 12 P. M., March 15.

Fire Department.

The time specified for the wearing of overcoats is hereby extended to April 15.

Transfers, 8 A. M., April 1: Capts. J. J. Kelly, No. 1, H. & L. 9, to H. & L. 20; R. McGrath, H. & L. 20, to H. & L. 24; F. A. Lear, H. & L. 12, to H. & L. 9. Lieuts. J. T. Keeling, H. & L. 20, to Eng. 43; O. Mahoney, H. & L. 6, to H. & L. 20. Eng. of steam.: J. Thompson, Eng. 238, to Eng. 235; G. F. McEvoy, Eng. 93, to Eng. 14. A.—J. Power, Eng. 255, to Eng. 238. Fire 1st gr.: A. Grill, Eng. 49, to H. & L. 22; A. Gregor, Eng. 15, to H. & L. 44; F. W. Moebius, Eng. 40, to Eng. 276; T. H. Keglin, Eng. 306, to Eng. 226; A. Muerdter, Eng. 294, to Eng. 285; G. J. Englert, Eng. 72, to Eng. 277; C. M. Doran, H. & L. 121, to H. & L. 102; M. X. Sullivan, H. & L. 75, to H. & L. 26; F. J. Hill, H. & L. 145, to H. & L. 122; J. L. Schifferdecker, Eng. 217, to Hose 5; H. P. Dale, H. & L. 131, to H. & L. 110; J. J. Falls, H. & L. 23, to H. & L. 29; J. J. Kelly, Jr., Eng. 284, to H. & L. 24; F. Hogan, Eng. 159, to Eng. 159; G. W. Chadwick, Eng. 55, to H. & L. 43; W. S. Thompson, H. & L. 3, to H. & L. 37; J. S. Beckingham, H. & L. 29, to H. & L. 137; A. J. Muff, H. & L. 137, to H. & L. 45; John E. Nixon, H. & L. 16, to H. & L. 7; J. Kenny, Eng. 231, to H. & L. 185; R. F. Brannigan, Eng. 262, to Eng. 283; J. F. Schaefer, Eng. 16, to Eng. 22; A. Keller, Eng. 39, to Eng. 16; P. Fink, Jr., Eng. 90, to Eng. 16; E. E. Sinnott, Eng. 221, to Eng. 288. Fire, 2d gr.: J. Horacek, Eng. 53, to Eng. 55; H. Hochswender, Eng. 20, to H. & L. 147. Fire, 3d gr.: W. Vogt, H. & L. 24, to H. & L. 45; F. A. Cardella, H. & L. 20, to H. L. 15; S. J. McDermott, Eng. 230, to Eng. 212; C. M. Pregenzer, H. & L. 14, to H. & L. 103; L. E. Terhune, Jr., H. & L. 28, to H. & L. 40.

Mutual transfers: Eng. of Steam. J. A. Murray, Eng. 205, to Eng. 202; J. F. E. McWilliams, Eng. 202, to Eng. 205; A. G. Schwarz, Eng. 234, to Eng. 283; J. Masterson, Eng. 283, to Eng. 234; J. Meledy, Eng. 235, to Eng. 231; M. F. Barrett, Eng. 231, to Eng. 235; Fire, 1st Gra. J. A. Rymer, Eng. 294, to Eng. 253; J. A. Ledegar, Eng. 253, to Eng. 294; E. E. Allen, H. and L. 8, to Eng. 283; H. Coyle, Eng. 23, to H. and L. 8; W. Kuche, Eng. 93, to H. and L. 49; J. Rioch, H. and L. 49, to Eng. 93; A. E. Hovorka, Eng. 67, to Eng. 72; W. J. Lecher, Eng. 72, to Eng. 67; E. Pullen, Eng. 283, to H. and L. 127; G. Cring, H. and L. 127, to Eng. 285; W. A. Zimmermann, Jr., H. and L. 80, to Eng. 156; J. F. A. Deyhn, Eng. 156, to H. and L. 80; J. F. W. O'Brien, Eng. 93, to H. and L. 8; W. Wieland, Jr., Eng. 78, to Eng. 66; F. W. Green, H. and L. 1, to H. and L. 131; Fire, 3d Gr. F. C. Baker, Jr., Eng. 214, to Eng. 205; C. T. Taylor, Eng. 205, to Eng. 214; T. F. Morris, Eng. 94, to Eng. 93; F. H. Ernst, Eng. 66, to Eng. 56; W. F. Bisenberg, H. and L. 40, to H. and L. 10; E. E. Hegewald, H. and L. 131, to H. & L. 1; Fire, 4th Gr. H. A. Quinn, Eng. 205, to H. and L. 152; W. D. Christiani, H. and L. 122, to Eng. 206; J. A. Gannon, No. 2, H. and L. 10, to H. and L. 40.

Revocation of details and transfers, 8 A. M., Apr. 1: Fire, 1st gr., W. Vanderbeck, H. & L. 79 to H. & L. 1. Fire, 1st grade, F. G. Rowe, H. & L. 20, to Chief of the 3rd Batt., to H. & L. 15.

Appointed fourth grade firemen at $1,000 a year, 8 A. M., Apr. 1: H. F. Massan, Eng. 11; E. A. Kawski, Eng. 17; C. J. Hennessy, Eng. 205; J. E. Miller, H. & L. 9; W. J. Reddy, H. & L. 21; J. H. Schirmer, Eng. 15; C. J. Curd, Eng. 201; J. G. Hutzelmann, Eng. 213; C. C. Antony, H. & L. 10; G. H. Nixon, H. & L. 101; E. F. Alwell, H. & L. 110.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire., 2d gr., H. C. W. Bille, H. & L. 24, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Apr. 11; Capt. F. Benson, Eng. 66, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Apr. 5.

BAPTISM GIFT TO BELGIUM.

Pastor Forwards Donation from Dying Baby's Father.

Among the contributions received yesterday by the Belgian Relief Fund was a letter from the Rev. L. D. Corey of Palisade, N. J., in which was inclosed $5, which had been given to Mr. Corey for baptizing a sick baby. The letter read:

When I was called in last evening to baptize a little five-day-old babe the father handed me the inclosed five dollars, which I send on to you for the relief of Belgian babies. The little baby I baptized was not expected to live. May this bring life to one of its brothers or sisters in Belgium.

The Belgian fund was increased by $1,398.02 yesterday and now amounts to $1,006,306.46. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Mrs. W. M. Crane, Jr.	$500	St. John's S. S., Cleveland	$16
Mary Bedel	100	Cary Ross	10
Herbert Pulitzer	50	D. W. Flagler	15
Caldwell, N. J., Committee	287	Woodstock S. S., Cong. Ch., Sewickley	10
Hugh Ranken	10	Frank Pardee	20
Clark Mills	17	Mrs. E. W. Gearhart	25
C. E. Carter	25	Normal School, Mt.	
Caroline R. Brown	25	Pleasant, Mich.	80
L. Veiller	10	Phelps, N. Y.	28
Alice Bowler	15		
Alice M. Bonteil	10		
Trinity S. S.	28		
Total for March 31, 1915			$1,398.02
Total to date			1,006,306.46

Gifts to Polish Funds.

The funds of the American Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, now total $32,463.83. Recent contributions follow:

Friend of Mme. Sembrich	$1,500	Sale of emblems	$82
Horticultural Tea	707	One cup of tea	50
		Mrs. T. G. Coombe	12

For Relief in France.

A contribution received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $25, making the total $64,-$262.20.

Women's Relief Fund.

The following additional subscriptions to the American Women's War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, were acknowledged yesterday:

Grace D. Litchmield	$10	Israel Lencks	$10
G. Laub's Sons	100	Mrs. J. Workman	10
R. H. Allen	10	Miss M. Tuttle	100
Eliz. T. Torbert	10	Mrs. V. H. Brown	10
W. A. Openhym	10	Mrs. W. P. Phelps	25
Jeannette S. Tuttle	100	M. Palmer	100
Mrs. A. C. Hall	10	Miscellaneous	51

Vacation Committee Fund.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, subscriptions to which should be sent to Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer, now totals $74,791.65. New subscriptions of $10 or more are:

Polish Relief	$78	Scholarships Com.	$305
Anonymous	25	Red Cross	123
Mrs. C. S. Smith	25	Juliana Cutting	500
Emergency Com.	591	Muriel Kinney	10
Sophia Beer	10		

Aid for Serbian Agriculture.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, acknowledged the following contributions yesterday:

Mrs. M. Armstrong	$10	Mrs. A. Carnegie	$500
		R. Deeves	25

Mercy Committee Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund is now $139,189.16, of which amount $303.70 was received yesterday. Those who gave $10 or more were:

Dell Rapids, S. D. $89
Mrs. W. H. Doughty, Williamstown, Mass. 100
Miss K. T. Moore 50
G. D. Cochran 35
Mrs. McBurney, Stockbridge, Mass. 10
Mrs. W. Thompson 10

Subscriptions to the Committee of Mercy Fund should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroads and twenty-five industrial issues and these two groups combined for the month of March:

RAILROADS.

1915.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
March 1	67.17	66.40	66.80	+ .05
March 2	67.47	66.92	67.24	+ .35
March 3	67.99	67.32	67.82	+ .58
March 4	68.14	67.68	67.72	- .10
March 5	68.70	67.77	68.65	+ .93
March 6	68.56	68.31	68.38	- .27
March 8	69.31	68.65	69.03	+ .65
March 9	69.20	68.67	68.78	- .25
March 10	68.90	68.48	68.66	- .12
March 11	68.98	68.57	68.80	+ .14
March 12	68.97	68.24	68.29	- .51
March 13	68.34	68.18	68.34	+ .05
March 15	68.53	68.35	68.47	+ .13
March 16	68.51	68.05	68.18	- .29
March 17	68.25	67.92	68.22	+ .04
March 18	68.27	67.92	68.16	- .06
March 19	68.46	68.13	68.37	+ .21
March 20	68.59	68.39	68.47	+ .10
March 22	68.79	68.37	68.56	+ .09
March 23	69.37	68.67	69.31	+ .75
March 24	70.65	69.66	70.23	+ .72
March 25	71.17	70.20	70.67	+ .44
March 26	71.41	70.61	70.98	+ .31
March 27	71.59	71.07	71.21	+ .23
March 29	71.93	71.16	71.40	+ .19
March 30	71.86	70.76	71.34	- .11
March 31	72.25	71.01	71.38	+ .04

INDUSTRIALS.

March 1	53.72	53.33	53.40	+ .20
March 2	53.76	53.04	53.37	+ .03
March 3	53.63	53.40	53.78	+ .41
March 4	54.18	53.66	53.77	- .01
March 5	54.26	53.68	54.19	+ .48
March 6	54.24	53.96	54.05	- .14
March 8	54.80	54.24	54.59	+ .54
March 9	54.69	54.28	54.35	- .24
March 10	54.59	54.15	54.26	- .09
March 11	54.52	54.18	54.36	+ .08
March 12	54.41	53.83	53.84	- .52
March 13	53.86	53.68	53.82	- .02
March 15	54.03	53.74	53.95	+ .13
March 16	54.11	53.76	53.92	- .03
March 17	54.16	53.95	54.01	+ .09
March 18	54.09	53.83	54.02	+ .01
March 19	54.69	54.00	54.53	+ .51
March 20	54.93	54.60	54.90	+ .37
March 22	55.04	54.75	54.96	+ .06
March 23	55.54	54.90	55.38	+ .42
March 24	56.16	55.38	56.02	+ .64
March 25	56.32	55.81	56.27	+ .25
March 26	57.26	56.81	57.26	+ .99
March 27	57.96	57.21	57.88	+ .62
March 29	58.83	57.70	58.47	+ .59
March 30	59.22	58.04	58.72	+ .25
March 31	59.41	58.28	58.52	- .20

COMBINED AVERAGE.

March 1	60.41	59.86	60.14	+ .12
March 2	60.58	59.98	60.30	+ .16
March 3	60.96	60.36	60.80	+ .50
March 4	61.14	60.67	60.71	- .09
March 5	61.48	60.72	61.42	+ .71
March 6	61.40	61.13	61.21	- .21
March 8	62.05	61.44	61.90	+ .69
March 9	61.91	61.47	61.56	- .25
March 10	61.70	61.31	61.47	- .09
March 11	61.75	61.37	61.58	+ .11
March 12	61.69	61.03	61.06	- .52
March 13	61.10	60.93	61.08	+ .02
March 15	61.27	61.04	61.21	+ .13
March 16	61.31	60.90	61.05	- .16
March 17	61.26	61.03	61.11	+ .06
March 18	61.18	60.87	61.09	- .02
March 19	61.57	61.06	61.45	+ .36
March 20	61.80	61.52	61.68	+ .23
March 22	62.42	61.74	62.21	+ .53
March 23	63.39	62.26	63.13	+ .92
March 24	64.16	63.21	63.63	+ .50
March 25	64.32	63.51	63.83	+ .18
March 26	64.46	63.71	64.12	+ .29
March 27	64.74	64.14	64.44	+ .32
March 29	65.38	64.40	64.96	+ .52
March 30	65.54	64.40	65.08	+ .07
March 31	65.83	64.64	64.95	- .08

MARCH RANGE THIS YEAR.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	72.25 Mar. 31	66.40 Mar. 1	71.38
Industrials	59.41 Mar. 3	53.04 Mar. 2	58.52
Comb. avg.	65.83 Mar. 31	59.86 Mar. 1	64.95

MARCH RANGE LAST YEAR.

Railroads	80.98 Mar. 28	78.06 Mar. 9	79.90
Industrials	61.71 Mar. 26	60.39 Mar. 7	60.61
Comb. avg.	71.32 Mar. 23	68.96 Mar. 9	70.20

MARCH RANGE IN 1913 AND 1912.

RAILROADS.

1913	86.98 Mar. 1	84.16 Mar. 19	86.59
1912	94.32 Mar. 27	89.98 Mar. 1	93.61

INDUSTRIALS.

1913	62.02 Mar. 5	57.83 Mar. 19	61.12
1912	62.96 Mar. 27	62.80 Mar. 1	63.01

COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.

1913	74.58 Mar. 5	70.99 Mar. 19	73.85
1912	81.74 Mar. 27	76.29 Mar. 1	80.81

THIS YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

Railroads	72.25 Jan. 22	66.13 Feb. 24	71.38
Industrials	59.41 Mar. 31	51.85 Feb. 24	58.52
Combined	65.83 Mar. 31	58.99 Mar. 1	64.95

YEAR'S RANGE IN 1914.

Railroads	84.94 Jan. 22	66.35 July 30	68.04
Industrials	61.68 Jan. 31	48.45 July 30	52.36
Combined	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20

YEAR'S RANGE IN 1913.

Railroads	91.41 Jan. 9	75.02 June 10	79.79
Industrials	67.08 Jan. 9	59.27 June 10	59.34
Combined	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06

YEAR'S RANGE IN 1912.

Railroads	97.28 Oct. 4	88.89 Dec. 16	90.27
Industrials	74.50 Sep. 30	61.74 Feb. 1	66.13
Combined	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.10

YEAR'S RANGE IN 1911.

Railroads	99.61 June 26	84.40 Sep. 25	91.37
Industrials	80.76 June 5	74.75 Sep. 25	75.88
Combined	94.41 June 26	79.57 Sep. 25	77.60

WOOL MARKET QUIET.

Prices Remain Firm, Although Little Business Is Transacted.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 31.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market continues quiet, although a large supply of South American and Australian wools arrived during the week. Although less business is being transacted than a few weeks ago, prices remain firm.

"A little foreign business is being placed every day. Some manufacturers were in the market during the week. It is understood that one or two 500,000-yard orders from foreign governments have been placed.

"The situation in the woolen and worsted goods market is a little better understood. One of the noticeable features has been the tendency toward purchasing goods which contain cotton. There is a great interest in uniform cloth, particularly in that for French use.

"The women's wear market has shown considerable activity during the week. The demand for poplins, covert cloths, gabardines and shepherd checks is good. The dyestuffs situation is affecting the women's wear market considerably.

"The cotton goods situation is much better at present than it has been in recent weeks. Much larger quantities of material have been taken and in some cases prices have advanced at least one-sixteenth of an inch a yard. One of the most favorable features in the situation is the long-time contracts extending over four or five months or longer. There has been some increase in the export business, particularly through the Red Sea district."

OPPOSE RATE INCREASE.

Railroad Commissions Present Evidence of Big Earnings by Western Roads.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Clifford Thorne, Chairman of the Iowa Railroad Commission, testified today at the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing on the petition of the forty-one Western Railroads for permission to increase freight rates on certain commodities, which, they say, would add $10,000,000 a year to their revenue.

Mr. Thorne went on the stand after Wayne E. Ellis, statistician of the Iowa commission, had testified as to the accuracy of the compilation of figures given in opposition to the railroads. Mr. Ellis declined to answer certain questions. Then Mr. Thorne volunteered. He said the roads had asserted they did not have money with which to maintain their lines.

Much of Mr. Thorne's testimony concerned the relative cost and longevity of ties. Dr. M. O. Lorenz, statistician of the Interstate Commerce Commission, wanted to know how a railroad could make improvements from operating expenses without violating the commission's rules of accounting. The witness said some items could be charged to expenses without violating the rules.

Mr. Ellis submitted numerous tables intended to show that the Western railroads in territory involved were earning more than 7 per cent. on an average. He said the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was earning 16 per cent. on its common stock.

O. Peel, rail rate expert for the Nebraska Railroad Commission, gave similar testimony as to the earning power of Western roads. He had not completed his testimony when adjournment was taken.

PAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

A Scheme to Aid This by Establishing Trading Posts.

Irving Crane, General Manager of the World's Market Corporation, announced yesterday that a company has been organized with the object of pushing American trade in Panama and South America. The company contemplates establishing several "trading posts" in South America, where manufacturers can have their samples shown and their goods sold. The new company will do the selling, handling and care of the goods, and will guarantee the account of the manufacturer, assuming all credit risks. Goods will be sold on a commission basis.

The only member of the new enterprise Mr. Crane would mention is Theodore J. de Sabla. He is the owner of considerable property in Panama City, and it is there the first "post" is to be established. A building is being remodeled for the new company, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy about Oct. 1, when the "post" will be launched. Mr. Crane has been made managing director of the new company, and will go to Panama in September. His time will be divided between the two companies.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. GAINS.

Reports Deposits of $259,000,000 as Against $133,000,000 in 1911.

The Guaranty Trust Company's statement in response to the call of the Superintendent of Banks exhibits total deposits of $259,699,869 as of March 19. The deposits of the company on Feb. 28, 1911, were $133,000,000, the gain, therefore, in four years being more than $126,000,000, or nearly 100 per cent.

In the same period the total resources of the company have more than doubled, the amount in 1911 being $173,-471,958, and on March 19, 1915, $354,-618,803, or a gain of $181,146,845.

Plans New Harbor Island.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—An island would be built in New York Harbor on the shoals off the Brooklyn shore, just below Gowanus Bay, by the terms of a bill introduced by Assemblyman Almeth W. Hoff of Kings, which will come up for passage in the lower house tomorrow. The measure empowers the State Land Office to grant under its own restrictions use of the shoals, which, Mr. Hoff says, now block traffic.

"This bill is proposed by the New York Nautical Society," said Mr. Hoff tonight. "It is thought feasible to build an island on the shoals to carry a large number of piers, which could be made any length. This would save the great expense of building piers in the Chelsea district."

Exemption Tax Law Passed.

ALBANY, March 31.—A bill intended to make ineffective until May 1 the provision of the secured debt tax law permitting security holders to obtain future exemption from taxation by paying a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. passed the Legislature today. Gov. Whitman requested its passage in an emergency message.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Capt. L. B. K

UNDERLYING STEEL BONDS

We are offering the first consolidated mortgage bonds of a steel company which has been in successful operation for over 30 years.

Since 1906 the company's earnings have averaged an amount nearly six times the annual interest requirements of these bonds.

There are $10,000,000 of this issue outstanding, protected by $40,000,000 junior securities.

Special Circular on Request.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co
Investment Securities
26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Choose your investments with no less discrimination than you would exercise in making other purchases of similar value. Take as your standard FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS selling around par. We shall be pleased to suggest to you a number of bond issues of this character.

Send for Circular 1485, Describing First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
43 Exchange Place, New York

Listed Railroad Bond

Legal for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

To yield over 4.30%

Direct lien on entire property of Company (including 1683 miles of road). Followed by junior securities having aggregate market value of over $50,000,000.

Particulars on request

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston | Chicago Baltimore | San Francisco St. Louis

Small Investments Made Safe and Easy

No greater capital is required to purchase stocks and bonds on the

Partial Payment Plan

than is necessary for Savings Deposits or Life Insurance Premiums.

BUT INCOME RETURN IS GREATER AND SECURITY IS EQUAL.

Let us send you full explanations in our Booklet A. Free on request.

Detjener & Burke
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
20 Broad Street New York

New York Central Lines

Equipment Trust 4½s
Maturing 1926 to 1928
TO YIELD 4.90%

Curtis & Sanger
Members
New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

Redmond & Co
Investment Securities
33 Pine Street
New York

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request
A. B. Leach & Co
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Exchange Removes Market Restrictions—Day's Trading Brisk—Enlarged Transactions and High Prices.

The removal by the Stock Exchange yesterday of the minimum prices which had been imposed when the Stock Exchange reopened and changed from time to time since then was good news in itself and in what it implied. It came at the end of a day which set a new high point in the volume of trading for the period since the Stock Exchange reopened, and which also established a new high record in the general level of prices. The market of recent days had led up somewhat dramatically to this decision by the Governors of the Stock Exchange to free the market of all restrictions. The rise in prices has, of course, been rapid enough to attempt profit taking and also to stimulate foreign liquidation, but neither of these has occurred in sufficient volume to materially lessen the spirit with which the Stock Exchange has been reflecting its recent change in point of view. The fact is, and this had a good deal to do with the course adopted by the Stock Exchange Governors yesterday, that the foreign selling has been relatively light and, compared with the ability of this market to absorb securities, has been very small. In nearly all quarters the market had gotten so far above the prevailing minimum prices that their existence had for some time past exerted no substantial influence upon the market for good or for ill. The Stock Exchange, after having satisfied itself that foreign selling on any uncomfortable scale was not to be feared, was very wise in removing the restrictions which it felt called upon to impose at the resumption of trading. It has seemed to many that the Exchange clung to the expedient of minimum prices after it had lost its usefulness, but that is now a matter of the past. So far as the possible effect of foreign selling of American securities is concerned the point was reached long ago at which even selling on a very heavy scale could not threaten the country's gold resources. Europe has been buying here on a scale which has made it difficult for it to make payment, and under those conditions we have been able most easily to absorb all that Europe has cared to sell. That it has not cared to sell more is no doubt due in part to the premium which attaches to American securities owing to their being free of many of the disadvantages which attach to securities of the countries at war. That is a premium which has not even been offset by the counter-premium which has been put on sales of our securities by the abnormal decline in European exchange. The public offering today of $50,000,000 of French Treasury one-year bonds is an outward reflection of this market's ability to absorb securities from abroad, for so far as the money market is concerned we could as easily take back $50,000,000 of our own securities as extend credit to that amount to France to enable it to pay for goods purchased here. The further announcement bearing on this question of credits to foreign countries which came from the State Department yesterday expressed precisely the attitude which the financial community for some time past has known the State Department to hold.

The course of yesterday's stock market paralleled closely that of the last two or three days, reaction on profit taking lessening the day's net advance and bringing in not a few instances net losses. These, however, were offset by the stocks which showed further net gains, although the influence of profit taking seemed greater than on any previous day of the movement, as was natural in view of the long-sustained rise. If home trade news were only as good as that which has had to do with our trade abroad, one would rightfully feel that a new era in American industry is already at hand. Such an era, in which new high records will be established, can be counted on in time as firmly as anything human can be, but it is necessary at this time to keep in mind the fact that home trade, while it has been improving, has not been moving with the strides of the trade which has come from foreign orders. At the same time, foreign commerce on the present unprecedented scale must be doing much to help home trade.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5½
Kansas City	4	4½	5	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 & 6 mos	3 @3¼
90 days	2¼	5 & 10 mos	3½@3⅜
4 mos	3 @3¼	11 & 12 mos	4 @4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	4	6 months	4 @4½
Sixty to ninety days			3½@3¾
4 months	4	6 months	4 @4½

Other Names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand Sterling	$4.79⅝	$4.79⅜	$4.79⅝
Cables	4.80⅛	4.79⅞	4.79⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79¾	$4.70⅞
Paris	5.31¾	5.31¼
Berlin	71⅞	71⅝
Austria	82⅞	83
China—		
Hongkong	15.40	15.50
Shanghai	44.75	44.90
Singapore	57.00	57.25
Greece	4¾	
Holland	5.28	5.27
India—	39.50	39⅝
Bombay	33.50	
Calcutta	33.50	
Italy	5.30¼	5.30
Japan—		
Kobe	49.25	49.40
Yokohama	49.25	49.37
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia		42.75@43
Scandinavia	25.25	25.35
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.10	42.20
Rio	26.60	26.75
Switzerland	5.37½	5.36⅛

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.77¼	$4.76¼	$4.77	$4.76

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $289,035,386; balances, $17,065,489; Subtreasury credit balances, $84,138.

The local banks have lost $1,196,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, 6.35⅛ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 28½d., off ¼d.; New York, 49⅞c, off ½c.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Discount Rates Not Affected by French Credit Arranged Here.

LONDON, March 31.—Money was quiet today and discount rates were not affected by the French credit arranged in New York.

The approach of the holiday made but little difference on the Stock Exchange. Trading was active and prices were steady. Business broadened in rubber and oil shares and Russian securities, while war loans and Indian and other colonials were in demand. Diamond Beers touching 12¼.

American securities were more quiet. Most of the markings were in Canadian Pacific and Amalgamated Copper. The market hardened in the afternoon and closed steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	742,362
Same day last year	177,038
Year to date	17,333,471
Same period last year	22,200,782
Average price and change 50 stocks	64.95 + .08
Same day last year	70.41 + .21

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	65.83	Mar. 31	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In the stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday all prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	35	35⅛	34½	34⅝	...
6,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	12⅞	13⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
3,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	47	47	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
22,500	Amalgamated Cop	63	63⅝	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅝
500	Am. Agricul. Chem	49½	50¼	49½	49⅞	+ ⅝
33,700	Am. Beet Sugar	45⅝	46	43⅜	44⅞	−1⅛
1,000	Am. Can	32	32⅞	31¼	31¼	− ⅞
1,400	Am. Can pf	95½	98	95⅜	95½	− ¼
100	Am. Car & Fdry	46⅝	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛	+1
275	Am. Car & Fdry pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	+ ⅛
100	Am. Coal Prod. 1st pf	91	92¾	91	92	...
900	Am. Coal Prod. pf	108	108	108	108	...
100	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47¼	46½	46⅝	−1¼
100	Am. Express	93	93	93	93	+3
800	Am. H. & Leather	5	5	5	5	...
1,800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27½	28¼	27½	27⅞	+ ⅝
300	Am. Ice Securities	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
2,000	Am. Linseed	10¼	11¼	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
600	Am. Linseed pf	28⅝	30¼	28⅞	30	−1½
3,200	Am. Locomotive	28	28⅝	27⅝	28½	+ ⅝
200	Am. Locomotive pf	85	85	85	85	+1
400	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	...
6,700	Am. Malt pf	31	32½	31	32½	+ ⅝
200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68¼	69⅛	68	68	− ⅝
50	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104	104	104	104	...
200	do., odd lot	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
2,210	Am. Steel Fdries	27½	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅝
600	Am. Sugar Ref	104⅝	106½	104⅝	105	+ ¼
400	Am. Tel. & Tel cash	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	...
200	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d	120½	120½	120	120	...
5,450	Am. Tobacco	224	224½	224	224½	+ ¼
100	Anaconda Cop. Co	20¼	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
2,700	Assets Realization	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
100	Atch., Top. & S. F	99⅝	99⅝	99	99½	− ⅜
700	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	99¼	98½	98½	...
90	Baldwin Loco	35½	36	35	35	...
3,300	Baldwin Loco. pf	96	96	96	96	...
500	Baltimore & Ohio	72¼	72⅝	71⅞	72½	+ ⅛
6	Baltimore & O. pf	70½	70½	70	70⅝	− ⅛
11,100	Bank of Commerce	165	165	165	165	...
500	Batopilas Mining	½	½	½	½	− ⅛
1,700	Bethlehem Steel	80	89	84⅜	86½	−2½
200	Bethlehem Steel pf	104½	105	104½	104½	...
30	Bklyn Rapid Tran	89½	90	89½	89½	...
250	Butterick Co	28⅞	30	28⅞	30	+1
400	California Petrol	15	15	15	15	...
3,000	California Pet. pf	42½	42½	42	42	−3
2,800	Canadian Pacific	163	163	161¼	161½	−1⅞
8,700	Central Leather Co	33⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35	+1⅛
1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¼	46⅝	44¼	45½	+1⅝
400	Chi. Great Western	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
2,010	Chi. Gt. West. pf	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90½	90½	89⅞	90	− ⅛
100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf. do., odd lots	124½	124½	124½	124½	− ⅛
107,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	125	125	124½	125	...
6,350	Chino Copper	32	36⅜	31⅝	35¾	+1½
300	Col. Fuel & Iron	39⅜	40⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
600	Colorado Southern	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+1⅛
100	Col. South. 1st pf	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
1,750	Consolidated Gas	55	55	55	55	+2
100	Continental Can	118½	120	118½	119	+1⅝
100	Continental Can pf	60	61	60	60⅞	+1⅞
7,950	Corn Products Ref	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	+1⅛
500	Corn Products Ref. pf	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+1⅛
400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	73½	74	73½	73½	...
100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	50	51	50	50	− ⅜
100	Delaware & Hud	93	93	93	93	−1⅞
200	Del., Lack. & West	149	149	149	149	...
500	Den. Rio Grande	423	425	420	420	−5
2,000	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7¼	+ ¼
600	Distillers' Secur	15	15	13½	14½	+ ⅛
41,750	Erie	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11,700	Erie 1st pf	24	25⅞	24	25	+ ⅝
3,200	Erie 2d pf	39¼	40	39½	40	+1⅛
100	Federal M. & S	31	33	31	32½	+ ⅝
350	Federal M. & S. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+1⅛
80	Gen. Chemical pf	28½	29½	28½	29½	+1½
3,300	General Motors	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
500	General Motors pf	124½	127	122½	123½	+ ⅛
14,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	101	103	101	103	+2⅜
100	Goodrich pf	43	44¼	41¼	41¾	−1⅛
2,100	Great Northern pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
8,900	G. N. ores ctfs. prop	118	118½	117½	118	+ ⅛
3,400	Guggenheim Explor	35¼	36	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛
200	Illinois Central	54¼	54⅝	54	54	...
11,300	Inspiration Copper	108¼	109	108¼	109	+ ½
11,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	25	25¼	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
20,541	Inter.-Met. pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
374	Int. Agricultural	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	+1½
200	Int.-Harvester Corp	6	6	6	6	...
100	Int. Paper	71	71	70	70	−3
800	Int. Paper pf	85¾	85¾	85	85½	− ⅛
300	Int. Steam Pump	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
20	do., odd lot	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+1½
240	Int. Steam Pump pf	8	8	8	8	...
3,225	Kansas City South	8	8½	8	8¼	+2¼
400	Kan. City So. pf. x d	24½	25	24½	24½	+ ⅛
300	Lackawanna Steel	58½	59	58½	59	+1¼
800	Lake Erie & West	32¼	35	32¼	35	+2
1,600	Lehigh Valley	67⅝	68	67⅝	67¾	− ⅛
100	Long Island	137⅝	137⅝	136⅞	136⅞	− ⅝
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	...
100	Lorll., (P.) Co. pf	22	22	22	22	+2
200	Louis. & Nash	117	117	117	117	−1
100	Manhattan Elev	119	119	118	118	−2
15,750	Maxwell Motors	127	127	127	127	−1
8,856	Max. Motors 1st pf	43	47	41¼	42⅝	−1½
11,100	Max. Motors 2d pf	82¾	83	79	80½	−1½
500	May Dept. Stores	38	38⅞	35¾	36	−1½
100	May Dept. St. pf	43	43	43	43	...
3,900	Mexican Petroleum	96	98	96	96	−1½
100	Mex. Petroleum pf	73	73¾	72½	72¾	− ¼
6,320	Miami Copper	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
410	Minn. & St. Louis	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
500	Minn., St. P. & S. L. pf	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
50	do., odd lot	38	39	38	39	−1
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	...
10,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ¾
300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
19,300	Missouri Pacific	34½	38¼	34½	36	+1¼
100	Montana Power	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
200	Montana Power pf	53	53	53	53	...
100	do., s 20 flat	101	101	101	101	...
100	Nash., C. & St. L	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
200	Nat. Biscuit Co	125	125	125	125	− ¼
100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	120½	120½	120	120	...
825	Nat. Cloak & Suit	121½	121½	121½	121½	−2½
475	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	77½	80¼	77½	79	+1
300	Nat. En. & Stamp	101	102½	101	102½	+1½
100	do., odd lot	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
1,900	Nat. En. & St. pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	...
16,050	Nat. Lead Co	80	80	80	80	...
2,000	Nevada Con. Cop	65	65	63¼	63¾	+ ⅜
100	N. Y. Air Brake	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12½	...
4,400	N. Y. Central	68	68	68	68	− ⅛
100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	85⅞	85⅞	85	85	− ⅛
15,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
800	N. Y., Ont. & West	62⅝	62⅝	58¾	59¾	+ ⅝
500	North American	28	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
1,801	Northern Pacific	70	71	70	71	+1
900	Pacific Mail	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
2,400	Penn. R. R	19½	20⅛	19½	20	− ⅛
500	People's Gas, Chi	107¼	107¼	106½	106½	− ¼
100	Peoria & Eastern	12¾	12⅞	12	12	− ¼
5,000	P., C., C. & St. L	72	72	72	72	− ½
2,855	Pittsburgh Coal	21	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	94⅞	95¾	93½	94⅝	− ⅛
300	Pressed Steel Car	34½	34½	33½	33¾	− ⅛
100	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	...
1,600	Quicksilver pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
5,700	Railway Steel Sp	23⅜	25⅛	23⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
23,900	Railway Steel Sp. pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
2,400	Ray Con. Copper	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	...
800	Reading	142⅝	147⅛	142⅝	145⅞	+2⅜
100	Rep. Iron & Steel	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	− ¼
100	Rock Island Co	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	...
1,900	Rock Island Co. pf	1⅞	1⅞	1	1	...
6,200	Rumely (M.,) Co	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4,200	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf	3	4½	3	4	+1⅝
400	St. L. & San Fran	5	5	5	5	+3¾
3,600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	3	3	3	3	...
600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	11½	11⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3,500	Seaboard Air Line	7	8	7	8	+1
1,000	Seab. Air Line pf	13⅝	15	13½	14½	+1⅛
400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	35¼	38	35¼	37	+1⅝
50	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	137¼	137¼	136	137	+2
6,500	Southern Pacific	27	27	27	27	...
3,200	Southern Railway	87	87½	86½	86½	− ½
300	So. Railway pf	16½	17⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
8,850	Studebaker Co	54½	55	54½	55	+ ½
300	Studebaker Co. pf	97	97¾	97	97⅝	+ ⅝
1,300	Tennessee Copper	20	20	19½	19½	− ⅛
1,000	Texas Co	137	137	135	135	−1⅝
2,500	Texas & Pacific	14¼	15	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
4,700	Third Avenue	53⅝	54	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
100	Tol., St. L. & West	21	21	21	21	...
200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
100	Twin City R. T	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
28,910	Union Bag & P. Co	6⅞	6⅞	6	6	− ⅛
800	Union Pacific	125⅜	126	124⅝	125⅞	+ ⅛
100	Union Pacific war	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
100	Union Pacific pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛
100	United Cigar Mfrs	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
100	United Rys. Inv. pf	25	25	25	25	...
100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	80	80	80	80	− ¼
8,900	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	47	49¼	47	48½	+3
200	U. S. Rubber	66	66¼	64½	64½	−1⅝
37,750	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
650	U. S. Steel pf	48⅝	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
11,800	Utah Copper	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
500	Va.-Car. Chemical	56⅞	57⅜	56	56½	− ⅛
100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	22¾	23	22¼	22¼	− ⅝
4,000	Va. Iron, C. & C	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
900	Wabash	42	42	42	42	...
50	Wabash pf	⅞	1	¾	¾	+ ⅛
200	Wells Fargo Exp	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
1,200	Western Maryland	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
100	West. Maryland pf	26⅝	26⅝	25¾	25¾	...
3,300	Western Union Tel	40	40	40	40	...
3,900	West. E. & M. x d	68⅞	67	65¾	66¾	− ⅛
400	Wheeling & L. E	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
100	W. & L. E. 1st pf	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
1,600	W. & L. E. 2d pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	+2⅛
1,920	Willys-Overland	4	4	4	4	...
40	Willys-Overland pf	122	127	122	125	+ ⅝
3,100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	101	101	101	101	+1
		100¼	100¼	107	108	− ⅛

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅜	103	102⅜	103
6s, Sept., 1917	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4½s, March, 1963	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s, May, 1957	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
4½s, May, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s, March, 1964	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4½s, March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s, Sept., 1960	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s, March, 1960-90	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4s, May, 1959	95¼	95½	99⅝	99⅞
4s, Nov., 1958	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s, May, 1957	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
4s, Nov., 1956	94⅝	95	95¼	95½
4s, Nov., 1955	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
4s, Nov., 1936	96		94⅝	95
4s, 1918-1919	99⅛		96	
3½s, Nov., 1954-1955	85¼	86	85¼	86
3½s, May, 1954	85		85¼	
3½s, 1950-1954	85	85¾	85	85¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
Atlantic Refining	580	585	580	585
Borne-Scrymser	200	270	200	270
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	110	108	110
Chesebrough Mfg.	665	680	665	680
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	226	230	229	232
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37	39
Cumberland P. Line	45	48	45	48
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	223	228
Galena S. Oil	155	158	155	158
Galena S. Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	129	131	129	131
Indiana Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
National Transit	30	32	30	32
N. Y. Transit	220	225	215	220
Northern Pipe Line	92	95	91	93
Ohio Oil	140	142	140	142
Pierce Oil	14½	14¾	14¼	14¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	81	83	81	83
Prairie Oil & Gas	235	236	247	252
Prairie P. L. (wi l.)	144	146	144	147
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern P. Line	213	217	210	215
S. W. P. Pa. L	282	285	275	277
Stand. Oil of Cal	110	115	110	115
Stand. Oil of Ind	292	294	291	295
Stand. Oil of Kan	415	420	415	420
Stand. Oil of Ky	350	360	350	355
Stand. Oil of Neb	320	330	325	330
Stand. Oil of N. J	396	398	396	398
Stand. Oil of N. Y	185	187	185	187
Stand. Oil of Ohio	427	432	427	432
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	80	82	80	82
Vacuum Oil	202	204	197	200
Washington Oil	34	37	34	37

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Mercantile Marine Problem.

Bankers and attorneys interested in the fortunes of the International Mercantile Marine Company are exercising strenuous efforts and much thought to save the organization from the courts. The non-payment of interest on the 4½ per cent. collateral trust bonds is not expected to bring application for a receiver immediately, and the Bondholders' Protective Committee hopes to announce a plan of reorganization before any movement toward court action is taken. The matter of apportioning earnings of the steamship combination to the payment of interest on both the International Mercantile and International Navigation bond issues is the problem receiving most consideration. This is looking ahead toward the handling of future income, as the last coupons on the bonds of both the controlling and controlled concerns have not been met. Definite action of any sort is not expected within a week.

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Rumely Stocks Are Awakened.

The Rumely issues were caught in the forward movement in stocks yesterday and flung out of the depths where they had rested quietly since the company went into a receiver's hands. Net gains of n

No. 4

The Partial Payment Plan

(*Continued*)

Persons contemplating the opening of Partial Payment accounts are entitled to the most comprehensive service at the command of our Investment Department. If you follow the suggestions of this department, you can confine your purchases to stocks and bonds of the most time-tried character.

We restrict this method of purchase to securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange. We reserve the right to bar stocks and bonds, even though listed, if we consider them dangerous.

The majority of our Partial Payment accounts carry a diversified choice of securities. Instead of buying the maximum amount of the securities in one corporation, Partial Payment clients are distributing their capital among two or three corporations. This amounts to security insurance. It reflects the policy of successful large investors.

(*To Be Continued*)

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DUE MAY 1, 1915
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific 4s
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$20,000 offered
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STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
50 Crescent Pipe Line	25 Buckeye Pipe Line
50 Eureka Pipe Line	25 New York Transit
50 Northern Pipe L.	25 Prairie Oil & Gas
50 Ohio Oil	20 S. O. of Kentucky
25 S. O. of California	50 S. O. of New York
50 Vacuum Oil	50 Union Tank Line

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4960-1-2-3-4 Broad. 23 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Central Pacific Ref. 4s, 1949
Northern Pacific 3s & 4s
Southern Pacific, Frisco Ter. 4s, 1950
Japanese Gov't 2nd Series 4½s, 1925
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 BROAD ST. Phone 6951-6 Broad

WANTED
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American Graphophone Com. Stock
Remington Typewriter 2d P. & C.
Atlas Powder Stock
Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Phone 145 Broad. 52 Broadway.

WANTED
100 Cramps Ship & Engine Bldg.
100 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
100 Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
100 Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
100 Am. W. Wks. & El. Com., 1st & 2d Pfd.
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St. Louis & San Francisco Ref. 4s, 1951
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31 WALL ST., N. Y. Phone John 4220

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Business on a Large Scale in the Industrial Issues, Where Sharp Advances Occur.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 200,458 shares of stock and 91,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 2,890 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 68,250; oils, 2,338, and mining, 131,870. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	†Am. Thrift S. pf., w. i....	1½	1½	1½	1½
5,000	Am. Zinc	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29¾
700	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
100	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. bear	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
2,000	†Electric Boat.	45	52	45	52
750	†Int. Motors...	6	7	6½	6¾
100	†Int. Mot. pf..	20	20	20	20
300	Int. R. t. ctfs..	7	7	6¾	6¾
900	†Int. Mer. Mar.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
390	†Int. M. M. pf.	5	5½	5	5⅜
640	Kelly S. Tire..	121	125	120	124
330	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf...	82½	83	82½	83
70	Kelly S. Tire new 2d pf...	129	129	129	129
1,500	Man. Transit..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Marconi of Am.	2½	2½	2½	2¾
1,300	N. Y. Trans..	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
120	Penn. Mex. Oil.	62	64	60	60
100	†Pyrene M. Co.	8¼	8¼	8½	8¼
1,600	Riker & Heg..	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
350	Sterling Gum..	3¼	3½	3	3
50	†Tobacco Prod.	60	60	60	60
1,600	Tob. Prod. pf..	98	99½	98	99½
30,000	Un. C. S., new.	10	10¾	10	10⅞
12,000	Un. Cig. Stores pf., new	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
920	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am...	101	106	101	104⅞
10	U. S. L. & H.pf	6	6	6	6
4,000	U. P. S., new.	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	Way. Oil & G.	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
700	†World Film...	4½	4½	4¾	4⅝

RIGHTS.

2,890	N. Y. Central.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
1	Atlantic Ref....	590	585	588	...
10	Continental Oil.	230	230	230	—2
42	Crescent P. L..	38½	38	38½	— ½
5	Eureka P. L....	225	225	225	—3
68	Ill. Pipe Line..	132	130	132	+1
225	Nat. Transit....	30	30	30	— ⅛
5	North. P. L....	92	92	92	—1
35	Ohio Oil.....	141½	141	141½	+ ½
1,250	Pierce Oil.....	14½	14⅜	14¼	— ⅛
75	Pra. O. & G....	258	247	258	+8
38	Pra. P. L., w. i.	146	145	146	+1
40	So. Penn Oil....	284	277	284	+8
45	So. Pipe Line..	216	214	215	+5
25	St. Oil of Cal..	293	291	293	+1
22	St. Oil of Ind..	420	416	420	+4
15	St. Oil of N. J..	397	396	396	+1
27	St. Oil of N. Y.	186	186	186	...
110	Vacuum Oil....	205	200	201	+1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,400	†Alta-C. M. Co.	85	85	65	80
9,000	††Atlanta	40	40	39	39½
1,200	Braden Copper.	7½	7½	7⅜	7½
500	*Booth	30½	30½	30½	30½
300	Butte & Sup...	48⅜	48¾	48¼	48¼
900	Canada Copper.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	*Caribou Cob..	45	60	45	60
800	Cons. Cop. M..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22,000	Con. Ariz. Sm..	¼	¼	¼	¼
400	Cons. Nev.-U..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Crown Res....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Davis D. Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	*D'am. Daisy..	7	7	7	7
1,500	†Dome Mines..	13½	13½	12⅜	12⅜
2,700	*†Emma Cop...	36	38	35	38
200	†Foley O'B....	29	29	29	29
1,000	Gold. Cons....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	†Gold. Merger.	25	25	24	24
200	Halifax Ton...	40	40	40	40
320	*Hollinger	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝
300	Iron Blossom..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,600	*Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
500	Kerr Lake.....	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	†Kewanaa	18	18	18	18
2,300	La Rose.....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	*†McK.-Dar'gh	43	43	37	37
1,200	New Utah B..	62	65	62	65
300	Nip. M. Co...	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
2,000	*North Star...	16	16	16	16
7,200	*†Oro	11½	12	11½	12
1,500	*Pet'rson Lake	23	23	23	23
2,500	†Silver Pick..	10	10	9	9
1,000	†Sand. Kendall	8½	8½	8½	8½
2,300	S. Utah M....	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
100	St'd Sil.-Lead.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,050	Stewart	1⅛	2	1⅛	2
3,500	*Temiskaming..	33	34	33	34
1,000	*Ton. Cash Ex..	7½	7½	7½	7½
200	Tonopah Ext..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	*Ton. J. Butler	87	87	87	87
1,200	*Ton. Merger..	40	40	39	39
5,000	*Ton. Midway..	16½	16½	15	15
3,500	Ton. Sil. Pick.	10	10	9	9½
1,200	Tuolumne Cop.	29	31	29	30
1,500	U. S. Con....	64	64	63	63
4,500	*W. E. Ext....	8	8	8	8
500	Yukon G. M..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

68,000	Con. Ariz. 5s..	15	19½	15	15
3,000	Pierce Oil 6s..	81	81	81	81
20,000	W. Pac. 5s flat	36	36½	36	36½

*Sells cents per share. ‡Ex-dividend. †Unlisted.

Note—Not reported Tuesday, 500 Kerr Lake at 4⅝.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	March 31. Bid.	Asked.	March 30. Bid.	Asked.
Electric Boat pf.....	62	63	62	63
Houston Oil	11	11½	11	11½
Houston Oil pf.....	53	55	53	55
Leh. Val. Coal Sales..	162	170	162	170
Riker & Heg., new..	6	6⅜	6	6⅜
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
U. C. S. of Am. pf...	115	125	115	125
U. C. S. of Canada...	1⅞	2½	1⅞	2½

MINING STOCKS.

Buffalo Mines	½	¾	½	¾
Butte & New York...	¾	1	¾	1
Cashboy	7	8	7½	8
El Paso Con.....	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Florence	54	58	58	60
Greene-Cananea	30	31	38	31
Tonopah Mining	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
White Knob Cop. pf..	1½	1½	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

Braden Cop. 6s.....	150	155	150	155
Calaveras 6s....	130	140	130	140
Chic. Elevated 5s....	95	96	95	96
Gov. of Arg. 6s (a)..	100¾	101	100¾	101
Gov. of Arg. 6s (b)..	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
Gov. of Arg. 6s (c)..	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
Prov. of Sask. 5s, '18	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
Swiss Gov. 5s, 1 yr..	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
Swiss Gov. 5s, 3 yrs..	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝
Swiss Gov. 5s, 5 yrs..	95¾	96	96⅛	96⅞

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo..5	July,	1915	100¼	100½	3.30
A. T. & T. S.5	Apr.,	1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.12
Am. Tob. sc..6	Sep.,	1915	100⅝	101¼	3.25
Ana. Cop. C.5	Mar.,	1917	99½	99⅝	5.26
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec.15,	'15	99⅜	100¼	5.65
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec.15,	'16	99⅜	100¼	5.85
Argen. Gov't..6	Dec.15,	17	99⅜	100¼	5.90
Balt. & Ohio.4½	June,	1915	100¼	100⅜	2.70
Beth. Steel...5	June 11,	'15	100¼	100⅜	2.87
B'klyn R. T..5	July,	1918	99⅜	100	5.00
Can. Pacific..6	Mar.,	2,'24	103	103½	5.43
Ches. & Ohio.5	June,	1919	91	91¼	7.45
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep.,	1915	100¼	100⅝	4.10
Chi. El. Rys..5	July,	1916	95⅝	96¼	7.55
City of Mont..5	Dec.,	1917	99⅜	100	5.00
Con. Power..6	May	1, '17	97½	99	6.50
Com. P.R.&L.6	May,	1918	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R....5	Apr.,	1916	98⅜	99	6.00
Erie R. R....5	Oct.,	1915	100⅜	101	3.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr.,	1917	98¼	98⅜	6.50
Gen. Motors..6	Oct.,	1915	101½	101⅝	3.33
Gen. Rubber..4½	July,	1915	100¼	100⅜	3.30
Gov. of Switz.5	Mar.,	1916	99⅜	100¼	4.87
Gov. of Switz.5	Mar.,	1918	97½	97⅝	5.95
Gov. of Switz.5	Mar.,	1920	95¾	96	5.95
Har. R. & P.5	May,	1915	99¼	99⅜	7.00
Hav. El. Ry.6	Sep.,	1916	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val..6	Nov.,	1915	101½	101⅝	3.80
Int. Harv ...5	Feb.15,	'18	99⅜	99⅝	5.10
Lack. Steel ..6	Mar.,	1917	97½	98	7.06
L. S. & M. S..	June,	1913		3.25	2.73
L. S. & M. S.5	Sep.,	1915	100¼	100⅜	3.37
L. S. & M. S..5	Dec.,	1915	100⅜	101	3.60
Lou. G. & E..6	Apr.,	1918	97	98¼	6.55
Minn. G. El..6	June,	1918	100	100¾	5.62
Mo. Pacific...6	June,	1915	92½	93½	45.06
Mich. Ry.....6	June,	1919	98	99	6.26
Man. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	99	99¼	6.40
N. Eng. Nav..6	May,	1917	94⅝	95	8.35
N. Y. Cent.....4½	May,	1915	100	100¼	2.50
N. Y. Cent.....5	Sep.15,	'15	100⅜	100⅜	3.50
N. Y. Cent.....5	Oct.,	1915	100¼	100⅜	3.80
N.Y.,N.H.&H.5	May,	1915	99⅜	99⅜	7.00
N. States P..6	June,	1917	96½	98½	6.50
Pac. G. & El..5	Dec.15,	15	100¼	100½	4.35
Pr. R. cv..5½	Oct.,	1915	100	100⅛	3.05
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar.,	1916	100	100¼	4.70
Sea. Air Line.5	Mar.,	1916	99½	100¼	4.70
Southern Ry..5	Feb.,	1916	99⅞	99⅝	5.15
Southern Ry..5	Mar.,	1917	97⅜	97⅝	6.20
Sulz. & Sons..6	June,	1916	99½	99⅞	6.20
U. S. Smelt..5	June,	1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.5	Jan.15,	'16	98	97½	8.00
United Fruit..6	May,	1917	100⅝	101½	5.45
United Fruit..5	May,	1918	97½	98	5.70
Utah Co.....6	Apr.,	1917	96	98	7.00
West P. Trac.6	Mar.,	1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power..6	July,	1915	100¼	100⅝	5.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	99	97⅝	7.00

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	108	112	107	112
American Cigar pf...	99	101	99	101
Am. Mach. & Fdy...	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co.....	300	315	300	315
Johnston T. F. & M..	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young.....	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.....	107	108½	107	108
MacAndrews & F....	175	185	178	188
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90½	101	99¾	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco ..	200	210	200	210
P. R.-Am. Teb. scrip.	195	205	198	208
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	288	298	287	297
R. J. Reynolds pf....	117	118½	117½	118¾

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads.....	72.25	71.01	71.38	+ .04
Industrials	59.41	58.28	58.52	— .20

COMBINED AVERAGE.

March 24.....	64.16	63.21	63.65	+ .52
March 25.....	64.32	63.51	63.83	+ .18
March 26.....	64.46	63.71	64.12	+ .29
March 27.....	64.74	64.14	64.44	+ .32
March 29.....	65.38	64.40	64.96	+ .52
March 30.....	65.54	64.40	65.03	+ .07
March 31.....	65.83	64.64	64.95	— .08

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Mar. to date.	65.83	Mar. 31	59.86	Mar. 1	64.95
Mar., 1914.	71.32	Mar. 23	68.66	Mar. 9	70.39
Mar., 1913.	74.58	Mar. 5	70.59	Mar. 19	72.85
Mar., 1912.	81.74	Mar. 27	76.29	Mar. 1	80.81
Yr. to date.	65.83	Mar. 31	58.99	Feb. 24	64.95
Year, 1914.	78.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.39
Year, 1913.	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912.	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	75.49
Year, 1911.	84.41	Jan. 28	69.57	Sep. 25	77.90

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.....	100¼	101¼
American Light & Traction.....	315	320
American Light & Traction pf....	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	11½	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	38	42
*American Gas & Electric.....	85	†80
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	47	49
American Power & Light	61	63
American Power & Light pf.....	81	83
American Public Utilities.....	30	35
American Public Utilities pf.....	63	68
Am. Waterworks & Electric.....	6½	7½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	17	20
Am. Waterworks & Elec. 1st pf..	60	63
Cities Service.....	46	48
Cities Service pf.....	55	57
Colorado Power	15½	17
Colorado Power pf.....	87	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	52	55
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	80	82
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929....	89½	90½
Dayton Power & Light.....	32	35
Dayton Power & Light pf.....	83	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.....	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s.....	70	75
Empire District Electric pf.....	50	60
Federal Light & Traction.....	16	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	58	63
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	...	80
Great West. Power Co. 5s, 1946..	79	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.....	48	53
Northern States Power.....	23	24½
Northern States Power pf.....	81	82
Ozark Power & Water.....	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	43	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.....	83	84
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	70	73
Southern California Edison.....	73	75
Southern California Edison pf....	90	94
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	4	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	18½	20½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power...	5½	6½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	27	30
United Light & Rys.....	44½	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	68½	70½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.....	66	68
Utah Securities	13½	15
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.....	60	63

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Mar. 30.	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$908,432	$18,742,237	$157,426,758
Int. rev., (ord.)	1,717,829	26,944,190	248,213,155
Corporation & income tax..	145,517	1,240,435	11,649,496
Miscellaneous.	354,377	7,735,496	53,800,008
Total rects.	$3,106,156	$54,662,360	$463,098,417
Expenditures.	2,507,757	69,578,820	555,371,499
Deficit	*598,398	5,916,460	89,273,082

*Surplus.

COTTON ADVANCES TO HIGHEST LEVEL

Demand for Staple for Manufacturing Smokeless Powder Is a Strong Factor.

COLD WEATHER HAS EFFECT

Decrease in Acreage and Smaller Sales of Fertilizer Quoted as Bull Arguments.

New high levels were reached in cotton yesterday for every option on the list. This was the result of renewed buying, which was started by the professional element, who took the view that the steadiness of the market indicated a technical position strong enough to warrant still higher prices.

There is also a good deal of bullish opinion in circulation. Most of the factors which now seem to be uppermost in the minds of the trade have been a matter of more or less general knowledge for several weeks, but the outside element appear to have seized upon them only recently.

For instance, it was pointed out in this column as early as the latter part of February that an enormous amount of cotton would be consumed for the purpose of manufacturing smokeless powder. The amount was placed at about 1,200,000 bales. Recently, however, these figures have been made the basis of market circulars, which have received very wide distribution and renewed attention.

Extreme estimates are being put out regarding the reduction in acreage, and the decrease in the sales of fertilizer. The average idea regarding the acreage curtailment is now around 20 per cent., while the purchases of fertilizer are expected to fall off at least 40 per cent. An official of one of the big fertilizer companies, however, was quoted yesterday as saying sales had fallen off only 25 per cent.

A correspondent of The Cotton and Cotton Oil News, a journal devoted entirely to trade interest, writing from Brenham, Texas, says:

"After a ten-day trip through South Texas and talking with planters, bankers, oil mill people and cotton buyers, it looks as if South Texas cotton acreage will be very little decreased. At San Antonio I was told that the acreage decrease would be 10 per cent. The same decrease would apply to territories around Granger, Austin and Hempstead. Not at any place in South Texas which I visited did a single person claim that the cotton acreage decrease would run over 10 per cent. South Texas will show less decrease than any other part of Texas."

One feature which caused considerable buying was the forecast for freezing weather over a large part of the belt. Temperatures are unusually low for this stage of the season, but no harm can result from cold weather at this time, as no cotton has been planted except in extreme southwest Texas, and the weather is warm enough in the day time to permit field work. A heavy snow was reported in Arkansas, marking the end of the coldest March in the history of the Weather Bureau for that State.

All cotton exchanges will be closed tomorrow on account of Good Friday.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were higher, 10 to 25 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points advance, 9.80 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows (closed steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.88	9.73	9.78@ 9.80	9.68@ 9.69
July	10.19	10.02	10.08@10.09	9.97@ 9.98
October..	10.50	10.33	10.39@10.40	10.29@10.30
December.	10.67	10.51	10.55@10.56	10.46@10.47
January.	10.71	10.56	10.61@10.62	10.52@10.53

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Galveston	10,841	9,910	3,095
New Orleans	16,606	12,227	395
Mobile	1,283	714	870
Savannah	3,365	4,358	4,246
Charleston	717	661	35
Wilmington	1,215	2,265	333
Norfolk	1,941	2,467	476
Total port receipts 39,417 bales, against 9,642 the same day last year.			

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	700	832	191
Memphis	1,017	2,022	3,011
St. Louis	717	4,539	1,628
Houston	7,707	11,973	3,451

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston ..	12,500 to 13,500	12,788	5,598
New Orleans.	1,500 to 2,500	7,689	3,175

Total exports yesterday, 34,136 bales; so far this season 6,518,403, against 7,834,217 for the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price Middling.	1915.	Stocks 1914.
4,925	New Orleans.. 9.00	381,826	175,282
150	Mobile 8.63	41,821	20,150
1,302	Savannah 8⅝	191,824	70,436
1,492	Galveston .. 9.35	391,861	268,689
—	Wilmington .. 8⅝	47,101	21,545
—	Norfolk	81,674	40,071
1,414	Augusta 9.00	133,235	60,900
2,550	Memphis 8.87	194,257	123,716
984	St. Louis 8¾	38,082	33,782
1,759	Houston 9.50	146,884	135,713

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was more inquiry in spot cotton, with middling four points advance at 552d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 23,000 bales, including 22,700 American. Closed firm.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 31.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 73 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 51½ centimes.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Balt. Elec. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
5	Con. Coal	92	92	92	92
160	Con. Power...	107½	107½	106½	106½
70	Con. Power pf.	111	111	111	111
1	Exchange B...	153	153	153	153
300	Houston Oil...	10⅜	11¼	10⅜	11¼
7	North. Cent...	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	Seaboard A. L.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
150	U. R. & E....	20½	20½	20½	20½
140	Way. O. & G.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$2,000	Balt., S. P. & C. 4½s.....	96	96	96	96
1,000	Char. W. C. 5s.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s.	96	96	96	96
700	City B. 4s, '61.	...	...	...	...
2,000	City B. 4s, '61.	95	95	95	95
1,000	City B. 4s, '58.	95	95	95	95
1,000	City B. 4s, '53.	95	95	95	95
2,000	City & Sub. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	C. & I. Ry. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Con. Coal 6s..	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,500	Con. P. notes..	99½	99½	99⅝	99⅝
2,000	Davison C. 6s.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	95	95	95	95
5,000	Mt. V.-W. Col. Duck 5s..	35½	35¼	35½	35¼
2,000	N. O. M. & Chi. 5s.....	39	40	39	40
3,000	N. & P. T. 5s.	82½	82½	82½

DIVIDENDS. | DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Maturing April, 1915, Payable at the Office of

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Also Payable at the Office of our

Chicago Correspondent
Harris Trust & Savings Bank

Boston Correspondent
N. W. Harris & Co., Inc.

First
Ada, Minn., Independent School District School Building
Anderson County, Tenn., Road
Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad First & Ref. 5%
Bay County, Mich., Third St. Bridge Refunding
Batavia, Ill., Bridge 4½%
Batavia, Ill., School District No. 101 4½%
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway Equipment 5%
Charleston, Ill., Refunding
Charlotte, Mich., Sewer
Chickasha, Okla., Sewer
Chickasha, Okla., Water Works
Coos County, Oregon, School District No. 41
Danville, Ill., School District
Dayton, Iowa, Water Works.
Des Moines City Railway Co., Refunding Mortgage 5%
Dominion Power & Transmission Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Dunmore, Pa., 4½s
Elk Point, So. Dak., Electric Light
Fayette, Mo., Water Works
Ford County, Ill., School District No. 102
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Refunding
Galesburg, Ill., Electric Light Works
Grand Haven, Mich., Water Works 4½%
Greeneville, Tenn., Sch. Ser. "A"
Highland Park, Ill., School District No. 107
Home Independent Telephone Co.
Interurban Ry. Des Moines, Iowa, First Mortgage 5%
Independence, Ia., School Dist.
Knoxville, Tenn., Market School House
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Imp't
Knoxville, Tenn., Viaduct
Lancaster, Ky., High School
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sewer 4.55%
Menominee, Mich., Refunding
Merchants Heat & Light Co. Refunding 5%
Midland Valley Railroad Co., First Mortgage 5%
Monmouth, Ill., Refunding
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works Refunding
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Wks.
Mount Airy, N. C., Elec. Light
Mount Airy, N. C., Street Impt
Murfreesboro, Tenn., School District
New Kensington, Pa., School District
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. First Mortgage Gold 5%
Rutherford County, Tenn., School District
Seattle Lighting Co., Seattle, Wash., Refunding Mtge. 5%
Shelby County, Tenn., Courthouse, Furnishing & Fitting
South Bend & Southern Michigan Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 5%
South Portland, Me.
Southern California Edison Debenture 6%
Springfield Village, Vt.
West Plain, Mo., Water Works & Electric Light
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., School Dist.
Wilmington, N. C., Water & Sewerage
Second
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding 4½%
Poplar Bluff, Mo., Refunding
Sixth
Henry, Ill., Water Works
Tenth
Bell County, Texas
Fayette, Mo., Water Works
Harris County, Texas, Road
McLennan County, Texas, Road District
Morgan County, Ga., Courthouse
Fifteenth
Burleigh County, No. Dak., Refunding
Carroll, Ia., Independent School District School Funding
Chippewa County, Mich., Rfdg.
East Tawas, Mich., Refunding
Islip, N. Y., Union Free School District No. 1
Pana, Ill., High School Building
Warsaw, Ill., Water Works
Winnsboro, So. Car., Electric Light & Improvement
Woodlawn Township, No. Dak., Refunding
Windsor, Mo.

April Investments

We own and offer over 200 different issues of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public service corporation bonds which we recommend for conservative investment at prices to yield

4% to 6%

Write for Circular Offerings "TS" for investors

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company
55 CEDAR STREET

On and After April 1st, 1915

Alexandria, La., Pub. Imp.....5s
Asheville Power & Light Co.....1st 5s
Barton Heights, Va., Water.....6s
Bergen Co., N. J., New Co. Bldg....4½s
Bexar Co., Tex., C. H. Reg. (Apr. 10) 4½s
Binghamton, Tenn., Pub. Sch. Bldg..5½s
Boca & Loyalton R. R. Co.....1st 6s
Camden Co., N. J., Rd. Imp.....4½s
Camden Co., N. J., Turnpike Rd.....4½s
Camden Co., N. J., Bridge 4½s
Camilla, Ga., Water & Light.....5½s
Camilla, Ga., Water Works.....5s
Camilla, Ga., City Hall.....5s
Camilla, Ga., School.....5s
Castile, N. Y., Water.....4s
Chicago Utilities Co.....1st 5s
Cold Spring, N. Y., Sewer.....3¾s
Essex Co., N. J., Hospital.....4s
Essex Co., N. J., Park.....4s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works.....4s
Fort Wayne, Ind., Refdg. (Apr. 10) 4½s
Franklin Co., Ohio, Bridge.....4s
Fulton, N. Y., Standpipe Water....4.75s
Ghent & Chatham, N.Y., U.F.S.D.No.1 4½s
Guanajuato Pow. & Elec. Co.....1st 6s
Hawaii Territory Imp.....3½s
Hillsborough County, Fla.....5s
Jackson, La., S. D. No. 23 (Apr. 15)..5s
Jamestown, N. Y., Water.....4s
Key West, Fla., Paving.....5s
Key West, Fla., Sewer.....5s
Key West, Fla., Refdg.....5s
Lancaster Co., S. C., S. D. No. 40....6s
Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Nav. Co.....1st 4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Parkway.....4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Artesian Water Co.4½s
Monroe, La., Imp.....5s
No. Hempstead, N.Y., U. F. S. D. No. 7 5s
Ossining, N. Y., Water.....3.95s
Oswego, N. Y., Water.....3½s
Ottumwa Traction & Light Co.....5s
Pensacola, Fla., Refdg.....4½s
Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co....2d 6s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Water.....3½s
Ridgewood, N. J., Town School.....4s
Rome, Ga., Public School.....4s
Rome, Ga., St. Paving.....4s
Rome, Ga., Sewer.....4s
Rome, Ga., Water.....4s
St. L., So. West'n Ry.Co.Equip.Ser."A" 5s
Salem, Va., Refdg.....4s
Salt Lake City, Utah, Water 4s and 4½s
Salt Lake City, Utah, Sewer 4s and 4½s
San Antonio & Aransas Pass. Ry. Co. Equip. Trust.....5s
School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 3½s and 4s
Southern Utilities Co.....1st 6s
Sunday Creek Co.
Syracuse, N. Y., Imp. 3½s and others
Third Avenue Ry., Co. Adj. Mtge. In. 5s
Toledo, Ohio, Imp. 4s and others
Toledo, Ohio, all issues of Bd. of Educ.
Virginia Elec. Co.....1st 5s
Water Wks. Co., San Antonio, Tex. 1st 6s
Wilson, N. C., Imp. (Apr. 15).....5s

Bondholders

desiring to be relieved of the inconvenience attending the collection of coupons and registered interest under the Federal Income Tax Law may do so by appointing this Company as Agents. Write for particulars.

BRANCHES

Broadway at 73d St. | 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. LEACH & CO.

149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

APRIL 1ST, 1915.

Bellaire, Ohio, Water Works and Water Works Refunding.
Bessemer, Mich., Sch. Bldg.
Cumberland County, N. C., Fdg.
Knoxville Gas Co., 1st Mortgage.
Lancaster, N. Y., Sewer.
Martin County, Minn., Ditch.
Midland Park, N. J., St. Imp.
Muncie, Ind., School.
Norwalk, Conn., Funding.
Racine, Wis.
Red Lake Co., Minn., Ditch.
Red Lodge, Mont., Sewer.
Somerset Co., Md., Funding.
Spokane, Wash., Water.
Spokane, Wash., Municipal.
Sumter Co., Ala., Road.
Trenton, Tenn., Graveling.
Wausau, Wis.
Winona, City of, Minn., School.

APRIL 2ND, 1915.

Raton, N. Mex.
Warren Co., Ky.

APRIL 10TH, 1915.

Joliet, Ill., Refunding.

ALABAMA, TENNESSEE & NORTHERN
6% NOTES DUE 1917.

Coupons due April 1st on the above notes will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New York.
JOHN T. COCHRANE, President.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1915:

APRIL 1ST, 1915

Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Reg'd 5s
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s and 3½s
Franklin, Indiana
Marion County, Indiana
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Spl. Gtd. Quarterly div. 1¾%
Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement 5s

APRIL 3RD, 1915

Greenfield, Indiana, 5s

APRIL 6TH, 1915

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Reg. Gtd. Quarterly div. 1¾%

APRIL 7TH, 1915

Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement 5s

APRIL 10TH, 1915

State of Indiana. Vincennes University Bonds

APRIL 15TH, 1915

Pulaski County, Indiana, Funding 5s

The New York Central Railroad Co.

New York, March 19th, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable May 1st, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1st, 1915.

For the purpose of a Special Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, which will be held April 20th, 1915, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., April 1st, 1915, and reopened at 10 A. M., April 21st, 1915. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

$50,000,000

French Republic One-Year 5% Loan

Dated April 1, 1915 — *Due April 1, 1916*

Interest payable October 1, 1915 and April 1, 1916

Issued in denomination of $1,000
Payable in dollars in New York, or, at the option of the holder, in francs, in Paris, at the rate of 5.18⅛

The memorandum on this matter, passed between the French Republic and ourselves, contains the following points:

The obligation represented by these Bonds, and all payments in discharge thereof, are and shall be exempt from all present and future French taxes, including any income tax.

Payment of interest on these Bonds and payment of the principal thereof shall be made in time of war as well as of peace, without consideration of the holder's nationality being that of a friendly or hostile state, and without proof being required in that regard.

The proceeds of the sale of these Bonds will be expended only for purchases made by the French Republic in this Country.

HAVING RECEIVED APPLICATIONS FOR A LARGE PART OF THIS ISSUE, WE OFFER THE BALANCE, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, AT 99½ AND INTEREST, YIELDING SLIGHTLY OVER 5½ PER CENT.

Definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on April 5th.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NATIONAL CITY BANK — ***FIRST NATIONAL BANK***

New York, April 1, 1915.

$10,000,000

Imperial German Government

Five Per Cent

Nine Months Treasury Notes

Dated April 1, 1915 — Due January 1, 1916

The principal and interest of these Notes are payable in United States gold coin at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

The Notes are Coupon Notes and are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $250.

These Notes are exempt from all German taxation, and are on a parity with all other Imperial German Government loans.

The proceeds of the Notes are to be used only for the establishment of commercial credits in the United States.

Subject to prior sale a limited amount of the above issue is hereby offered.

Subscriptions will be received by the above mentioned Depositary or by the undersigned

Price, 99⅝ and interest

To yield 5.52%

CHANDLER & COMPANY, Inc.

34 Pine Street, New York — 1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

DIVIDENDS. | DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER APR. 1, 1915.

Birmingham Ry., Lt. & Power Co. 4½s
Carter Coal & Iron Co. 1st 5s
Central Ry. Co. of Peoria 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute 1st Mtge. 5s
Clinton Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Col. Springs Light & Power Co. 1st 5s
Columbia University Club 2d Mtge. 4s
Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Consolidated Light & Power Co. of Whitehall 1st 5s
Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. Cumulative Adj. 7% Gold
Erie Electric Motor Co. 1st Ref. S. F. 5s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Cons. 6s
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. Gold Deb. 6s
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. 1st 3s
Lincoln Heat, Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
New London Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
New London Gas & Electric Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
New York & Stamford Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Otis Elevator Co. Conv. Gold Deb. 5s
Peekskill Ltg. & R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Pine Bluff Natural Gas Co. 20 year 1st Gold 6s
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s
Raleigh & Southport Ry. Co. Gen. 6s
Santa Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Mtge. Prior Lien 5s
Santa Fe Water & Light Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 4s
Spring Brook Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Standard Screw Co. Gold Deb. 5s
Tompkins Cove Stone Co. 1st 6s
The Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 5% Coll. Trust 1st Lien
Union Elec. Co., Dillon, Mont., 1st 5s
Water, Light & Gas Co. of New Jersey Cons. & Ref. 5s

DUE APRIL 15TH, 1915.

Dedham & Hyde Park Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st 5s
Detroit, Tol. & Ironton R. R. Co. Equip. 6s

DUE APRIL 20TH, 1915.

Colorado Springs Electric Co. 1st 5s

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in April are payable at this office on and after April 1st, 1915, as follows:

Birmingham Iron Company
Cayaduatta Electric Railroad Company
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. Equipment Certificates, Series B
Commercial Cable Company
Connellsville Water Company, 5%
Jefferson City (Mo.) Water Works Company
Lackawanna Steel Company
Menomonie Water Works Company
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Extension Mortgage
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, Equipment Agreement, Series B
Muncie Water Works Company
New York Business Buildings Corporation
New England Car Company Trust Certificates, Series "A," New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company Equipment
North Plainfield, Borough of
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Railway Company
St. Paul City Railway Company
St. Joseph Water Company
Victoria (Texas) City of

Dividends:

APRIL 1ST, 1915

Twin City Rapid Transit Co. on Pref. Stock
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. on Common Stock
Duluth-Superior Traction Co. on Pref. Stock
F. W. Woolworth Co. on Pref. Stock
Weyman-Bruton Co. on Pref. Stock
Weyman-Bruton Co. on Common Stock

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 WALL STREET.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

New York, March 24, 1915.

The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of two and one-half (2½%) per cent. from the earnings of the Company, upon the Preferred Stock, payable April 15, 1915, at the offices of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, to preferred stockholders of record on April 5, 1915.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on April 5, 1915, at three P. M., and open on April 16, 1915, at ten A. M.
JOSEPH A. KNOX, Treasurer.

THE ALLIANCE REALTY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 10th, 1915.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, March 31st, 1915.

Alabama, Tenn., & North. First Mortgage 5s
Tombigbee Valley First Mortgage 5s
Alabama, Tenn., & North. 6% Serial Gold Notes

Coupons due April 1, 1915, on the above will be paid at the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York. JOHN T. COCHRANE, President.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ten per cent. (10%) upon the capital stock of the Company, payable April 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 3rd, 1915. Stock transfer books close at twelve o'clock noon, April 3rd, 1915, and reopen at ten o'clock A. M. April 16th, 1915.
CHAS. W. SAACKE, Vice President.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, March 19th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after April 1st, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed from March 20th until that date.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.

March 31, 1915.

60th Consecutive Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of 4% was declared, payable April 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business April 8th.
JOHN R. WOOD,
Vice President and Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The regular Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and the regular Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on **Thursday, April 1, 1915,** to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on Monday, March 1, 1915.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., February 11, 1915.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

To Holders of Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under and secured by Indenture dated April 1, 1903:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article Three of the said indenture, dated April 1, 1903, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of the United States Steel Corporation, above mentioned Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, outstanding in coupon form, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot by the undersigned, as Sinking Fund Trustees under said indenture, for redemption on May 1, 1915, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund to wit:

15	10,203	24,100	35,612	45,423	57,396	71,296	82,164	96,922	109,306	119,481	129,947	140,486	150,686	162,589	173,233	183,139	
110	10,345	24,240	35,909	45,456	57,903	71,439	82,196	97,173	109,347	119,521	129,998	140,513	150,892	162,910	173,264	183,423	
185	10,479	24,263	35,928	45,565	57,906	71,498	82,271	97,184	109,450	119,527	130,212	140,731	151,179	162,928	173,264	183,599	
289	10,541	24,599	36,037	45,736	58,116	71,541	82,596	97,273	109,482	119,586	130,253	140,922	151,182	162,949	173,461	183,661	
322	10,829	24,651	36,040	45,802	58,671	71,579	82,615	97,504	109,586	119,590	130,265	141,005	151,332	163,133	173,490	183,717	
339	10,961	24,690	36,119	46,013	59,145	71,819	82,694	97,506	109,733	119,756	130,479	141,067	151,413	163,309	173,693	183,874	
482	10,996	24,789	36,257	46,108	59,421	71,825	82,774	97,864	109,736	119,849	130,545	141,174	151,444	163,474	173,777	183,973	
505	11,046	25,018	36,349	46,149	59,525	71,881	82,813	97,882	109,755	119,857	130,568	141,221	151,499	163,476	173,853	183,913	
554	11,377	25,118	36,393	46,197	59,575	71,917	83,485	97,935	109,897	119,962	130,613	141,229	151,506	163,503	173,979	190,006	
573	11,506	25,353	36,487	46,354	59,753	71,976	83,710	97,957	109,924	120,064	130,710	141,236	151,634	163,653	173,980	190,237	
608	11,757	25,241	36,610	46,474	59,773	71,995	83,722	98,018	109,959	120,201	130,738	141,545	152,072	163,679	174,310	190,380	
788	12,247	25,527	36,637	46,646	59,823	72,291	83,729	98,068	110,064	120,358	130,832	141,571	152,073	164,055	179,330	190,614	
976	12,295	25,653	36,649	46,731	60,121	72,714	84,009	98,073	110,119	120,379	130,939	141,580	152,126	164,630	179,397	190,842	
1,023	12,337	25,700	36,651	46,824	60,212	72,892	84,269	98,132	110,230	120,638	131,316	141,600	152,136	164,754	179,475	191,067	
1,097	12,394	25,032	36,851	46,965	60,236	72,942	84,616	98,233	110,253	120,671	131,377	141,630	152,291	166,884	179,558	191,171	
1,340	12,456	26,158	36,867	47,298	60,333	73,288	84,715	98,681	110,285	120,734	131,387	141,660	152,594	168,874	179,800	191,196	
1,394	12,630	26,327	36,893	47,403	60,357	73,292	84,784	98,714	110,329	120,754	131,858	141,824	152,740	166,928	180,204	191,812	
1,426	13,694	26,561	36,960	47,412	60,508	73,352	84,786	98,724	110,520	120,776	132,175	141,915	152,788	167,002	180,223	191,680	
1,435	13,695	26,619	37,334	47,457	60,540	73,730	84,874	98,744	110,676	121,087	132,239	141,952	152,889	167,282	180,257	191,974	
1,459	12,914	26,851	37,393	47,927	60,574	73,832	84,946	98,809	110,709	121,234	132,353	142,062	153,426	167,431	180,265	192,172	
1,509	13,011	26,892	37,455	47,978	60,697	73,862	85,261	98,829	110,879	121,237	132,491	142,146	153,448	167,508	180,310	192,261	
1,960	13,315	27,019	37,599	48,000	60,734	73,915	86,161	98,891	110,971	121,361	132,561	142,275	153,601	167,552	180,403	192,495	
1,974	13,724	27,078	37,915	48,322	60,806	73,918	86,273	98,918	111,031	121,374	132,975	142,412	153,658	167,678	180,588	192,631	
1,994	14,055	27,135	37,937	48,364	61,136	74,091	86,287	99,237	111,531	121,385	133,090	142,480	153,726	167,764	180,658	192,664	
2,148	14,230	27,239	38,090	48,580	61,739	74,283	86,376	99,388	111,618	121,501	133,190	142,489	153,669	167,784	180,811	192,794	
2,431	14,411	27,429	38,132	48,780	61,917	74,335	86,537	99,498	111,733	121,513	133,304	142,496	154,123	167,975	180,891	192,825	
2,486	14,463	27,444	38,356	48,955	62,369	74,342	86,785	100,102	111,763	121,621	133,328	142,551	154,142	168,087	180,900	192,904	
2,730	14,670	27,550	38,380	49,031	62,379	75,105	86,786	100,518	112,303	121,719	133,430	142,556	154,184	168,145	181,114	193,010	
2,859	14,696	27,587	38,408	49,123	62,407	75,217	86,793	100,747	112,365	121,720	133,553	142,569	154,387	168,345	181,137	193,109	
2,942	14,746	27,625	38,460	49,223	62,413	75,236	86,889	100,763	112,377	121,830	133,598	142,662	154,508	168,372	181,227	193,190	
3,174	14,757	27,723	38,462	49,258	62,817	75,328	87,110	100,940	112,420	121,851	133,828	142,771	154,542	168,390	181,382	193,194	
3,186	14,897	27,861	38,502	49,262	62,997	75,589	87,126	100,975	112,463	121,959	133,834	142,872	154,569	168,425	181,410	193,197	
3,212	15,451	28,048	39,013	49,314	63,120	75,606	87,186	101,008	112,501	122,412	133,876	142,877	154,619	168,461	181,795	193,321	
3,469	15,484	28,069	39,206	49,608	63,127	75,939	87,379	101,238	112,629	122,606	133,897	143,000	154,640	168,528	181,853	193,432	
3,535	15,628	28,319	39,312	49,641	63,214	75,947	87,488	101,383	112,678	122,645	134,075	143,153	154,653	168,649	181,881	193,452	
3,592	15,692	28,390	39,381	49,744	63,273	75,993	87,612	101,725	112,695	122,671	134,117	143,190	154,885	179,049	182,014	193,645	
3,801	16,094	28,453	39,426	49,821	63,340	76,299	87,885	101,910	112,794	122,922	134,224	143,304	154,929	170,291	182,106	193,899	
3,889	16,110	28,671	39,552	49,891	63,404	76,635	87,906	101,966	112,801	123,137	134,284	143,354	155,063	170,551	182,435	193,725	
3,781	16,191	28,805	39,607	49,906	63,441	76,727	88,112	102,141	112,824	123,140	134,286	143,446	155,319	170,576	182,736	193,953	
3,785	16,265	28,894	39,706	49,925	63,528	76,856	88,182	102,213	112,910	123,203	134,286	143,505	155,556	170,624	182,754	194,064	
3,801	16,435	28,976	39,724	50,200	63,553	76,902	88,317	102,281	112,930	123,303	134,301	143,578	155,603	170,721	182,756	194,156	
3,860	16,490	29,001	39,726	50,666	63,911	77,095	89,132	102,388	113,000	123,315	134,346	143,587	155,654	170,758	182,873	194,343	
3,922	16,654	29,022	39,785	50,730	63,977	77,114	89,352	102,604	113,049	123,415	134,548	143,660	155,707	170,775	182,960	194,580	
4,245	16,727	29,155	39,972	50,805	63,978	77,251	89,418	102,628	113,101	123,506	134,571	143,769	156,022	170,813	183,038	194,884	
4,289	16,974	29,278	40,026	51,255	63,986	77,348	89,556	102,815	113,154	123,685	134,587	143,846	156,044	170,934	183,157	194,909	
4,356	16,978	29,516	40,050	51,273	63,999	77,341	89,690	102,941	113,917	123,797	134,684	144,043	156,216	171,082	183,217	194,928	
4,628	16,992	29,600	40,054	51,314	64,577	77,379	89,868	103,249	114,038	123,834	134,843	144,049	156,227	171,086	183,301	194,954	
4,787	17,241	30,087	40,229	51,473	64,580	77,462	90,053	103,413	114,134	123,927	135,249	144,266	156,239	171,144	183,338	195,032	
4,900	17,473	30,174	40,251	51,796	65,182	77,522	90,098	103,457	114,502	124,192	135,422	144,389	156,298	171,173	183,425	195,050	
5,071	18,064	30,234	40,284	52,077	65,228	77,594	90,466	103,568	114,858	124,540	135,460	144,474	156,409	171,480	183,461	195,066	
5,095	18,219	30,529	40,337	52,094	65,453	77,653	90,593	103,791	115,128	124,827	135,645	144,483	156,666	171,582	183,646	195,233	
5,109	18,230	30,552	40,495	52,260	65,487	77,695	90,615	103,899	115,284	124,844	136,263	144,751	156,811	171,626	183,653	195,354	
5,245	18,470	30,844	40,582	52,416	65,345	77,766	91,045	103,944	115,286	124,893	136,558	144,812	156,897	171,828	183,714	195,368	
5,247	18,822	30,943	40,807	52,445	65,660	77,838	91,068	104,129	115,309	125,281	136,591	144,982	156,945	172,000	183,907	195,545	
5,453	18,843	31,205	40,981	52,481	65,680	77,932	91,107	104,165	115,751	125,256	136,764	145,056	156,977	172,182	183,948	195,780	
5,481	18,979	31,379	41,040	52,506	65,751	77,949	91,285	104,255	115,892	125,336	136,964	145,438	157,440	172,605	184,380	195,843	
5,516	19,045	31,428	41,250	52,743	65,787	78,034	91,286	104,376	116,179	125,594	136,955	145,516	157,467	172,769	184,448	195,987	
5,607	19,273	31,498	41,280	53,050	65,944	78,373	91,376	104,398	116,206	126,658	136,981	145,651	157,586	172,873	184,708	196,128	
5,629	19,519	31,710	41,355	53,265	65,946	78,406	91,426	104,599	116,208	126,692	136,990	145,758	157,761	172,974	185,018	196,313	
5,866	19,526	31,876	41,472	53,367	66,221	78,496	91,449	104,840	116,222	125,704	137,083	145,797	157,929	173,144	185,078	196,733	
5,906	19,558	31,877	41,666	53,464	66,332	78,589	91,613	104,841	116,228	125,751	137,004	145,848	157,940	173,261	185,106	197,068	
6,061	19,582	31,892	41,887	53,616	66,389	78,751	91,658	105,019	116,286	126,035	137,252	145,977	157,970	173,389	185,381	197,126	
6,096	19,671	31,950	42,011	53,630	66,468	78,770	91,716	105,118	116,275	126,138	137,256	146,025	158,026	173,543	185,384	197,510	
6,122	20,007	32,024	42,112	53,710	66,576	78,850	91,989	105,289	116,374	126,139	137,257	146,076	158,234	173,678	185,397	197,598	
6,200	20,012	32,106	42,301	53,788	66,723	78,869	92,004	105,432	116,466	126,218	137,273	146,082	158,851	174,032	185,410	197,634	
6,400	20,204	32,175	42,325	53,810	66,781	79,116	92,182	105,526	116,641	126,704	137,279	146,462	158,990	174,144	185,414	197,933	
6,831	20,340	32,185	42,337	54,036	66,940	79,330	92,335	105,656	116,705	126,809	137,344	146,635	159,047	174,156	185,440	197,984	
6,905	20,434	32,275	42,457	54,600	66,994	79,331	92,408	105,848	116,900	126,818	137,400	147,081	159,075	174,180	185,757	198,192	
6,971	20,527	32,336	42,563	54,704	67,365	79,334	92,628	105,980	116,905	126,827	137,604	147,286	159,128	174,262	185,907	198,249	
7,004	20,568	32,386	42,663	54,776	67,406	79,366	92,833	106,994	117,056	126,884	137,647	147,296	159,316	174,384	186,004	198,481	
7,055	20,904	32,480	42,671	54,888	67,503	79,477	93,153	106,188	117,085	126,889	137,779	147,412	159,390	174,485	186,172	198,491	
7,224	21,008	32,486	42,677	55,038	67,514	79,537	93,251	106,685	117,100	126,899	137,787	147,650	159,588	174,469	186,232	198,673	
7,421	21,286	32,474	42,731	55,284	67,821	79,656	93,264	106,868	117,114	126,944	138,163	147,731	159,724	174,844	186

GREGORY TO APPEAL CASH REGISTER CASE

Attorney General Will Ask United States Supreme Court for Writ of Certiorari.

STILL HOPES TO CONVICT

Result of Action Expected to Determine Value of Sherman Law for Criminal Prosecutions.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Attorney General Gregory announced today that he would apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in the criminal anti-trust cases against officers of the National Cash Register Company. If granted, the writ would bring before the High Court the action of the Federal Circuit Court of Ohio reversing conviction of the defendants and ordering a new trial.

Decision to ask for the writ was reached after conferences between G. C. Todd, the assistant in charge of anti-trust prosecutions and United States District Attorney McPherson of Cincinnati, who had charge of the case, and between Mr. Todd and the Attorney General. Appeal will be taken as soon as the writ and the Government's brief can be prepared.

It is well known here that the Supreme Court seldom grants writs of this kind in criminal cases, but the officials hope that it will adopt a different course in this instance, despite the fact that Justice Day sat that during the hearings of the appeal of the case in the Circuit Court.

Granting of the writ would operate to bring about a review of the Circuit Court's decision by the Supreme Court. That court might either affirm the decision of the Circuit Court, affirm it in part, and order a retrial, or reverse its decision and reaffirm the findings of the lower court, which convicted the Cash Register officials.

The progress of this case has been watched with great interest by officials of the Department of Justice, and it is well known that former Attorney General Wickersham, who began it, regarded the action as one of the most important ever brought under the criminal section of the Sherman law. He expected it to prove a large factor in determining the value of that statute for criminal prosecutions.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Mexican	.27
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.79
Caledonia	.20	Ophir	.05
Challenge Con.	.05	Savage	.04
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.35	Sierra Nevada	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.04	Union Con.	.10
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.42
Kentucky Con.	.02	Silver Bars	49⅞

TONOPAH. Comb. Fraction.

Belmont	4.60	Diamondf. Daisy	.04
Jim Butler	.87	Diamondf. Blk. B.	.02
McNamara	.03	Florence	.33
Midway	.15	Goldfield Con. M.	1.62
Mispah Ext.	.27	Goldfield Merger	.23
Montana	.36	Jumbo Ext.	.05
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.00
Rescue Eula	.11	Silver Pick	.09
Tonopah Ext.	2.70	Vernal	.05
Tonopah Merger	.39	Nevada Hills	.18
West End	.60	Round Mountain	.36

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.39	Manhattan Con.	.02
Booth	.29	Manhattan Big F.	.05
C. O. D.	.05		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8¼	8½	McKinney	.32	34½
Elkton	.45	45⅝	Old Gold		1½
El Paso	.134	136	Portland	.117½	120
Findlay		3¾	Vindicator	.160	163
Gold Dollar		4½	Rav. B. H.	3⅜	3¾
Isabella	.15¼	15⅝	Gold Sov.	5½	5½
Jackpot	.6	8			

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	48.00	53.00		55.00
Lead	4.12½	4.17½	4.12½	4.17½
Iron, No. 2 X Foy	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 15¾@16c a pound, up ⅛c, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £. s. d.	Tuesday. £. s. d.
Copper, spot	69 5 0	69 0 0
Copper, futures	69 17 6	69 12 6
Tin, spot	171 0 0	172 10 0
Tin, futures	168 10 0	168 15 0
Lead	22 10 0	22 10 0
Spelter	44 0 0	44 0 0

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of March show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Seven roads	$1,361,200	+	$75,935
Twenty-one roads	8,955,573	+	1,852,911
Total (28 roads)	10,316,773	+	1,776,976

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	309	309	309
Gross	358,374	417,545	431,046
Net aft tax	75,619	60,745	84,776
8 mos gross	3,159,373	3,717,077	3,920,992
Net aft tax	583,105	795,458	1,011,138

CHICAGO & ALTON for February—

Gross	1,015,923	908,133	1,049,480
Net aft tax	61,004	*119,426	*7,223
Other inc deb	60,060	67,113	58,559
Total inc	944	*187,441	*65,782
8 mos gross	9,671,581	9,988,887	10,493,335
Net aft tax	1,843,331	1,203,786	1,700,634
Other inc deb	483,004	485,190	478,068
Total inc	1,359,426	718,297	1,222,566

*Deficit.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for February—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	454,355	457,253	2,898
Net	163,311	44,941	*118,369
8 mos gross	4,317,611	4,665,357	347,745
Net	1,147,978	1,213,580	65,601

*Increase.

MAINE CENTRAL for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	1,219	1,207	1,206
Gross	855,575	816,431	824,670
Net aft tax	193,091	118,883	163,326
8 mos gross	7,402,416	7,870,446	7,653,739
Net aft tax	1,694,277	1,589,516	1,857,144

NASH., CHATT. & ST. L. for February—

Gross	849,617	1,010,692	1,100,271
Net after taxes	104,820	118,349	206,688
Gross, 8 mos	7,361,415	8,635,986	8,869,958
Net after taxes	1,001,433	1,155,509	1,797,222

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for February—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	772,297	727,725	44,572
Net after taxes	144,706	129,032	15,674
Other inc., deb.	30,057	44,880	*14,823
Total income	114,649	84,145	30,503
Gross, 8 mos	6,034,352	6,562,542	371,809
Net after taxes	1,980,953	1,677,118	183,834
Other inc., deb.	242,974	222,769	20,204
Total income	1,677,979	1,454,348	163,629

MINN., ST. PAUL & S. M. for February—

Gross	1,215,130	1,057,800	157,730
Net after taxes	300,575	96,441	204,134
Gross, 8 mos	12,745,111	13,278,461	*533,350
Net after taxes	4,384,654	4,093,045	291,609
Chicago Division:			
Gross	803,540	810,678	*7,138
Net after taxes	212,764	190,662	22,701
Gross, 8 mos	6,645,529	7,154,332	508,803
Net after taxes	1,725,268	1,949,541	*224,276

*Decrease.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for February—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	2,818,684	2,357,484	2,569,100
Net	854,874	387,007	475,309
8 mos. gross	22,548,883	22,091,821	22,790,995
Net	6,400,102	5,205,322	6,676,856

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for February—

Gross	837,238	979,198	1,040,084
Net aft. taxes	96,367	112,863	292,057
Def. aft. chgs.	58,418	50,604	*162,453
8 mos. gross	7,384,345	9,096,782	9,260,513
Net aft. taxes	1,075,889	2,030,979	2,842,748
Def. aft. chgs.	239,051	*700,142	*1,631,554

*Surplus.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for February—

Gross	1,767,623	2,173,404	2,161,398
Net aft. taxes	423,029	605,108	626,350
8 mos. gross	13,845,985	16,687,713	15,981,179
Net aft. taxes	3,176,653	4,422,561	4,205,147

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DALLAS ELECTRIC for February—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$149,396	$183,066	$33,670
Net after taxes	67,088	69,248	2,160
Sur. aft. chgs.	35,092	42,595	8,933
12 mos. gross	2,153,492	2,243,380	90,088
Net after taxes	920,722	921,227	505
Sur. aft. chgs.	536,350	614,096	77,746

EL PASO ELECTRIC for February—

Gross	89,664	79,240	10,424
Net after taxes	36,976	41,936	4,960
Sur. aft. chgs.	32,778	37,592	4,814
12 mos. gross	1,031,057	913,037	*118,020
Net after taxes	466,602	415,315	*51,287
Sur. aft. chgs.	415,491	374,117	*41,374

MASON VALLEY MINES CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Sales of copper, gold and sil.	1,708,801	2,809,919	1,101,118
Cost of metal sold	1,608,004	2,526,644	918,550
Op. profit	100,707	283,275	182,568
Other income	5,907	5,037	*857
Total income	106,313	288,312	181,999
Exp., tax & int.	146,588	167,748	21,160
Deficit	40,274	†120,564	*160,838

*Increase. †Surplus.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for February—

	Amount.	Decrease.
Av. No. miles oper.	4,511.70	*32.22
Revenues:		
Freight	8,929,816	355,992
Passenger	2,508,958	186,844
Mail	282,892	7,064
Express	278,741	90,172
All other trans.	254,295	42,294
Incidental	449,213	*73,423
Joint facility, cr.	23	595
Joint facility, dr.	16,266	*1,778
Rail. oper. rev.	12,687,673	611,288
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struct.	1,870,832	190,670
Maint. of equip.	2,990,917	38,783
Traffic	320,786	*147,288
Transportation	5,248,024	878,805
Miscel. operations	199,193	13,343
General	417,784	*9,242
Rail. oper. expenses	11,046,088	965,073
Net rev. fr. rail. oper.	1,641,585	*353,784
Rail. tax accruals	634,476	*1,089
Uncollectible rail. rev.	1,703	*1,763
Rail. oper. income	1,005,346	*350,331
From Jan. 1:		
Av. No. miles, oper.	4,511.70	32.22
Revenues:		
Freight	18,390,990	1,459,049
Passenger	5,351,154	357,230
Mail	566,188	5,960
Express	605,021	232,497
All other trans.	528,112	98,750
Incidental	901,670	*112,983
Joint facility, cr.	910	2,241
Joint facility, dr.	33,501	*2,672
Rail. oper. revenues	26,305,553	2,045,538
Expenses:		
Main. of way & struct.	3,918,778	289,001
Main. of equip.	6,219,714	104,025
Traffic	486,703	*96,292
Transportation	10,962,581	1,826,327
Miscellaneous oper.	419,603	12,081
General	842,426	*18,166
Rail. oper. expenses	22,849,808	2,118,515
Net rev. fr. rail. oper.	3,455,744	*72,977
Rail. tax accruals	1,273,092	*17,352
Uncollectible rail. rev.	2,264	*2,264
Rail. oper. income	2,180,418	*53,350

*Increase. †Decrease.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for February—

	1915.	Decrease.
Av. number miles oper.	1,757.47	7.86
Revenues:		
Freight	2,418,339	199,190
Passenger	652,551	*20,808
Mail	97,768	*942
Express	70,301	18,853
All other transportation	128,145	17,617
Incidental	63,539	26,442
Joint facility, cr.	1,059	1,439
Joint facility, dr.	6,937	539
Railway operating rev.	3,424,767	241,252
Expenses:		
Maint. of way and struc.	498,385	50,687
Maintenance of equip.	796,622	90,091
Traffic	76,479	1,923
Transportation	1,411,408	281,808
Miscellaneous operations	29,788	4,913
General	109,685	18,048
Railway oper. expenses	2,922,369	447,473
Net rev. from Ry. oper.	502,398	*206,220
Railway tax accruals	257,506	5,411
Uncol. Ry. revenues	707	*797
Railway operating exp.	2,441,093	210,834
From Jan 1:		
Av. number miles oper.	1,757.47	7.86
Revenues:		
Freight	4,766,274	749,960
Passenger	1,401,699	29,546
Mail	195,654	*2,402
Express	188,149	55,083
All other transportation	140,242	49,279
Incidental	139,261	30,046
Joint facility, cr.	2,332	3,063
Joint facility, dr.	11,456	1,912
Ry. operating revenues	6,923,827	913,263
Expenses:		
Maint. of Way and struc.	1,029,445	72,645
Maintenance of equip.	1,587,110	98,456
Traffic	146,892	6,609
Transportation	3,008,272	487,446
Miscellaneous operations	64,068	4,527
General	227,064	42,130
Ry. operating expenses	6,063,445	711,815
Net rev. from Ry oper.	860,382	201,447
Railway tax accruals	515,919	5,960
Uncollectible Ry. rev.	983	*983
Ry. operating income	343,479	196,528

*Increase.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM, East and West. for February—

	Lines East: 1915.	Decrease.
Total oper. rev.	$15,969,515	$371,686
Total oper. exps., including railway tax accruals, &c.	14,843,816	1,109,663
Railway oper. income	1,125,698	*738,026
Lines West:		
Total oper rev.	7,449,913	349,341
Total oper. exps., including railway tax accruals, &c.	6,748,633	794,702
Railway oper. income	701,280	*445,360
Lines East and West:		
Total oper. rev.	23,419,429	920,978
Total oper. exps., including railway tax accruals, &c.	21,592,470	1,904,365
Railway oper. income	1,826,958	*983,387
From Jan. 1—Lines East:		
Total oper. rev.	35,028,564	2,103,716
Total oper. expenses	30,534,890	2,455,108
Railway oper. income	2,493,674	*261,392
Lines West:		
Total oper. rev.	15,214,309	1,523,047
Total oper. expenses	13,971,239	1,187,786
Railway oper. income	1,243,089	335,261
Lines East and West:		
Total oper. rev.	48,242,874	3,716,764
Total oper. expenses	44,506,130	3,642,894
Railway oper. income	3,736,743	73,869

*Increase.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER for January:

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$670,857	$754,034	$83,149
Net after taxes	249,235	319,400	70,165
Surp. aft. chgs	71,066	145,501	74,435
12 mos. gross	8,367,824	8,665,995	298,171
Net after taxes	3,373,801	3,660,898	287,097
Surp. aft. chgs	1,250,705	1,580,778	329,073

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT for February:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$236,494	$218,402	$19,092
Net after taxes	115,829	99,174	16,653
12 mos. gross	2,842,093	2,562,618	480,075
Net after taxes	1,349,018	1,073,104	275,914

UNITED STATES SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Earn. all cos. after ch. chgs.			
cost of prod. sell, &c., but before deprec.	$2,932,519	$4,555,122	$5,497,965
Depreciation	1,666,877	969,535	1,265,000
Profit for year	2,265,641	3,585,586	4,232,965
Add. reserve			235,000
Dividends	2,228,892	2,755,486	2,579,882
Surplus	36,749	830,100	1,418,722

The principal figures of operation compare as follows:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
O'put cop. lbs.	17,946,659	20,239,973	21,152,620
O'put lead, lbs.	84,443,260	58,116,504	56,385,769
O'put silver, oz.	9,936,237	13,089,708	12,059,829
O'put gold, oz.	124,719	148,372	140,183

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY—The Public Service Commission has issued a report covering the operation of the various gas companies controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company for the year ended Dec. 31—

New York Mutual Gas Light:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Op. rev.	1,520,967	1,530,037	1,562,408
Exp. and taxes	1,316,176	1,221,942	1,245,270
Op. income	204,791	308,685	317,138
Other income	89,639	80,824	77,352
Total income	294,430	389,488	394,490
Int. charges	20,797	25,280	22,917
Net cor. inc.	273,634	364,199	371,572
Dividends	309,294	309,294	790,418
Deficit	35,660	*54,905	418,845
Prev. surplus	1,103,412	1,068,964	1,488,845
Adj. debit	577	21,456	
P. & L. surp.	1,067,176	1,103,412	1,069,963

*Surplus.

Total sales of gas for 1914, 2,086,358 M cubic feet; for 1913, 1,917,356 M cubic feet.

Standard Gas Light:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Op. rev.	1,760,400	1,739,555	1,754,014
Exp. and taxes	1,278,885	1,171,650	1,173,108
Op. income	481,515	567,905	581,806
Other income	108,079	30,477	34,384
Total income	589,594	598,382	616,190
Int. charges	90,114	89,044	76,680
Net cor. inc.	499,180	509,338	536,530
Dividends	407,313	407,313	407,313
Ren. and cont.	208,636	208,283	211,489
Deficit	116,769	106,258	82,272
Prev. surplus	659,742	703,046	785,240
Adj. debit	23,395	*62,954	*76
P. and L. sur.	519,578	659,742	703,045

*Credit.

Total gas sales for 1914, 2,086,358 M cubic feet; for 1913, 2,082,826 M cubic feet.

New Amsterdam Gas:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Op. revenue	2,923,695	2,929,125	2,790,280
Exp. & tax	1,018,331	1,816,762	1,881,549
Op. income	1,005,364	1,112,363	917,731
Other income	123,620	94,300	96,904
Total income	1,128,984	1,206,663	1,014,635
Int. charges	1,064,633	1,070,025	1,085,550
Surplus	64,351	136,638	†50,916
Prev. deficit	3,113,172	3,221,260	2,320,001
Ren. & cont.	321,955	319,040	222,218
Adjust. credit	48,260	290,580	†27,216
P. & L. def.	3,327,516	3,113,172	3,221,360

†Deficit. §Debit. Total gas sales for 1914, 3,219,549 M. cubic feet; for 1913, 3,190,403 M. cubic feet.

New York & Queens Electric Light & Power:

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Op. revenue	1,247,145	1,075,388	171,758
Op. income	523,031	387,831	135,180
Other income	474	574	*100
Total income	523,485	388,405	135,080
Int. charges	182,646	154,900	27,746
Surplus	340,839	233,506	107,333
Prev. surplus	673,400	492,768	182,641
Total surplus	1,016,248	726,274	289,975
Dividends	50,000	50,000	
Renew. & cont.	151,779	151,779	
Adjust. debit	12	864	*852
P. & L. surp.	814,456	675,409	139,047

*Decrease.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

It was the broadest market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange since the reopening for business in December. Seventy-eight different stocks were represented in the transactions. Commission houses handled a very heavy business, which included a long list of the specialties as well as the standard securities. Large dealings in fractional lots were again a feature. In the earliest dealings some hesitation was again evinced by the standard stocks at a time when special upward movements were under way. Later on the whole list developed firmness, but on the advances profit taking appeared on a large scale, with prices reacting toward the close. In the grain department wheat for a time displayed firmness, but later reacted. The May delivery opened at $1.62 to $1.61⅞ against a closing quotation of $1.61⅛ on Tuesday, but closed at $1.53⅝, which was its lowest for the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
180	Alaska Gold	35	35	34½	34½
20	Allis Chalmers	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
100	Allis Ch. pf	47½	47½	47½	47½
2,900	Amal. Copper	63⅝	63⅝	62¾	63⅛
1,120	Am. Beet S	45¾	45¾	43⅝	44⅛
1,770	Amer. Can	41⅞	42⅞	31½	32⅜
120	Am. Car & Fy	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝
40	Am. Ice Sec	20	20	20	20
20	Am. Linseed pf	29½	30½	29½	30½
140	Am. Loco	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28¼
1,150	Am. Smelting	68½	69⅝	67⅜	67⅜
60	Am. Sugar	104⅝	106½	104⅜	106⅜
95	Anaconda Cop	29	29½	28⅞	29⅛
50	At., Top. & S. F	99⅜	99⅜	99	99
70	Balt. & Ohio	72½	72½	72½	72½
450	Beth. Steel	87½	87½	85¼	85⅝
20	Beth. Steel pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
30	Brooklyn R. T.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
60	California Pet.	15	15⅛	15	15
70	Can. Pacific	163¼	163¼	161½	162
80	Cen. Leather	35⅞	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛
610	Ches. & Ohio	44⅛	40⅝	44⅛	45⅜
10	Chi. Gt. West	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅜
2,070	Ch., R. I. & P.	32⅜	36⅞	31¾	32⅜
140	Chino Copper	40	40¼	39⅝	39⅞
40	Col. Fuel & I.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
190	Consol. Gas	118½	120½	118¼	119⅝
90	Coal Products	12⅝	12½	12	12
30	Den. & Rio G.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
200	Dist. Securit's.	8	8	8	8
1,710	Erie	24½	25⅞	24	25
150	Erie 1st pf	36⅜	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝
180	Goodrich Co	43⅜	44⅞	42½	42¼
110	Gt. North. Or.	35½	36¼	35¼	35¼
10	Gt. North. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
30	Gug'heim Ex.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
200	Inspir. Cop.	23½	24½	24½	24½
510	Inter.-Met.	13⅞	14⅜	13⅝	14¼
1,020	Inter.-Met. pf.	63¾	66	63⅝	64¾
60	Kan. City So.	25	25¼	25	25⅛
100	Lehigh Valley	136⅜	137¼	135¾	137¼
255	Maxwell Mot.	45½	47	44¼	44⅝
50	Max. M. 1st pf.	82⅝	82⅝	79	79
140	Max. M. 2d pf.	38½	38⅝	36	36
70	Mex. Pet.	73¼	73¼	72⅝	72⅝
20	Miami Copper	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
80	Mo., Ka. & Tex.	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅜
870	Mo. Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	12⅝	12¾
80	Nat. Lead	64¾	64¾	63⅜	63⅝
30	Nevada Cons.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
180	N. Y. Central	86	86	85½	86
720	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62½	62¼	59¼	60
90	Nor. Pacific	106¼	106¾	104¾	104¾
20	Pacific Mail	20½	20¼	20	20
60	Pennsylvania	107⅝	107⅝	107	107⅛
70	Pittsb. Coal	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼
60	Pressed S. Co	34½	34½	34	34
110	Ray Copper	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅜
7,940	Reading	146⅝	147¼	145½	146⅜
20	Rep. I. & S.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
140	Rumely	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	Sea. A. L. pf.	37	37	37	37
270	Southern Pac.	87¼	87½	86½	86½
70	Southern Ry.	16½	17	16½	17
190	Studebaker	58½	58½	55½	55⅞
40	Tenn. Copper	29⅞	30	29⅝	30
20	Texas Pacific	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
220	Third Ave.	54⅜	54⅞	54	54
20	Union Bag	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
3,810	Union Pacific	125¾	125⅞	124½	124⅝
310	U. S. Rubber	66¼	66¼	64½	64½
9,120	U. S. Steel	48⅝	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝
120	Utah Copper	57	57¼	56⅝	56⅝
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
10	Wabash	1	1	1	1
50	Wabash pf	3	3	2¾	2¾
320	West. U. Tel.	67	67¼	65½	65½
80	Westing. El.	72¾	73	72	72
41,760		BOND.			
$1,000	Inter.-M. 4½s.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝

	MINING STOCKS.				
1,200	Atlanta	.39	.39	.39	.39
500	Booth	.31	.31	.31	.31
500	Gold. Merger	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Jim Butler	.87	.87	.87	.87
400	Jumbo Ext.	1.07½	1.07½	1.02½	1.05
500	Midway	17½	17½	17½	17½
900	Ophir	.07	.07	.07	.07
600	Oro	.11	.11	.11	.11
500	Rescue Eula	.11	.11	.11	.11
300	Tonopah Ext.	2.67½	2.67½	2.67½	2.67½
5,900					

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—Twenty-four corporations were organized today with aggregate capital stock of $607,000, including:

New York Library Square Realty Co., realty, Mitchell Talking Film Corp'n, photophones, devices for synchronized moving pictures, talking machines, motion pictures, $100,000; F. H. Innes, A. F. Gerstner, R. S. M. Mitchell, 119 West 40th St.

The John W. Cooper Co., Buffalo, engineering construction, contracting, managerial, $100,000; J. W. Van Allen, F. Dan Huntington, J. W. Cooper, Buffalo.

Rome Hardare Co., Rome, $50,000; P. A. Miller, J. S. and D. W. Wardwell, Rome.

Trusteed Holdings, realty, manufacture, machinery, novelties, patents, $50,000; M. E. White, W. Avery, A. F. Bachman, Orange, N. J.

The William Gordon Corp'n, contracting, electric work, chandeliers, plumbers' supplies, $3,000,000; W. Stafaden, D. Haac, S. Michael Cohen, 507 West 112th St.

Besou Electrical Co., Buffalo, contracting, electrical works, $25,000; F. M. Smith, B. H. Fisher, J. T. Arundell, Buffalo.

Waterview Realty Co., bonds, securities, personal, real property, $25,000; E. W. Bolling, W. E. Bardusch, H. Barnard, 167 East 80th St.

Fay C. Adams Oil Co., Baldwinsville, oils, grease, petroleum, products, $25,000; W. F. Messner, E. E. Allen, F. C. Adams, Ira Station.

A. L. Stone, Inc., Queens leather and belting, $15,000; H. Browne, J. M. White, A. L. Stone, Richmond Hill.

A. Selwitz & Son, ladies, misses' garments, $10,000; W. Wallach, A. and S. Selwitz, 676 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

Lyman S. Alger, Inc., hardware, $10,000; R. J. George, H. W. Eastman, L. S. Alger, 522 West 114th St.

Peoples Wholesale House, Lockport, merchandise, publishers, advertising, mail order, $10,000; S. Beattie, J. M. Smith, C. E. Comstock, Lockport.

Victor Waist and Dress Co., merchandise, personal property, $10,000; L. L. Andrews, A. Monjon, C. M. Livingston, 28 Helen Av., South Ozone Park.

Beardsley-Gorsline, Rochester, cars, carriages, motors, supplies, engineering appliances, $10,000; P. Carl Nixon, D. E. Gorsline, A. Beardsley, Rochester.

N. Schneider, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; J. J. Theodore and Napoleon Schneider, 450 67th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Transit Cafe Co., cafe, restaurant, $5,000; A. Lartin, D. Nadel, E. Gottlieb, 109 West 112th St.

Lee Garage, auto livery, taxicabs, $5,000; J. C. Rogers, W. H. Ether, P. Roome, 55 East 70th St.

Bauer-Typermass Co., paper boxes, $5,000; M. L. Typermass, K. M. and L. Bauer, 340 West 57th St.

David Raider, Inc., bedding, merchandise, commodities, $5,000; A. L. Fernstein, A. and D. Raider, 38 Cooper Square.

Weisberger-Tomberg Co., hotel restaurant, innkeeping, $5,000; M. Tomberg, E. and S. Weisberger, 672 Tinton Av.

Authorizations: A. Tobacco Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J., $50,000; repre., C. A. Cooper, 130 Pearl St., Manhattan.

Hotchkin & Co., Massachusetts, brokers, promoters, financiers, $50,000; repre., George D. Mildrum, 34 Pine St., Manhattan.

G. F. Farrell Lumber Corp'n, Jersey City, N. J., $50,000; repre., W. H. Alternus, 30 Church St.

Capital increases: H. D. Best Co., New York, $80,000 to $100,000; Riverside Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, $5,000 to $25,000; Tokalon, Incorporated, New York, $25,000 to $50,000.

Frank P. Tucker Co., Albany, $20,000 to $35,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Harrison Street Cold Storage Co., Manhattan; Fort Plain and Otsquado Valley Creamery Co., Fort Plain; Chautauqua Motor Co., Dunkirk; Columbia Utilities Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Incorporations.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State today by the Seashore Gas Company of Sea Isle City, the authorized capital stock being $50,000. Organization of the company is a result of the receivership suit brought in the Court of Chancery by Augustus H. Vautier against the Standard Gas Company of South Jersey. The receiver,

BIG WAR TRADE IN STEEL.

American Locomotive Co. Receives a Large Order for Shrapnel.

Evidence of the heavy buying of steel for military purposes abroad is set forth in trade publications this week. An order for shrapnel placed with the American Locomotive Company, which has caused the company to buy $500,000 of equipment to turn out the shells, is mentioned. This is supposed to be a part of the huge order placed about ten days ago with the Canadian Car and Foundry Company by the Russian Government for distribution among corporations in this country and Canada. The Iron Age says:

Orders placed in the last two weeks with steel works in this country by European governments have exceeded those in any fortnight since the war began. An important French steel interest has just placed 100,000 tons of bars with a lake steel works through a central Western dealer and specifications for 45,000 metric tons of two-inch and three-inch rounds applying on this order are already in hand. Negotiations are pending for 30,000 tons additional. Deliveries are to be made at the rate of 25,000 tons a month.

That this country must furnish large amounts of steel first and last to France and England is daily more evident and the urgency of the need will relieve shipments on these contracts from the uncertainties of ordinary ocean transport, the Governments themselves providing the vessels in some cases.

Export business both with belligerent and neutral countries is larger than is generally appreciated. As a partial offset to the low railroad demand, its effect on the effort to establish higher prices in the domestic market is a factor to which consumers are giving more attention.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Satisfaction is expressed by steel makers that they are able to maintain mill operations of from 65 to 70 per cent. capacity without railroad buying of consequence. The even rate at which the mills have been making shipments in recent weeks illustrates a very fair consumption by the general trade, exclusive of the railroads, in which foreign business, either directly or indirectly, plays a considerable part. Of chief interest in new export business is a very large contract for shrapnel taken by the American Locomotive Company, which, in turn, has purchased about $500,000 worth of machine tools to fill this order.

AGAIN INDICT THE READING.

Road Can Be Fined $1,320,000 if Convicted on New Bills.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—A Grand Jury in the United States District Court here today returned three bills of indictment against the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company on the charge of violating the interstate commerce law in coal shipments to and from Philadelphia. One indictment alleges sixty instances where the Reading engaged in transportation of coal by barges for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and other shippers to New England points without having on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission tariffs showing the freight rates.

The other indictments are based upon the alleged failure of the railway to collect demurrage on shipments of coal to Port Richmond, this city, upon which, it is said, demurrage was properly assessable.

In December last indictments were found against the company, but these were recently quashed as the result of the claim by the Reading that the presence of a stenographer in the Grand Jury room was unwarranted.

The case will probably come to trial next June. The maximum penalty possible under the indictments is a fine of $1,320,000.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY J. GUTTMANN, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy sells Tuesday, Apr. 6, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 101 Mott St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a plant and machinery for the manufacture upholstered furniture, a number of finished parlor and library suits, library and parlor furniture, couches, lounges, art pieces, a large assortment of furniture frames, upholsterial materials, desks, safes, etc., as well as good will and trade name of said bankrupt.

ROBERT F. LEVIS, Receiver.

MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York.

INSPECTION EVERY DAY PRIOR TO SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. ELLIS & SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Apr. 1st, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 142 W. 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of children's and ladies' dresses, cotton goods, trimmings, piece goods, electric stands, electric machines, electric motors, office partition, etc.

WALTER L. BRYANT,, Receiver.

MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER MARKOFF, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 12th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 182 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gold and plated jewelry, diamonds, clocks, fixtures, wall cases, silent salesman showcases, large safe, etc.

DAVID WARONOCK, Assignee.

WILLIAM JASIE, Attorney for Assignee, 20 Vesey St., New York.

MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LESSER KALB MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 21291.—The sale heretofore noticed for this day is hereby adjourned without date.

HARRY OSTERMAN,
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Receiver.
Attorney for receiver,
320 Broadway, New York City.

Date, New York, April 1st, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern Dist. of New York.—In the matter of MAX EILENBERG, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named alleged bankrupt has filed his petition, verified the 30th day of March, 1915, setting forth among other things that he has offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and which represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the alleged bankrupt to his creditors has been deposited with the undersigned, and that the money necessary to pay all debts which are priority and the costs of the proceedings have been duly deposited in a duly designated depository, and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing before the Honorable Judge of the United States District Court, on April 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

Dated, New York, March 31, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 21,303.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS COHN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis Cohn are hereby given notice that on March 16th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 12th, 1915, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 31, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 21,448.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY LAWRENCE HORTON, 2d, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry Lawrence Horton, 2d, are hereby given notice that on March 25th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 12th, 1915, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, March 31, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,289.—In Bankruptcy.—SUPREME CHOCOLATE CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Supreme Chocolate Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 15th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 12th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 30th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

OFFER FRENCH BOND ISSUE.

Holders Will Be Paid Regardless of Nationality.

J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, and the First National Bank are making announcement today that they are ready to receive applications for a large part of $50,000,000 one-year 5 per cent. bonds of the French Government at 99½ and interest. The bonds will be issued in denominations of $1,000 each, payable in dollars in New York, or, at the option of the holder, in francs in Paris at the exchange rate of 5.18¾. The date of maturity is April 1, 1916.

The securities will be sold with the stipulation that the principal and interest will be paid without consideration of the holder's nationality. The proceeds of the sale will be used only for purchases made by the French Government in the United States.

It was said that progress was being made in regard to England's and Russia's prospective borrowings in the United States, but nothing further was announced.

Subscriptions for the $10,000,000 German Government nine months' 5 per cent. treasury notes recently placed by Chandler & Co., Inc., will be received by the Central Trust Company and Chandler & Co., in New York, at 99⅝ and interest. Banks and trust companies in other leading cities of the country have been authorized to receive subscriptions.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

25 shares Casein Company of America preferred, $11 per share.

50 shares Casein Company of America common, 75 cents per share.

10 shares Hocking Valley Prod. Company voting trust certificates, $1.80 per share.

$1,500 Hocking Valley Prod. Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 35.

22 shares United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity Company, (old stock,) 17½.

15 shares Realty Associates, 95¼.

$1,000 New York Investors Corporation tax exemption first mortgage 4½ per cent. registered certificates, due August, 1919, 98.

1 share Chemical National Bank, 407.

1 share Union Trust Company of New York, 346.

1 share Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, $73 per share.

1 share Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company, 166.

15 shares New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $600 per share.

15 shares New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $600 per share.

50 shares Arkosite Company preferred, $1 per share.

640 shares Virginia Products Corporation preferred, $1,000 for the lot.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market started out firm, but met with a very indifferent demand and during the day was inactive and easy. Prices sagged off steadily from the early advance and at the close of the day were 1⅛@1½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 87½ and No. 2 hard at 81.63¾, all rail cost, insurance and freight track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.54½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.70, cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
March	....	....	1.61	1.62¼	1.00¼
July	....	....	1.29¾	1.31¼	.95¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	1.62	1.59¾	1.59¾	1.08¼	....
July	1.30¾	1.30½	1.30½	1.32	....

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.54¾	1.51¾	1.51¾	1.53	.91¾
July	1.23¾	1.21¾	1.21¾	1.23	.87
September	1.11¾	1.09¾	1.09¾	1.11½	.86¾

CORN.

The corn market was also quiet and prices were easier under scattered liquidation, closing ⅞ to 1½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83½c, cost, insurance, and freight to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	71⅞	72¼	72¼	73⅝	67¾
July	76⅛	75¼	75¼	76½	68

OATS.

The market for oats was influenced largely by the action of wheat and corn and prices were easier, closing at ⅛ to ⅝c net decline. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 62½@63c; No. 2 white at 63@63¼c; No. 3 white, 62@62½c; No. 4 white, 61@61½c; fancy clipped white, 64½@65¼c; ordinary clipped white, 63@64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last.
May	57⅛	56⅞	57	57⅜	38⅝
July	54⅜	53⅝	53¾	54⅜	39¼
September	46⅜	46	46⅛	46⅝	37⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was lower under liquidation and selling by packers, prompted by large stocks throughout the country, and the fact that cash product is selling at a big discount under futures. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Thursday, 24,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
May	10.10	10.00	10.05	10.15	10.52
July	10.40	10.27	10.32	10.40	10.70
Ribs—					
May	10.00	9.87	9.90	10.02	11.10
July	10.30	10.20	10.22	10.30	11.25
Pork—					
May	17.30	17.00	17.02	17.30	20.80
July	17.75	17.45	17.50	17.80	20.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was under pressure of liquidation, and at the close of the day values were 2 to 6 points net lower.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.55@6.70	6.60
April	6.55	6.53	6.59@6.60	6.60
May	6.69	6.68	6.68@6.69	6.73
June	6.85	6.85	6.83@6.86	6.89
July	6.97	6.95	6.96@6.98	7.00
August	7.11	7.10	7.10@7.11	7.12
September	7.19	7.19	7.19@7.20	7.21
October	....	....	7.12@7.19	7.10

COFFEE.

There was an absence of the selling pressure which characterized operations in the coffee market on Tuesday, and in consequence values were more susceptible to buying orders, closing 5 to 7 points higher. Total sales for the day were 31,250 bags. In the local cash market prices were unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 8 cents. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	....	7.70@7.80	....
April	7.68	7.63	7.63@7.65	7.68
May	6.21	6.17	6.19@6.20	6.14
June	6.25	6.25	6.24@6.25	6.19
July	7.36	7.31	7.33@7.35	7.27
August	....	....	7.40@7.41	7.34
September	7.51	7.47	7.48@7.50	7.42
October	....	....	7.53@7.54	7.47
November	....	....	7.58@7.59	7.52
December	7.68	7.63	7.64@7.65	7.57
January	....	....	7.69@7.70	7.62
February	....	....	7.74@7.75	7.67

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,586 packages. The market for fresh table grades of butter took a little turn downward. Posted receipts were quite liberal and some houses did not clean up previous arrivals as closely as they had hoped. This led to a little pressure to sell and a shading of about ½c of both extras and higher scoring lots. Sales of 100 tubs creamery extras on 'Change at 30¾c. The secondary grades are holding up pretty well. Storage creamery in small supply and some buyers are paying a little more money. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock steady to firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 30½c; higher scoring, 31@31¼c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 24½@27½c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 27@27¼c; firsts, 24½@26c; seconds, 22½@24c; thirds, 20@22c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 20@25c; renovated, extras, 22½@23½c; firsts, 21@22c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladies, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 31,434 cases. Arrivals continue fairly liberal and the trade is not active. Prices are sustained largely by the strength of country markets and the disposition to store surplus stocks for shippers' account. The tone is fairly steady at unchanged prices. Dnck eggs are weak, and goose eggs are easier with more liberal offerings. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22c; storage packed, firsts to extra firsts, 21c; @21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21c; regular packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 19½@19½c; thirds and poorer, 18½@19c; dirties, No. 1, 18½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@17½c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23c; defective, 21@22c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@22c; Western, gathered whites, 21@21½c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery browns, 22c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 34@35c; Baltimore, per dozen, 32@34c; Western, 30@32c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 29@32c; far Southern, 27@28c; goose eggs, per dozen, 75@90c.

TRANSACTIONS IN MARCH.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of March aggregated 1,933,341 shares, an increase of 3,496,572 as compared with the previous month, and of 2,015,010 as compared with the same month last year. The largest day's trading was 742,362 shares on the 31st and the smallest 120,962 shares on the 17th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 264,683 shares on the 27th and the minimum 75,039 shares on the 13th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for March and since Jan. 1 this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

March.		Jan. 1 to March 31.	
1915	7,877,163	1915	17,333,471
1914	5,862,159	1914	22,200,782
1913	7,183,322	1913	22,558,962
1912	14,548,338	1912	32,548,895
1911	5,920,788	1911	27,475,561
1910	14,961,901	1910	55,103,047
1909	13,649,919	1909	43,266,206
1908	15,894,538	1908	42,427,919
1907	32,220,942	1907	71,748,794
1906	16,320,949	1906	79,505,306
1905	29,062,450	1905	75,192,896
1904	11,418,972	1904	32,226,197
1903	15,020,633	1903	41,954,742
1902	11,354,402	1902	29,666,762
1901	27,001,677	1901	70,000,689
1900	14,447,287	1900	34,518,657
1899	17,082,758	1899	57,311,254
1898	9,947,061	1898	28,142,922
1897	5,065,620	1897	11,184,238
1896	4,575,319	1896	14,169,752
1895	5,113,514	1895	11,376,215
1894	4,733,431	1894	12,490,011
1893	5,747,911	1893	27,122,994
1892	6,827,619	1892	28,002,846
1891	3,336,084	1891	12,060,264
1890	4,474,346	1890	16,047,386
1889	6,136,263	1889	18,803,220

The sales of railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $60,790,000, of Government bonds to $621,500, of State bonds to $280,000, and of city bonds to $1,113,000, a total on all classes of bonds of $62,804,500, an increase of $19,600,000 as compared with the previous month, and $2,231,500 as compared with the same month last year. The largest total was $4,491,500 on the 31st, and the smallest $1,817,500 on the 15th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $1,698,000 on the 6th, and the minimum $1,225,500 on the 20th.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

March.		Jan. 1 to March 31.	
1915	$62,804,500	1915	$163,039,000
1914	60,573,000	1914	219,353,000
1913	40,417,000	1913	142,702,500
1912	68,912,500	1912	233,587,500
1911	63,979,000	1911	226,917,000
1910	75,491,800	1910	226,574,300
1909	85,752,000	1909	234,388,500
1908	92,091,320	1908	206,523,520
1907	53,95s,500	1907	139,166,000
1906	53,133,900	1906	218,315,000
1905	104,154,200	1905	335,665,220
1904	44,170,200	1904	162,696,500
1903	51,880,500	1903	184,335,700
1902	66,952,200	1902	245,175,200
1901	132,401,020	1901	330,963,770
1900	68,916,640	1900	161,417,640
1899	80,611,600	1899	325,910,010
1898	52,115,670	1898	242,221,780
1897	36,134,000	1897	117,560,890
1896	35,510,350	1896	122,986,500
1895	34,968,650	1895	82,651,850
1894	44,724,500	1894	98,021,820
1893	33,002,500	1893	130,550,200
1892	42,870,300	1892	180,251,110
1891	21,220,400	1891	91,952,800
1890	32,408,200	1890	110,288,500
1889	52,017,470	1889	132,057,674

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

STANDARD ALCOHOL CO.—Judge Hough has appointed Francis F. White and Matthew B. Fleming receivers for the Standard Alcohol Co. of 115 Broadway and at Fullerton, La., in an equity suit brought by Charles M. Rolker of 126 Riverside Drive on a claim for $8,975 on defaulted interest coupons. The bonds secured were issued in 1906 and fixed at $15,000. The liabilities were not given and it was said the assets are of large value, but no details were given. The receivers were authorized to carry on the business until further orders.

MANHATTAN BAND & COLLAR CO., INC., also known as the Phoenix Shirt Co., manufacturer of shirts at 200 Canal St., had a petition in bankruptcy filed against it by Clarence Whitman & Co., $500; Gerald B. Currie, $1,000, and the H. B. Claflin Corporation, $45.

JANET L. DURANT, 640 Madison Av., has been granted a discharge from bankruptcy by Judge Hough. She filed a petition on July 25, 1913, with liabilities of $96,719, and nominal assets of $40,000.

JOSEPH W. STRAUSS, post cards, 11 East Seventeenth Street, has been granted a discharge from bankruptcy by Judge Hough. A petition in this case was filed on April 16, 1912, and his liabilities were $50,439.

TUSHNETT & STRAUSS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Tushnett & Strauss, manufacturing jewelers at 180 William Street, with creditors at 30 per cent. cash. Liabilities were $17,855.

ISAAC BROS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Moses H. Isaacs and Isaacs Bros., formerly manufacturers of clothing at 698 Broadway, show liabilities of $412,900 and nominal assets of $1,776,900.

EDWARD L. WORMSER, who kept liquor store at 101 Avenue C, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $18,852 and assets of unknown value.

MICHAEL COOPER.—Judge Hough has appointed Henry B. Singer receiver for Michael Cooper, manufacturer of kimonos at 119 West Twenty-fourth Street, with authority to carry on the business for ten days. Liabilities are $30,000 and assets $10,000.

HARRY MARK.—Judge Hough has appointed Charles B. Law ancillary receiver for the property in this city of Harry Mark, manufacturer of clothing at 34 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York, who conducted business under the names of the Arlington Button Company, the Patent Safety Clothes Hanging Machine Company, and A. B. C. Washer Company at 193 Diamond Street, Brooklyn, and 126 West Street, Baltimore, with authority to carry on the business for fifteen days. Mr. Law was previously appointed receiver in bankruptcy proceedings in Brooklyn. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets said to be $10,000.

BERLIN & GOODKIND.—Martin D. Berlin and Charles D. Goodkind, manufacturers of women's hats at 636 Broadway, have assigned to Julius M. Lowenstein.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—The M. C. McGrath & Sons Company, contractors; voluntary petition; liabilities, $37,294.50, and assets, $16,772.36.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Greater portion of assets of bankrupt G. M. Barrett Company Department Store was sold by the trustee to Gimbel Brothers for $64,450.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO.—William H. Huppeler, saloon keeper; voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,782; assets, $91.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arens, Herman—I. M. Shaine et al., $178.23.
Aztec Asphalt Co., Inc.—P. Fried, $12,641.85.
Bloch, Merwin S.—Wilgar Realty Corp., $129.06.
Becker, Louis—E. E. Douch, $14.65.
Berger, Katie—United Wine & Trading Co., $741.43.
B. Crystal & Son—F. Sadan, costs, $123.40.
Bjurstrom, Ivar—B. Altman Co., $828.35.
Blauman, George—I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co., $258.74.
Baumann, Joseph—H. Heide, $149.28.
Bohling, Bertha—J. E. Bale, $162.66.
Bernson, Rubin, Jonas Vorel and Osias Willner—B. I. Shivertz, $658.78.
Cohen, Elias A.—Empire City Gerard Co., $206.52.
Chodorkoff, Manuel & Solomon—W. H. Hays, $108.82.
Calagalides, Michael—People, &c., $200.06.
Cosmopolitan Feature Film Co.—J. Singer, $184.72.
Cross, Ferdinand L.—A. F. Cross, costs, $544.03.
Cavanaugh, Alice J.—J. D. Rogan, $1,225.
Carson, Frederick G.—L. Weiss, $169.97.
Claman, Henry—Matthew Wilson & Co., $693.36.
Century Holding Co.—Tenement House Department, $294.72.
Carter, Frederic—F. T. O'Brien, $154.92.
Danese, Massino—G. Cella & Bro., $201.72.
Dorser, Henry M.—A. Zalkeff et al., $514.31.
Durken, Alice M. and Chas. F. Lass—Altman Plumbing Co., $656.56.
Fitzgerald, Mary—E. Weber, $537.77.
Same—Wm. J. Fee Coal Co., $195.80.
Fennell, Robert—Dorland Co., $410.44.
Frothingham, Joseph L.—M. Kaplan, $253.82.
Forbes, Alta—Hargreaves Mfg. Co., $127.97.
Friedman, Maurice, and Joseph Friedman—T. J. Hobe, $116.91.
Frank Lee Short Co. and Frank Lee—Young Bros., $171.91.
Golden, Rebecca H.—W. H. Oliver, $200.11.
Ghezzi Vehicle Fenders Co.—A. J. George, $499.41.
Goldstein, Harris—S. Hyman Co., $180.92.
Hanchey, James—L. B. Montonyz, $487.88.
Hoerlein, Frank G.—C. Hirschman, $160.18.
Hume, Henry J.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $103.63.
Higgins, Bernard—Central Cigar Mfg. Co., $297.88.
Johnson, Eugene E., Julius H. Levey, and Frank M. Donahue—N. Y. Telephone Co., $126.10.
Jacobs, Charles—R. Hill, $226.15.
Koslow, Morris, and Nathan Binstock—A. Mazer et al., $215.91.
Kepler, Isaac, or Isidore—S. A. Achonbrum, $185.27.
Kreher, Lewis—White & Adams, $104.45.
Leo, Arnold G.—H. E. Weiss, $141.81.
Litke, Samuel—Apex Leasing Co., Inc., $364.53.
Lichtenstein, Ira—World Fire Proof Door and Sash Co., Inc., $189.55.
Lithauer, Edw. L., and William G. Chittick—Empire Trust Co., $147.91.
Lambros, George, and George N. Brembos—J. J. Millas, $213.21.
Lewis, Abraham, and Joseph Co.—L. Jacobs, $151.06.
McGovern, John J.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $296.26.
Miller, Henry S.—H. P. Kelly, $140.50.
Murdock, Harry B.—Western Electric Co., $812.
Miller, Jacob—S. Schwartz, $178.21.
Montgomery, Caryl A.—D. B. Cocks, costs, $101.85.
Mason, Seamen Transfer Co.—W. H. Seaich, $15,298.89.
Minchenfrg, David—J. Bayer et al., $299.79.
Mahdesian, Arshag D.—Phoenix Printing Co., $413.43.
Nierenberg, Tewel—W. W. Farley, $1,820.25.
Nahra, Fadie—Faris Aron, $461.41.
New Centre Co.—Number Thirty Nine West Thirty-Second St. Co., $426.91.
Neuberger, Louis C.—Northern Bank of New York, $100.65.
Nugent, Harriett E.—J. E. Nugent, Jr., costs, $117.88.
O'Brien, Michael J.—K. Koop, $729.51.
Norman L. Munro Publishing Co.—Illustrated Postal Card & Novelty Co., $579.88.
Pines, Charles, Isidor Steil, and Herman Watchstein—D. Fried, $272.51.
Patterson, Samuel S., and Camilla—C. Edelson, $2,065.08.
Prince, Sherman W.—Marine Engineering, Inc., $137.25.
Rothschild, Morris G.—Revillon Freres, $159.59.
Rowe, Elizabeth H.—A. H. Lee, et al., $111.91.
Stapler, Henry B.—W. J. Carroll, $186.41.
Sharkey, Thomas J.—H. R. Stern et al., $2,237.62.
Stewart, Isabel—J. D. McGuire, et al., $172.31.
Scheer, Nathan—M. Raymond, et al., $342.42.
Schaufele, Clifford A.—W. A. Shanahan Co., $361.37.
Shaw, Frances D.—Halbert P. Hill, Inc., $428.07.
Top Ford Detachable Limousine Co., Inc.—Badger Brass Manufacturing Co. of New York, $147.50.
Vincent, David D., and Lowell M. Palmer, Jr.—E. L. Grimes, $3,058.89.
Viola, Guiseppe—J. Seis, $105.18.
Weil, Joseph—M. Weiss, $415.
White, William J.—George Bernard Co., $257.39.
Young Men's Hebrew Association—J. Pfeiffenschneider, et al., $900.
Zeiner, Harry R.—American Hardware Corporation, $116.75.
American Concrete Co.—City of New York, $122.86.
Henderson Engineering & Sales Co.—City of New York, $228.88.
Ireland, Morris—City of New York, $247.51.

In Bronx County.

Buhre, Alonzo S.—C. Van Riper, $234.72.
Bacchiani, Roger—D. Russo, $52.31.
Bene, Louis—S. Levine, $188.72.
Coviello, Vito—G. La Guardia, $422.32.
Ducko, Max, and Isidor Goszansky—A. Lavin, $511.48.
D'Onofrio, Tomasi; Maria Antonie D'Onofrio, and Egidio D'Onofrio—P. Biondi, $95.64.
Forbes, Samuel—S. M. Barber, $364.95.
Fitzgerald, Mary—E. Weber, $537.77.
Same—William J. Fee Coal Co., $195.30.
Feinstein, Dora—C. Cohen et al., $22.50.
Gerlach, Charles—T. Lehmann, $450.43.
Hill, Sam—L. Gourson, $155.
Kanofsky, Louis—Da. Koester et al., $144.72.
Muller, Nicholas P.—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $86.64.
Morgan, Matt—H. Sealey, $74.18.
Mercadante, Joseph—D. Altman & Co., $139.25.
McCann, Edward J., and Nathan Kornbreiter—I. H. Wolfson, $44.41.
Picciano, Concetto—V. Laporta, $44.72.
Philibert, John—Dallas, $432.66.
Rothenberg, Nathan—M. Silberman, $57.60.
Rothenberg, Nathan, as guardian—Same, $57.60.
Stender, Olga—B. Altman & Co., $519.65.
Streifer, Peter—A. B. Beith et al., $153.48.
Tutt, Charles C.—E. V. Tutt, $107.78.
Thomas, Hugh—Herbstone Realty Co., $148.71.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Brooks, Louis, & John Mulstein Co.—J. Asch, March 5, 1915, $536.65.
Becker, Ambrose F.—No. 1 Wall St. Corp., May 2, 1913, $1,440.14.
Furst, Alfred—H. Krashes, Nov. 30, 1914, $575.00.
Findel, Abram and Benjamin—H. Averbrick, Nov. 30, 1914, $536.74.
H. S. Horton & Illinois Surety Co.—D. Hanley, March 11, 1915, $6,597.98.
Marrer, Lola, V.—H. M. Edgar, April 30, 1914, $276.17.
Rinder, Herman, Solomon Tannenbaum, Sina Rinder, and Marcus Flamm—J. Flamm, Feb. 10, 1914, $118.12.
Sargold Realty Co.—E. Sherwood, Feb. 16, 1915, $111.12.
Same—same, Oct. 28, 1914, $896.51.
Valemola Realty Co.—B. G. Faulhaber, May 23, 1911, $754.50.
Runkle, Maurice—C. Rohenberg et al., Oct. 14, 1907, (canceled,) $218.17.
Same—R. Gansner et al., Sept. 16, 1907, (canceled,) $385.80.
Same—Harbison Walker Refractories Co., Sept. 24, 1907, (canceled,) $456.67.
Same—Realty Record Co., Jan. 18, 1912, (canceled,) $631.61.
Same—J. T. Butler, May 3, 1912, (canceled,) $113.22.
Hynd, Wm. A.—Warren Bros. Co., March 4, 1915, (canceled,) $175.
Same—T. C. Wood, Nov. 14, 1912, (canceled,) $498.65.

In Bronx County.

North Sand Company and William H. D. North—John A. McCarthy & Bro., Feb. 5, 1915, (vacated,) $251.83.

TO SELL M. & N. B. ROAD.

Pennsylvania Feeder Hasn't Earned Expenses for Years.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 31.—Stockholders of the Millstone & New Brunswick Railroad Company, which owns a line seven miles long between the towns named, voted today to sell the property and wind up the company's affairs. The road is a feeder of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is expected that the larger concern will buy it in.

The Directors have announced that operating expenses have not been earned for years, and that $300,094 was owing to the Pennsylvania on Dec. 1. The Pennsylvania owns a large block of the Millstone & New Brunswick's $100,000 capital stock.

Federal M. and S. Report.

The Federal Mining and Smelting Company reports gross income of $2,200,777 in the year ended Dec. 31 last, a decline of $1,047,628 from the statement of 1913. Net earnings amounted to $891,556, a recession of $172,510. In paying dividends aggregating $598,305 on the preferred stock, surplus had to be drawn upon to the extent of $46,908.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bankers Trust Company will pay off today the principal and interest of the entire issue of $10,000,000 three-year 5 per cent. notes of the Erie Railroad Company. The trust company will also pay off the $5,000,000 issue of 6 per cent. notes of the Montreal Tramways and Power Company maturing April 1.

William P. Bonbright & Co. have prepared a compilation of the net earnings of fifty-two gas and electric companies reporting to them for the first six months of the war. It shows total net earnings of these companies for the period of $18,150,064.48, or 10 per cent. more than for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Thirty shares of New Yorker Staats-Zeitung stock were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, at $600 a share. Last week 10 shares were sold at $750 a share.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., moderate winds, mostly n. w.

S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder Thurs. in cen. and s.; moderate n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs. Fri. cloudy; gentle to moder

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Jane Street Sale in Old Greenwich—Sheepshead Bay Track Bought by Motorists—New Bronx Apartment in Trade—Roslyn Acreage Deal—Country House Leasing.

Realty conditions in Manhattan were very quiet yesterday, but the signing of contracts for the purchase of the Sheepshead Bay race track for $2,400,000, near Coney Island, in the lower Brooklyn territory, added an element of more than usual interest to the market and also puts at rest the many rumors for the final disposition of that large tract. It is to be converted into a motordrome.

The Bronx furnished a good deal, in which an investor, a Mr. Burns, acquired the new five-story apartment house at 2,114 Clinton Avenue, near 181st Street. It covers a plot 43 by 100 feet. The property was sold by the Clark Construction Company, Frank Willets, President, which took in part payment a plot 50 by 100 feet on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 125 feet north of 183d Street. Harry H. Cohen was the broker in the transaction.

Deal in Greenwich Village.

In the old Greenwich Village section Edward M. Gardner has purchased from the Hygeia Company 85 and 87 Jane Street, a two-story stable on a plot 46 by 87.5 feet, located between Washington and Greenwich Streets. Charles Cohn was the broker in the transaction.

East Side Tenement Sale.

The five-story tenement house at 533 East Eighty-second Street, on plot 36 by 100, has been sold by Schindler & Liebler for Charles F. Klippert and others to an investor. The property was recently bought in by the sellers at foreclosure sale.

A Recent Buyer.

Philip M. Schell is the buyer of 787, 789, and 791 Second Avenue, recently reported sold.

Bronx Sales.

The City Real Estate Company has purchased from John B. Lozzari a plot 72 by 100 feet on the north side of 211th Street, 44 feet east of White Plains Avenue.

An investing client of Charles R. Schliess has purchased the three-story dwelling on a plot 50 by 100, located on the south side of Poplar Street, adjoining the corner of Lusting Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Harold E. Wittemann has sold for the St. John's Holding Corporation 1,299 and 1,303 Dean Street, between New York and Brooklyn Avenues, two four-story apartments, to the Covenant Realty Company, Adolph Wittemann, President, for investment.

Long Island.

The Alexander Campbell Realty Company has purchased from Stephen T. Rushmore, through Carlo D. Boynton, a parcel of land containing seven acres, lying south of Roslyn, L. I. The buyers hold title to a tract of about three hundred acres in this vicinity, situated on the Oyster Bay Branch of the Long Island Railroad, a section of which bounds the newly acquired parcel on two sides.

Up-State Farm Sale.

A client of G. Tuoti & Co. has purchased from Nicholas Manuel a large farm in the town of New Windsor, near Newburgh.

Leases.

George W. Mercer & Son have rented the entire building at 268 Eighth Avenue, together with an extension in the rear of 270 Eighth Avenue, to the McConnell Art Press for a term of years.

Porter & Co. have leased for William Colgate to Ella Walsh the three-story dwelling at 325 West 126th Street.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Fish & Marvin have leased for Richard T. Wainwright his estate on Milton Point, at Rye, N. Y., furnished, for a term of years. The property is near the American Yacht Club, comprises thirteen acres, and has a long frontage on Long Island Sound. The tenant is James H. Snowden of Hawesville, Ky.

Angell & Co. have leased at Scarsdale for C. William Montgomery his residence and five acres on Drake Road to Julius Schullinger for the season, furnished.

Cocks & Willets have leased the Edwin Webb Moore house at Glen Cove, L. I., to Allan Corey.

Protest Against Jamaica Bay Leases.

A letter of protest against the granting of lease-hold rights by the city in connection with the Jamaica Bay improvement has been sent to the Sinking Fund Commission by the Manufacturers and Business Men's Association, through its Secretary, James T. Hoile.

The letter asked that a public hearing should be held by the commission before any action might be taken on the proposition and also pointed out that full opportunity for competition in the matter of bids for leases should be provided, if the lease-hold proposition was finally deemed wise.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned $50,000 on first mortgage to the Waterman Building Company. This mortgage covers the ten-story, fire-proof factory of the Waterman Fountain Pen Company, located at 36 to 40 Fletcher Street, east side of Front Street, and is for three years at 5 per cent.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for building a tennis court on the grounds of the Woman's Hospital, north side of 109th Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. It will be 50 by 100 feet, inclosed by a brick retaining wall. Edward C. Schmidt is the architect and has placed the cost at $2,000.

The transfer was recorded yesterday from the Realty Holding Company to the District Holding Company, of the row of old houses from 208 to 222 West Fortieth Street, just west of Seventh Avenue. Other parcels were transferred from the former company to the Midtown Holding Company.

Pease & Elliman were associated in the deal involving the sale by Edgar L. Levy to R. B. Dula of the two lofts at 4 and 6 West Thirty-eighth Street.

In the Brooklyn Exchange Salesroom today the William P. Rae Company will sell 291 Livingson Street, near Hanover Place, and running through to Grove Place, in the heart of the business section of Brooklyn. The frontage on Livingston Street is 20 feet and 40 feet on Grove Place.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744-1,748, s e corner of 56th St, 151.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; adjourned to April 14.

21st St, 120 and 122 West, s s, 245 ft w of 6th Av, 40x123.6x40.10x115.5, seven-story loft building; County Holding Co. against 120 West Thirty-first Street Corporation et al.; Merrill & R., attorneys; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $135,879.61; taxes, &c., $1,273.40; to the plaintiff for $105,000.

162d St, 615 West, n e corner of Fort Washington Av, 184.10x187.10x98.11, six-story apartment; adjourned to April 7.

18th St, 3 and 5 West, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 49.4x92, eight-story loft and store building; withdrawn.

90th St, 15 West, n s, 240 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.11, five-story dwelling; Frederic de P. Foster et al. against A. S. Ward et al.; F. F. de Rham, attorney; D. G. McConnell, referee; due, $24,681.76; taxes, &c., $753.52; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

138th St, 221 West, n s, 246.6 ft w of 7th Av, 32x99.11, three-story dwelling; William Rankin against Miriam Williams et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; L. J. Donlan, referee; due, $13,824.51; taxes, &c., $185; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

109th St, 236 East, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10, five-story tenement and stores, W. A. Burke, trustee, against Little Italy Realty Co. et al.; Hill, L., R. & L., attorneys; J. H. Banton, referee; due, $18,591.27; taxes, &c., $1,293.63; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

118th St, 58 East, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement; Susan Tuckerman against Sauton Realty Co. et al.; F. F. de Rham, attorney; R. Eckley, referee; due, $15,125.71; taxes, &c., $551.30, to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

119th St, 118 West, s s, 253 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Equitable Life Assurance Society against Brady Blackbourne Co. et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; A. E. Baxter, referee; due, $12,783.55; taxes, &c., $144.50; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

30th St, 437 and 439 West, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 50x100x50.2x104.10, two five-story tenements; M. B. Scott against A. L. Burlingame et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; A. E. Baxter, referee; due, $34,449.47; taxes, &c., $2,007; to the plaintiff for $33,000.

By Henry Brady.

Academy St, n w of Post Av, 100x100, vacant; W. H. Rolston against Occidental Realty Co.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; L. A. Cuvillier, referee; due, $16,548.82; taxes, &c., $2,536.78; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Avenue D, 112 and 114, n e corner 8th St, 47.6x77, six-story tenement and stores; W. H. Schmohl against George Holober et al.; Wilson, B. & W., attorneys; P. J. Dobson, referee; due, $20,658.56; taxes, &c., $136.80, subject to prior mortgage of $35,000; to E. May Koch, a party in interest, for $56,000.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Greene St, 80 and 82, e s, 51 ft s of Spring, 50x100, five-story store; Bank for Savings against H. L. Herbert et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $62,212.86; taxes, &c., $1,246; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

35th St, 217 and 219 West, n s, 147.1 ft w of 7th Av, 42.1x98.9, 2 four-story tenements and stores and 2 five-story rear tenements; 8th Av, 783, w s, 57.9 ft s of 48th St, 25x100, three-story tenement and stores; 38th St, 250 West, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 22x98.9, five-story tenement; 9th Av, 500, s e corner of 58th St, 24.9x100, five-story tenement and stores; 11th Av, 302 and 304, n e corner of 29th St, 49.4x55, 2 four-story tenements and stores; Sheriff's sale; adjourned to April 5.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

148th St, 527 East, n s, 200.2 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 37.10x84.9, five-story flat; Katharina Bohmer against Louis Grimpn et al.; James Gray, attorney; L. J. Curren, referee; due, $8,479.91; taxes, &c., $112; subject to a first mortgage of $2,000; to the plaintiff for $28,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Leggett Av, 922, w s, 40 ft n of Kelly St, 40x110, four-story flat; Katharina Ellas against Helene Freudenmacher et al.; L. N. Osterweis, attorney; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $4,416.06; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Pleasant Av, 3,642, e s, 368.5 ft s of 216th St, 33.6x95.1; F. L. Haviland, trustee, against J. J. Doherty et al.; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; W. R. Dobbs, referee; due, $2,743.29; taxes, &c., $750; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

109th St, 169 and 171 East, n s, 207.6 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story flat and stores; S. I. Fosen et al. against Aaron Marcus et al.; H. M. Markson, attorney; E. J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $3,366.33; taxes, &c., $50; subject to mortgage of $30,000.

107th St, 223 East, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75, five-story brick tenement and stores; J. H. Bowers against Victor Quarelli et al.; M. S. Lorland, attorney; A. B. Unger, referee; due, $18,016.33; taxes, &c., $438.90.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

137th St, 630 East, s s, 176.1 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat and stores; M. E. Townley against Henry Siegel et al.; W. B. Chamberlin, attorney; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $20,016.08; taxes, &c., $399.35.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Bryant Av, e s, 225 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100, vacant; Sheldon Leavitt et al. against Andrew Kitchen Realty Co. et al.; J. E. Roosevelt, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $3,001.62; taxes, &c., $38.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

100th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a tennis court, 50x100; Woman's Hospital, premises, owner; E. C. Schmidt, 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $2,000

Bryant Av, w s, 100 ft s of 165th St, for 3 five-story tenements, 40x88 each; Mack Construction Co., Dudley S. McDonald, 975 Hoe Av, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $105,000.

180th St, n e corner of Bryant Av, for a one-story brick garage, 10x18; Charles P. Hallock, on premises, owner; James A. Garvey, 1,911 White Plains Av, architect; cost, $300.

Layton Av, n e corner of Shore Drive, for a one-story frame pavilion, 23x36; Rosa Kirchheim, 762 Melrose Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $500.

Gleason Av, n s, 50 ft w of Beach Av, for a one-story brick dwelling, 22x32; Dennis and Margaret O'Grady, 575 East 137th St, owners; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

179TH ST, n e corner of Walton Av, 75x100; Owen Martin against Notlaw Realty Corporation, owners and contractors...$1,094

PROSPECT AV, 1,447; Superior Contracting Co., Inc., against Beatrice Scheinberg, owner and contractor.....$1,570

TREMONT AV, 79 West; Owen Martin against Winifred McCarthy, owner; James Q. McCarthy, contractor.....$81

198TH ST, 340 East; Max Lerman against Mary P. Kilborn, owner; A. Schwoerer, Jr., contractor.....$173

210TH ST, n s, whole block front between Bainbridge and Stebbins Av; Alfred Gray, against Montefiore Home, owner; H. William Steinert, contractor.....$73

MORTGAGE LOANS.

SPECIAL FUNDS
$500,000 for Building Loans.
$10,000 to $250,000 for permanents.
MORGENTHAU JR & CO
95 LIBERTY ST

2nd & 3rd
MORTGAGE MONEY.
Have $90,000 to invest in small amounts in Manhattan apartment houses only.
Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250
$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Ave. J. Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

IDEAL COMMUTER'S HOME
28 minutes out; excellent electric train service; brand new, 7-room house with every modern improvement; large living room, open fireplace; large plot; tennis court; cool and healthy location; exclusive neighborhood. Price $7,000; easy terms. F. A. WHEELER, 47 West 34th St.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR RENT
38th ST. Near MADISON AVE.
5-story English basement house, 16.8 x 100; ideal house for a doctor.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Artistic New
SEMI-BUNGALOW
Rubble stone and stucco construction. Green tile roof, 9 rooms and 2 baths. Exceptionally well arranged floor plan. Reasonable price and convenient terms.
15 Minutes From Herald Square
Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.
Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $9,750 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., Week Days—8:16, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05 A.M., 12:30 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only,) 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:15, 5:29 P.M. Sundays—8:24, 9:57, 11:17 A.M.; 1:08, 2:14, 3:03, 4:11, 4:38, 5:25 P.M. Returning at frequent intervals.

ATTRACTIVE DWELLING
for sale or rent.
24 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE
In the most desirably located residence section of the Boro of Queens; high ground, picturesque surroundings; very large shade trees. A beautiful homestead, completely modernized; on large plot. Reasonable price and convenient terms.
Call, write or 'phone Murray Hill—7505.
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30 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

A SELECT HOME,
with all rights and privileges to private beach, yacht club and dock, tennis court, &c., restricted neighborhood; this locality is the show place of the North Shore of L. I., suitable for all year home; every improvement; elegant drives, macadam roads, sidewalks, curbs, sewers; beautiful shade trees; 2 minutes' walk from depot; 35 minutes from Penn. station, N. Y.; this home can be bought at a sacrifice; $500 cash required; title guaranteed. B. STEPHENSON, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y.

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RYE, N. Y.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
Very attractive 2-story and basement frame house, with frontage on water; fireproof garage, modern greenhouse; a little over 4 acres in garden and lawn, beautiful trees, bushes and flowers. Apply to
HERBERT A. SHERMAN
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Our little book entitled "WHY I MOVED TO GREENACRES," will be sent on request. It tells all about living conditions; cost of building; renting, &c. Write or call
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COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION,
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$599 PER YEAR FOR THIS 10-ROOM HOUSE
overlooking the Hudson River, 25 miles from Grand Central Terminal; steam heat; plot nearly ½-acre, near club; unusual bargain. Write or call
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Establish yourself at Pelhamwood the most homelike spot in Westchester
JOS. LAMBDEN & SON, Inc.
228 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y. | 51 East 42d St., New York.

A NEW HOUSE HIGH-CLASS SECTION AT MOUNT VERNON.
Attractive exterior, stucco, artistic and convenient interior design. Tapestry brick fireplace, tiled kitchen and baths, convertible upstairs sleeping room, latest and best features, excellent materials and workmanship. Trees on plot. Price $11,500.
Anderson Realty Co. at New Haven Station, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

A Booklet About Gedney Farm
It tells all about this beautiful estate, its hotel and clubs, with pictures of houses for sale or rent. Write or call
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CHOICE BARGAIN, NEW ROCHELLE.
House, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, hot water heat, electricity; every convenience; garage; ½ acre; abundant shade; finest location in town.
Price—a sacrifice—$11,500; easy terms.
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Gentleman's Estate. Modern house, garage and outbuildings; 65 acres; all kinds of fruit; lakes, walks; up-to-date; great bargain. Nichols & Hobble, 7 East 42d St.

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For sale at great sacrifice. Plot 137 ft. x 225 ft., with most charming Stucco House and Garage. Brokers protected. Owner, Room 303, No. 17 West 42nd St.

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SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
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HOUSES FOR RENT
309 East 87th St., 9 rooms and bath.
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CARETAKERS ON PREMISES.
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.,
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Three story and basement dwelling to let; size 18' 6" x 45 x 100.
Ten rooms and bath; open plumbing.
Rent low; possession May 1.
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A three and two story extension dwelling to let; near Lexington Ave.; eight rooms and bath; house in good order.
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CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.
Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses
For Rent, $30.
Semi-detached, brick and stone; 7 rooms, elegantly decorated; send for booklet A.
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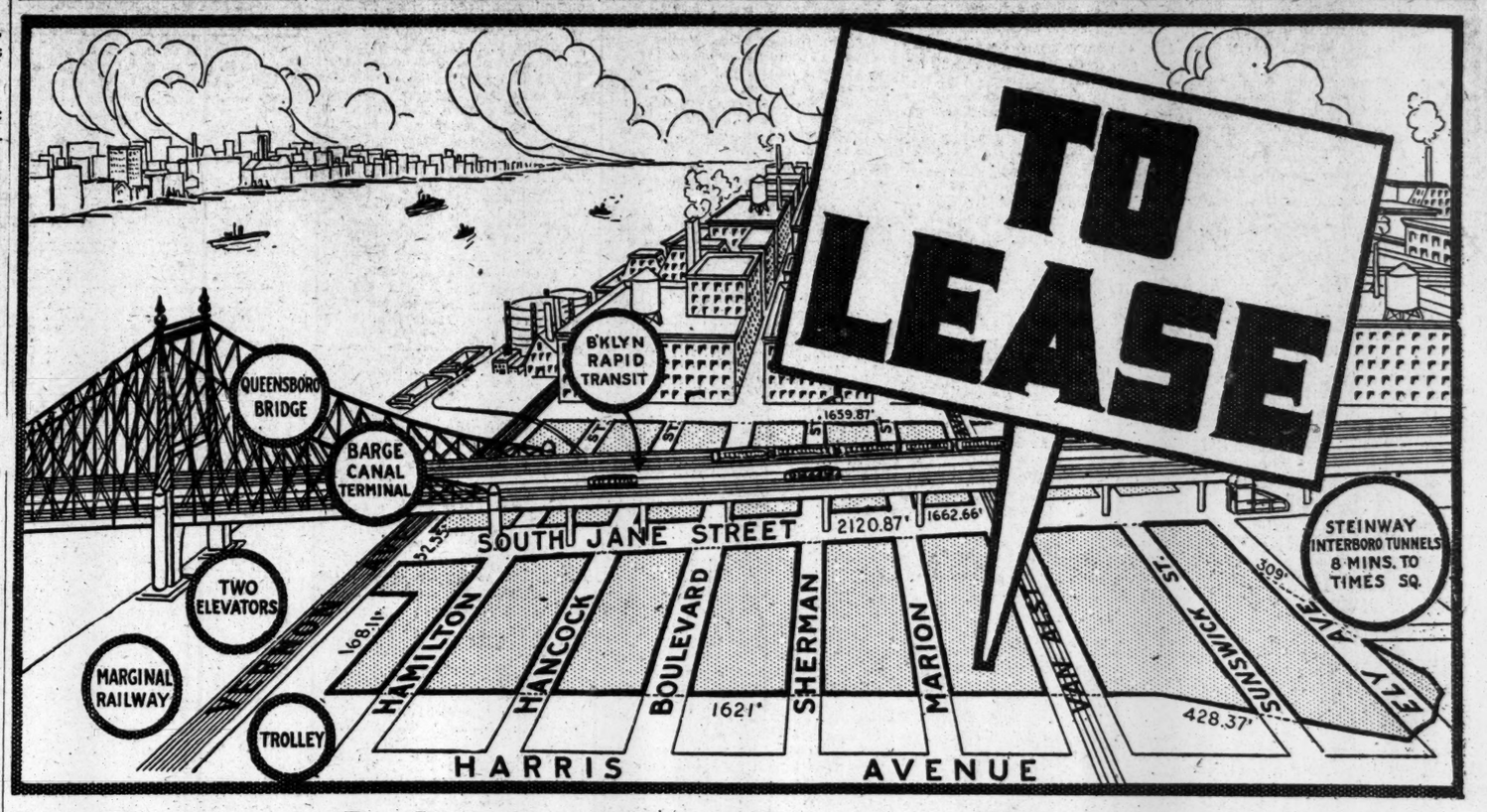

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You can now secure for a long period of years with ample renewal privileges, sites for industrial plants in the very heart of New York's Industrial Center.

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Long Island City is favored by the shrewdest and best informed manufacturers for plant locations.

Such concerns as The American Sugar Co., Ford Co., General Electric Co., Brewster & Co., Sohmer & Co., Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Steinway & Sons, and many others have established themselves on all sides of our property—a great many of them in the last few years.

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Transit facilities include all lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., operating over the Queensboro Bridge (which splits the property), and via the Steinway or Belmont Tunnels. When the dual Subway plan is in effect, a Subway station will be located on our property, enabling you to reach Times Square in eight minutes.

A section of this property was acquired for the Barge Canal Terminal, and will insure this immediate locality becoming the important terminus of (next to the Panama Canal) one of the greatest arteries of trade and commerce the country has ever developed.

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This property skirts the greatest labor center in the United States—a situation which conditions can never affect.

In short, there can be little discussion regarding the unusual suitability of this property for industrial plants.

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We would be glad to lay before you our prospectus, which not only describes the property minutely, but which outlines a leasing proposition of extraordinary interest to every manufacturer who desires to establish himself in the coming Industrial Center of the Empire State. Write for this little folder. It will interest you even if your plans for a new factory site or extension have not matured.

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Write today for information about Kensington-Great Neck.
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MALBA ON THE SOUND
Distinctive all year homes, $6,900 to $20,000. Waterview villa sites at reasonable prices and convenient terms.
For those who love both the water and the rolling country. The nearest high-class waterfront residentiaini property 26 minutes to Penn. Station. Club House, Golf Course, Tennis. One-mile water frontage.
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Booklet A. on request.

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GREAT BARGAIN
WATER FRONTAGE
Charming Country Cottage ON LARGE LAKE
$6,200; Easy Terms.
Has seven large rooms, plot 100 ft. by 150 ft., with actual shore ownership. Beautiful living room with imposing open fireplace; walls are panelled; dining room with hardwood panelled walls; beamed ceilings; four fine master bedrooms, tiled bathroom on second floor. Parquet floors; steam heat, electric light; laundry in cellar; huge veranda and separate entrance porch; cannot be duplicated at price. Fine residential neighborhood; near station, 51 min. on Lackawanna R. R.; near station, country club, schools, churches, tennis courts; superb views lakes and mountains. Send for cuts and floor plans.
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An unusual opportunity to secure an up-to-date plant, ready for immediate occupancy, at Edgewater, N. J., consisting of 5 buildings and power house. Buildings cover ¼ acre and have 220,000 sq. ft. floor space. They are electric lighted, steam heated, have 3 elevators, alternating electric current and storage building for motor trucks and charging outfit.
Power plant has three 150 h. p. boilers with room for 7 more; Cooper Corliss high-speed engine, 185 and 75 k. w. a. direct connected dynamos.
There are about 15 acres of land, pier 40 feet wide by 500 feet long. The plant frontage on the Hudson River is 306 feet and 400 feet upland.
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New York's most beautiful suburb; 15 miles from Broadway; 120 trains daily; 600 feet elevation; pure mountain air and water; strictly residential; with every advantage of the metropolis.
Properties for sale, $5,000 upward. Houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, $40 per month upward. A few new Houses for sale below cost.
Send stamp for booklet.
The FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR COMPANY
HUGHES BLDG. MONTCLAIR N. J.

MONTCLAIR Beautiful brick veneer residence, $9,500
large living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, billiard room, solarium, sleeping porches, excellent location.
$10,000 Colonial residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large plot; fine shade. May be seen Sundays from 11 to 3.
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at bargain price, $5,000, including garage; $500 cash required; owing to financial conditions must sell; new house, 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom, located 30 minutes from Manhattan, good transportation; full particulars. House, Room 516, 47 West 34th St., city.

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Attractive Summer rentals in furnished homes, near water front and in beautiful high section near golf course.
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Attractive old-fashioned, 10-room house, fine shade, seven acres; poultry house barn; $4,000.
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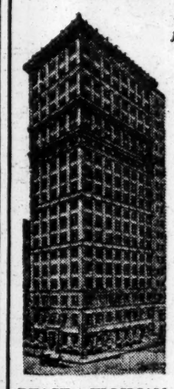

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Every modern convenience; 3 high speed elevators. Service of highest standard.
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Modern Fireproof Building
2½ FLOORS
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RENT IN WHOLE OR PART
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Exceptionally High Ceilings. Suitable for printer, lithographer, manufacturer or large office space.
Very Reasonable Rent
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41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

$75 Cash $25 Monthly
Which Includes Taxes and Interest.

Buys This House
6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All city improvements. Attractive northern New Jersey town, half hour out. Full price, $2,800. Fred C. Becker, Room 178, 50 Church St. Phone Cortlandt 8748.

SUMMER ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST HOMES DEAL
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1,133 Broadway, at 26th St.
CORNER SUITE. ENTIRE OR IN PART.
At 50c on The Dollar.
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EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT
Upper floors in 12-story building; light four sides; lofts 71 x 90; fireproof, sprinklers, freight and passenger elevators; steam heat, etc.; mfrs. or printers. Other light lofts for light or heavy manufacturing, 50 x 90 and 50 x 150. Brokers or office of E. W. BLISS BUILDINGS, 312 East 23d St.

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Modern buildings; steam power, elevator; all light; shipping centre; 25c-30c square foot; will build special building to suit tenant.
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REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS IN THE WEST BRONX
Two three-story business buildings at MAMARONECK, N. Y.; cash value, $11,000. Call H. A. Douglas & Co., Real Estate, 2,428 Grand Blvd and Concourse, South of Fordham Road.

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To Secure the 4th or 17th Floor or a DESIRABLE Suite of OFFICES in the
Barclay Building
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"The Practical High-Class Office Building."
Also Broadway Corner Store
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Bet. 30 & 31 Sts., 50 ft. south of Penn. R. R. Sta. & New Post Office.
Large Store and Basement, Offices and Lofts. Perfect Light; High Ceilings; Elevator; Heat, etc. Good Shipping Facilities. Rents Reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENOUS, OWNER, OR YOUR BROKER.

35 to 39 West 33rd St.
Bet. 5th Ave. & B'way
Store and Basement
60 x 65. WILL DIVIDE.
Choicest location. Particulars
Willard S. Burrows Co.,
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Or your own broker.

61 FRONT ST.
Entire Building to Let.
FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT.
Size 23.4x82.6. Possession May 1.
Rent Low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
38 WEST 59TH STREET, FACING PARK
Sublet, handsome, decorated, furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

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The St. Urban
Central Park West and 89th St.
Southwest Corner
Apartments 11 large rooms and 3 baths,
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND REFRIGERATOR INCLUDED.
Rents $3,000 to $4,000.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES

MANHATTAN—West Side.
THE OSBORNE
205 WEST 57TH ST.
Apartment of 14 rooms, attractively arranged, having 5 master bedrooms with separate bathrooms. The servants' quarters are exceptionally fine and complete.
Can be seen by appointment.
ALSO ONE EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT WITH 2 BATHS.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room residences at $2,000 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

IRVINGTON HALL
355 West 51st St.
Just completed, handsomely finished, modern fireproof elevator apartment house, consisting of two, three, and four room apartments, with bath, kitchens and kitchenettes; block to Subway and "L"; rent, $35 to $55.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT
301 WEST 107TH, CORNER BROADWAY. SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished, tiled bath; 4 flights; hall service, telephone, clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block; elegant neighborhood; sublet, $50; decorated to suit.
Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$20 to $30

West Side, Above 110th Street.
"IMPERIAL ARMS"
5 beautiful rooms, bath; now vacant.
RIVERSIDE DR., COR. 138TH ST.

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Near 6th Ave.—Fifteen Rooms and Bath.
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"THE ENDYMION,"
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
near Park, close to transit; 6 and 7 rooms; full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Supt. on
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7th Ave., at 125th St.

QUEENS.
$21 to $45
a Month
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
Modern High Class APARTMENTS
RIGHT IN NEW YORK CITY
Borough of Queens.
PENRHYN COURT and OBAN COURT
20 MINUTES FROM MANHATTAN
AT HAYES AV. AND 25TH ST.
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Now Ready for Occupancy.
Steam Heat, Hot Water. Electric Light. Janitor service, telephone in each apartment. HOW TO GO: From Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge at 59th St. & 2d Av., take Jackson Ave., Flushing, or College Point Trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, North, Long Island City.
Telephone Astoria 901.
Renting Office, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.
Telephone Newtown 1214.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BALDWIN, EMMA J., (Jan. 4, 1915;) net estate, $8,216; Caroline K. Stokes, sister, given $3,000; the rest passed to twenty-two beneficiaries; deposits, $5,495; jewelry and personalty, $3,246.

BEERS, SAMUEL A., (May 1, 1914;) net estate, $185,822; Sarah Beers Crowell, sister; James L. and John M. Beers, brothers, each get $61,940; one-quarter undivided interest in following parcels of realty: 873 Broadway, $30,375; 682 Broadway, $25,875; 101 Bleecker St., $10,125; 7 E. 17 St., $30,-825; stocks and bonds, $67,876; one-half interest in firm of Beers Brothers, picture frames, 140 W. 20 St., $28,215.

CLEMENTS, THOMAS, (July 12, 1912;) net estate, $2,902; Mrs. Julia Agnes Clements, widow, and nine nephews and nieces of decedent, beneficiaries; equity, $1,683 in 1 Montgomery Place, Bronx, appraised at $5,800; cash, $2,793; personalty, $10.

COLLINS, KATE, (Feb. 28, 1910;) deposits, $1,043.

DIEHL, CHRISTOPHER, (Sept. 6, 1914;) deposits, $10,059; net value, $17,166; Andrew Diehl, brother, was given $6,722, and the rest passed to seven nephews and nieces.

DONALDS, SUSAN, (Jan. 17, 1914;) net estate, $4,771; Alfred D. Compton, not related to decedent, was given $3,087, and the rest of the estate passed to other friends and relatives of decedent; deposits, $1,307; personalty and jewelry, $1,462, and stocks, $3,116. The will also gives real estate at Sandwich and Bourne, Mass., to Alfred D. Compton and Gregory W. Grover.

ENGELHARD, PETER J., (Nov. 19, 1913;) net estate, $9,355; Eva Engelhard, sister, and Peter J. Owens, nephews, beneficiaries; deposits, $63; stocks, $12,225.

GREEGAN, MICHAEL J., (Jan. 15, 1911;) net estate, $4,584; George H. Creegan and Anna C. Shanks, son and daughter of decedent, are the beneficiaries; deposits, $4,798, and claims for salary due, $423.

GREENE, MARY, (March 12, 1914;) deposits, $1,178; net value, $897. Margaret McMahon, not related, beneficiary.

GILLESPIE, GEORGE MAITLAND, (May 10, 1914;) net estate, $3,977. Mrs. Janet W. Gillespie, widow, and Julia M. Gillespie, daughter, beneficiaries; deposits, $2,268; stocks, $8,288; personalty, $316.

HALSTEAD, EMILY R., (April 5, 1914;) net estate, $40,463; Marie Louise Mansfield, sister, and George W. Rice, brother, each received $14,092; Mary May Drake and Florence Louise Seaver, nieces, each were given $6,837; deposits, $8,128; furniture and personalty, $1,113; stocks and bonds, $32,966.

HAYS, CARRIE A., (Aug. 27, 1914;) net value, $15,590; Irene Hayes, sister, beneficiary. Assets, deposits, $983; personalty and mortgages, $5,595; stocks and bonds, $12,610.

KING, NANCY M., (Nov. 6, 1914;) net estate, $24,606; Clara Elizabeth King and Arthur M. King, son and daughter of decedent are beneficiaries; deposits, $53; personalty, $150; stocks and bonds, $87,864.

KUESTNER, LOUIS, (Sept. 13, 1913;) net estate, $9,894; Henry Kuestner, brother, received $5,047; rest of the estate passed to fourteen nephews and nieces of decedent; fourteen lots on Long Island; $160; deposits, $10,371; notes, $249.

LEVI, REBECCA, (Feb. 19, 1910;) net estate, $6,479; six children, beneficiaries; equity, $6,833, in 124 E. 76 St., appraised at $80,506; personal effects, $112.

LOVELL, FRANK H., (Oct. 17, 1914;) net estate, $90,549; Mrs. M. Louise Lovell, widow, gets $95,152; Isabel Lovell Dorsey, daughter, $3,000; Frank Hallet Lovell, Jr., son, jewelry, $1,397; deposits, $8,467; life insurance, $820; stocks, $131,560; jewelry, $1,397. Decedent held 650 shares American Brass Company, appraised at $84,500; and 300 shares F. H. Lovell Company, Inc., appraised at $40,000.

McDERMOTT, WILLIAM H., (Feb. 6, 1913;) net estate, $113,384; Mrs. Frances S. McDermott, widow, beneficiary, 323 W. 84 St., appraised at $23,000; net value after deduction for dower, $18,340; deposits, $1,152; household goods, $781; insurance, $1,559; mortgages, $104,719.

McKENNA, JANE, (Sept. 27, 1913;) deposits, $6,989; net value, $6,220; Mary McKenna, sister, beneficiary.

McSHANE, MARY, (Oct. 28, 1914;) deposits, $2,958; net value, $2,667; Sarah D. Taggart, not related, beneficiary.

MONTAGUE, ALICE, (Feb. 7, 1914;) deposits, $1,770; net value, $850.

MOORE, GEORGE F., (Oct. 18, 1910;) net estate, $126,885; Mrs. Azuba A. Moore, widow, gets $50,379; Mabel L. Savidge and Dorothy Moore, daughters, each received $38,255; Hamilton Terrace, $15,000; deposits, $4,235; personalty and insurance, $5,072; stocks and bonds, $109,959; the largest holding was 100 bonds, G. F. Moore, Inc., manufacturers and dealers in picture moldings, appraised at $57,500; decedent also owned realty at Naples, Me.

MOORE, JAMES, (Aug. 16, 1913;) net estate, $4,279; Mrs. Margaret Moore, widow, is the beneficiary; equity $4,755 in 348 Second Avenue, appraised at $20,000; accrued rents and deposits, $675.

MORRISON, SAMUEL LORD, (May 21, 1907;) total debts and deductions for expenses of administration, $11,685, leaving a deficit.

RENCKOFF, JULIUS A., (June 12, 1914;) net estate $6,929. Mrs. Catherine M. Renckoff, widow of decedent, is the beneficiary; deposits $1,387, stocks $8,004.

ROSSITER, SPENCER B., a retired clergyman, (June 24, 1914) net estate $36,706; Mrs. Florence A. R. Cotton and Mrs. Augusta Stalle Potter, daughters, beneficiaries; 759 St. Nicholas Avenue, $16,000; deposits, $3,036; notes and personalty, $21,210.

SALTZSIEDER, FREDERICK, (March 13, 1913;) net estate, $198,300; Mrs. Marie Saltzsieder, widow, gets a life interest in $181,-155, the remainder after life estate passes to the four children of the decedent; William F. Saltzsieder, one of the sons, was also given a legacy of $17,009. Realty, $114,436; deposits, $20,425; notes and mortgage and personalty, $11,795, and stocks and bonds $84,597. The decedent's Manhattan realty interests were: Equity $14,238 in 147 West Broadway, appraised at $40,000; equity $4,181 in 772 Eleventh Avenue, appraised at $25,-000; equity $4,384 in 200 Wooster St., appraised at $17,000; equity $19,132 in 221 West 108th Street, appraised at $40,000. Decedent owned 100 shares International Typesetting Machine Co., appraised at $10,000; 100 shares Nassau Heights Realty Co., $10,000; 300 shares William E. Seitz Co., $17,000, and 82 shares Hudson Trust Co., $11,302.

THOMA, LUDWIG F., travel manager for the North German-American Teachers' Association, died in Germany June 20, 1913; debts and expenses $2,062, leaving a deficit.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM LEUPP. A supplemental report finds that the decedent was a resident of Connecticut and had no assets taxable in New York State. The original appraisal was filed Dec. 29, 1914.

WEBSTER, Mrs. ANNA CECILIA, (June 20, 1908;) net estate $23,919; Samuel Webster, husband, beneficiary; one-seventh interest, $14,567, in following parcels: 372 West End Avenue, appraised at $25,000; 209 Second Avenue, $20,000; 18 Avenue B, $30,000; 20 Avenue B, $18,000; deposits, $7,898; interest in the estate of James McBarron, deceased, $3,755.

WENZOL, MARY, (Aug. 29, 1913;) deposits, $520, net value $241.

WILLIAMSON, MARY E., (March 8, 1914;) net estate $41,373; Thomas J. Keenan of Wilmington, N. C., brother, receives $17,376; Rose Hale, sister, $18,621, and Monica Boura, sister, was given $5,000. Two lots at Cortlandt, Westchester County, $1,000; deposits, $772; mortgages, $2,000; personalty, $2,870; stocks and bonds, $48,659.

ZITLSPERGER, Mrs. MATHILDE, widow of Anton Zitlsperger, (April 1, 1914;) net estate $30,542; Herman Krug, grandson, gets $29,618; Louis Krug, son-in-law, $4,000; rest of estate passes to eleven other beneficiaries; 435 East 82d Street, appraised at $10,500; equity $11,410 in 433 East 82d Street, appraised at $17,500; deposits, $6,704; mortgages, loans, and personal effects, $4,174.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CURTIS, PHOEBE, (March 26;) realty, $2,000; personalty, $4,000; to brother, William A., $6,000.

PECK, EDWARD S., (March 25;) personalty less than $5,000; all to widow, Amelia A. W. Peck of 57 West 58th Street; asks children to agree on his son, E. Stuart Peck, to succeed as trustee of fund under the will of Carolin E. Hollister.

SEBERT, REGINA, (March 14;) personalty, $9,100; sons John A. and Adam F., each get $4,300.

WINCH, GEORGE H., (March 8;) realty, $1,000; personalty, $600; $250 each to Joel, Libby, Hattie, and Minot Winch; $100 each to George Himmey, Raymond Holman, and Society for Ethical Culture.

EDUCATION NOTES.

James E. McGlone has been appointed as a first grade clerk in the Bureau of School Buildings.

Jane U. Morrow, clerk, has been transferred from City Supt. Maxwell's office to the Bureau of Reference and Research.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to take the necessary steps to have St. Felix Avenue opened from Seneca Avenue to Cypress Avenue, and to have a sewer laid therein in order that the insanitary conditions, which have long prevailed at P. S. 68, Queens, involving continual expense, may be remedied.

The Board of Education has amended the resolution adopted on March 10, relative to leasing the parish house, erected by the Trinity Congregational Church on East 176th Street, near Washington Avenue, the Bronx, by striking out the provisions requiring the lessors "to pay taxes and water rates."

The graduates of P. S. 44, the Bronx, will have an entertainment and dance on the evening of April 5 at the Bronx Church House, Fulton Avenue and 171st Street.

The Board of Education has disapproved Assembly bill 1,184, amending the Education law providing State aid for general industrial schools, trade schools, &c., by eliminating therefrom the provision for State aid for part time or continuation schools and evening vocational schools.

It is expected that the new P. S. 170, Sixth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, will be ready for occupancy on April 5.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

To Lease.—Three five-story double flats, 66th St., near Central Park West; rents $11,292; will lease for $6,800. Chas. Galemski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

Executor's Sale.—East 62d St; house, (assessed $18,500,) $11,000. Miller, 767 Lexington Av.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Party very much in need of little cash will sell for $99 each two full-size lots at Jamaica, few blocks from station; one block from trolley; this is giving them away; must have all cash at once; title guaranteed. D. Welsh, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

An Ocean Parkway Bargain.—Eleven rooms, 2 baths, store; tile roof; 30 by 150; fireproof garage; frontage to suit; price $17,000. Attorney, 128 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

20 full lots, Corona, Queens Borough; free and clear; will divide; opportunity for builder or investor; rapid development; high ground; near depot; 15 minutes to Herald Square; Corona subway, elevated, railroad nearly completed, Steinway Tunnel April. Proctor, Way Av., Corona, New York.

$10 a month buys my fine, well-located chicken farm; just the place for a laborer or mechanic to make a good living; nice house and enough land for chicks, vegetables, berries, &c.; small amount down; possession at once. D. Fahr, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near Subway station.

QUEENS-COURT—Semi-Bungalow and Cottages, 7 rooms, tile bath; all city improvements; quiet, refined, restricted; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 3 minutes from station; price, $5,800. Phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

ATTENTION—BUILDERS.

We have some very choice building sites for sale on or near the Concourse, convenient to the stations on the new Rapid Transit lines. Apply to H. A. Douglas & Co., Real Estate, 2,428 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, south of Fordham Road.

ELEVATED now being constructed in front of this property, with station at corner; 2 or 4 lots on Jerome Avenue, near entrance INTO VAN CORTLANDT PARK. A sure money maker. H. A. DOUGLAS & CO., 2,428 GRAND CONCOURSE OF FORDHAM ROAD.

A nice plot, 50-ft. frontage on GRAND CONCOURSE, NEAR FORDHAM ROAD; only $10,000; easy terms. H. A. DOUGLAS & CO., 2,428 GRAND CONCOURSE, SOUTH OF FORDAM ROAD.

Real Estate for Exchange.

ASKING PRICE, $7,000; a very desirable residence near our office; about $2,000 cash required; immediate possession. Apply to H. A. DOUGLAS & CO. REAL ESTATE, 2,428 GRAND BLVD. AND CONCOURSE, SOUTH OF FORDHAM ROAD.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOME TO BE LET—UNFURNISHED.
CENTRE PARK WEST "ARTEMONY."
19th Street—138 East; Gramercy Park Section, just off Irving Place; 25-foot frontage; spacious rooms; splendid north light as well as sunshine, southern exposure; premises redecorated and improved; an "atelier" if desired; rent most reasonable to desirable tenant; surrounded by sumptuous studio-homes of such famous artists as George Bellows, "Bob" Chanler, Albert Sterner; adjacent to town houses of Henry Clews, Jr., James B. Thomas, Esq., and other notables; within easy distance of "the centre of things New York," yet quaintly quiet as to immediate surroundings. Inquire on premises, or write for particulars of JOHN FINCK, 198 Broadway, or telephone 3195 Cortland.

57th St., (Opposite Carnegie Hall.)—Beautiful private house, with all latest improvements; very reasonable rent. Mrs. Chalif, 7 West 42d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

TO LET.—30,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenant; especially adapted to clothing or handkerchief manufacturers; lowest insurance in mutuals; Erie Railroad siding on the premises; suitable help available in vicinity. Apply S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

Woodworkers—Three light lofts, 70x75, steam power, sprinkler system, large elevator, dry kiln, lumber storage on premises; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Hasbrouck, 501 East 70th, or your broker.

Sublet.—Outside office, furnished; with or without telephone and stenographers. Suite 1,208, 110 West 40th. Telephone 3632 Bryant.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Pr., Agt.

LOFT, light 4 sides, 14th St. & Seventh Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4090 Chelsea.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Loft, 3,600 square feet; excellent light; elevator, heat, power. 511 West 51st.

Private office to rent; deskroom; office conveniences. Rm. 16 East 33d St.

Light loft; electric elevator; light; 25x80; rent, $40. 290 Pearl St.

Brooklyn.

Three corner lofts, 81x45, ground floor, 16-inch ceiling, corner store. Mueller, 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY PLACE.

I must rent, completely furnished home, for season or year, 40 minutes from Grand Central; 10 bedrooms, billiard room, 3 baths; all improvements; large porch; beautiful grounds; 7 acres; tennis court; large garage; chickens and planted garden. Address Owner, Box 168 Times.

Palisade Av., Yonkers.—Sacrifice, very attractive house, 10 rooms and bath; furnace, (new;) large porch; hardwood floors; good section; convenient trolley; plot 50x250; price $13,000; mortgage $6,500, held by estate. F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Co., Broadway, corner 80th St.

FOR SALE AT DOBBS FERRY

In a most desirable section, overlooking the Hudson River, with fine views, a modern house, stucco, 12 rooms, bath, heat, gas; land 50x116; can be purchased at less than cost, as owner needs the cash. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Mount Vernon.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.,
attractive list of houses to rent,
at $40 to $150 per month.
125 houses to select from.
Anderson Realty Co. Tel. 585.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA—18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day. Little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

Shoreham, Long Island—For rent or sale, bungalows and cottages, furnished; all improvements; near the water; best bathing beach on Long Island. John R. Melville, Shoreham, L. I.

Right by the Sound; bungalow, 6 rooms, improvements, open fireplace; good water supply; excellent beach; beautiful views; always cool; price $3,250; terms. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcliff Bay; low prices; easy terms; send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N.Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

TO LET—2d floor, 20x100, over 26 State St., Rochester, one block from four corners; fine location for sales, show room, or office; electric light and hot-water heat; only $75 monthly rental; will alter to suit tenant with plate-glass front. J. L. Lintz & Co., 65 Mill St., Rochester, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A pretty little 6-room cottage at Noroton Heights, on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., with 1½ acres good land; all fruits and oak shade; stable and workroom; price, $3,000; easy terms or discount for cash. Chas. Buek, 7 East 42d St.

Nearby Connecticut inland and shore front acreage. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York

Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.

BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL

The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, 601 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

For sale or to let, house, 8 rooms, modern improvements on Central Railroad of N. J., commuting distance from New York, with about one acre of ground; fruit trees, berry bushes, &c.; fine place to raise chickens; churches of all denominations, good schools. R. M. Ryan, 60 Grange St., Bloomfield, N. J.

FOR SALE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Nine-room house; all improvements; hardwood floors; open fireplace; Summer kitchen in cellar; lot 100x215; plenty of fruit and garden space; liberal mortgage; price $7,200. A 261 Times Downtown.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Two unusual properties; gentleman's 10-room house, rent $85 monthly; large homestead property, about 4½ acres, $21,500; both have barn, garden, fruit; description, photos. Drake, 29 Broadway.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

A big farm on Lackawanna R. R., 2 miles from 2 stations, on macadam road; 462 acres, all under cultivation, fine soil; to be sacrificed by executors; unusual colonization possibilities. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGES.
BELMAR, N. J.
Season of 1915.
Send for descriptive list, 708 9th Av.
NEIL H. MILLER, Opp. Station. Tel. 540.

Furnished for the Summer or year; unfurnished for term of years, or for sale, with one acre of land; unsurpassed view; garage, sleeping porches; must be seen to be appreciated. Address Owner, Englewood, N. J.

Rare Opportunity.—Lot 70x550; new house, 6 rooms, bath, steam heat, oak floors, fireplace; 20-mile view; select neighborhood; near station; $5,000; terms. Smith-Singer, Ridgewood, N. J.

Half-acre plots for the price of one city lot; high and healthy, with beautiful view of lake; six minutes from station. Wampum Park, Woodcliffe Lake, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To let, furnished, Madison, N. J., 2½-story stone house for season; fruit, garden, shade; main street; high; trolley. Room 1,925, Tribune Building.

Furnished cottages; Summer rental $150 up, state requirements. Briant, Point Pleasant, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

MADISON, N. J.

To Let—11-room house, all improvements; garage; 10 minutes from station. P. Bottcher, 37 3d Av., Newark, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A.—A.— THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $30.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. | By month
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. | or year.
3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, $65 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants.
Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway, "L," and Surface Cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished, $40-$55 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970. | 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

307 WEST 79TH STREET,
near Riverside Drive; tastefully furnished apartment of eight rooms and two baths; southern exposure; reasonable rental. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Party leaving city will sublet unfurnished high-class apartment; big concession; seven large, airy rooms, overlooking river. Apartment 10-AA, 800 West 109th St. Phone 9400 —Riverside.

To Sublet.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; southern exposure; fireproof apartment; from May 1 to Sept. 30. The Braender, 418 Central Park West. See Superintendent.

Handsomely furnished apartment for Summer; bargain; less than rental unfurnished; references; near Subway and Riverside Drive. Boldnau, 251 West 93d St.

Five rooms and bath, modern elevator apt., 99th St., between West End and Riverside; sublet, furnished; best references required. 8432 River. Apt. 21, after 7 P. M.

WANT TO SUBLET

Apartment 340 West 86th St., seven rooms, three baths; lease expires Sept. 30, 1916. Telephone 8600—Schuyler.

52 WEST 39TH ST.

Two rooms and bath; charmingly furnished; southerly exposure; 8 windows; phone, electricity.

Handsomely furnished apartments; Summer rates. E. H. CLARK REALTY CO., INC. 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

Sublet, until October, furnished, 6 rooms, elevator apartment, at less than unfurnished rental. Apt. 7G, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, linen, silver. 81st St. and Broadway. Coyle. Phone 6800 Col.

Attractive 6 room and 2 bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Five rooms completely furnished; piano. Mrs. Meek, Apt. 6B.

All-front, four-room apartment; perfect light; piano; low rental. 502 West 136th. Schofield.

856-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 3 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; two flights up; $8 weekly.

Forrest Chambers, Broadway at 113th St.; 8-room apartment, 3 baths.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished: high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $45 monthly and up.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 E. 27th St.

To sublet, two sunny rooms, kitchenette and bath facing on Gramercy Park; unusually well furnished; rent $60; principals only; reference required; may be seen by appointment. Phone 1795 Gramercy.

38th St., 10 East.—One, two rooms, bath; also elegant parlor floor.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted for the Summer, furnished apartment, 6 or 7 rooms; 72d to 96th St., on or near Riverside Drive. L 90 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A lovely small apartment; APPOINTMENTS are perfect; rent $25, $28, and $30 per month; located near our office, 2,428 GRAND CONCOURSE, near FORDHAM ROAD.
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO., BRONX.

Manhattan Av., 240, 246, 254, (320 West 111th St., opposite Morningside Park.)—Beautiful apartments of 4, 5, 6 rooms; $28 to $50; phone service; block from 110th St. "L."

48 WEST 93D.

Single apartment, 8 large rooms, bath; all light; electricity; convenient to L, Subway and Park entrance; $60.

The Ravenwood, elevator apartment, 700 W. 180th St., s. w. cor. Broadway, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements. See Superintendent.

92d St., West, 214 and 251.—Desirable corner apartment; 6 and 8 rooms; $1,400 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

98th, 336 West, Overlooking Drive.—Six light rooms; elevator; Subway express; $57. Maury.

Brooklyn.

3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 Borough Hall Subway; 11 Monroe Place; room and bath; excellent service; telephone; $22.50.

Bronx.

Intervale Av., 941.—To sublet, five-room apartment, in first-class elevator apartment house; reasonable.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Locomobile, 1912 6-48—7 passenger touring, used two summers only, complete equipment including Gray & Davis electric system; perfect shape mechanical, painting, upholstery and top. Original price, $4,800. Price, $1,500. Address G. B. Wuestefeld, New Haven, Conn. Tel. 6877.

National 4-cylinder stream line toy tonneau; latest model; over size tires; complete equipment, including many extras; everything the best; car run 1,000 miles; owner away on account of ill health; price $2,300, a gentleman's car, for a gentleman. Richard C. Loesch, 76 Beekman St., N. Y.

1913 Winton six 7-passenger touring; in perfect condition; fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter, two extra shoes, five tubes, jiffy curtains. W 19 Times.

Benz "30" touring; fine condition mechanically; newly painted and overhauled; electric starter and lights; bargain. Owner, 1,422 President St., Brooklyn. Phone 5143 Bedford.

Buick, recent model, 5 passenger, first class condition, full electric, extra shoe and tubes; cost $1700, sell for $650. W 72 Times.

Electric coupe, iron-clad batteries, recently overhauled, upholstered, and painted. Bargain. 110 West 63d.

Simplex, (1915,) limousine, 88 H. P. Pierce-Arrow, (1914,) landaulet, 55. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE
will give you
best up-to-date cars at most reasonable prices. You get the finest in the market by calling "774 Circle," 123 West 52d St.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 1790 Circle.

Packard, Pierce Arrow, 1915 cars, to rent by month and year. Karp, 1790 Broadway.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels, High-Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1508.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto repairing and other machine work done by first class machine shop at cut prices. L 83 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7929 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will pay highest prices for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transient, permanent; also table board.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large, small rooms; running water; heated; excellent table; moderate.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Desirable large room, bath; electricity; smaller rooms; private residence; board.

37 EAST 38TH ST.
Large room, private bath; elevator.

West Side.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; electricity.

57TH, 411 WEST. (La Grange.)—Outclassing for price, (board couple,) $16; single, $8; Southerners.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; excellent table and service; table guests.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large room; private bath; single room; fine table; reasonable.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting; refined; private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., between Broadway and West End.—Will accommodate a refined couple. Phone 8350 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double second-story room; private bath; superior table; back parlor.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; parlor suite; electricity; fine table.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Southern house; double rooms; private baths; excellent table.

73D, 260 WEST.—Unusual opportunity to secure large, sunny room, bath adjoining; newly furnished house; entertaining parlor, Steinway grand; separate table; superior cuisine; accommodations equal to the best hotels in the city at half the cost.

76TH, 127 AND 129 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; REASONABLE.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Large single rooms, newly decorated; parlor dining; Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension offers double, single rooms; superior table; electricity.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous well-balanced meals; references.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now opened for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; write for booklet.

82D, 174 WEST. (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; exceedingly comfortable; homey atmosphere.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, with board; excellent table; every convenience.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone 7442 Riverside; references; moderate.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; select parlor dining; cuisine unexcelled; table guests.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Large corner room, adjoining bath, lavatory; excellent meals. Maslin.

140TH, 455 WEST. — Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR.

Haddon Hall—Fireproof Construction.—8-story elevator apartment, modern in every particular; 5 minutes Lackawanna; 2 apartments; strictly high class. 57 Union St.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

Good country home, healthy location, in pine wood section, 22 miles from Atlantic City; sanitary plumbing; large rooms, porch; automobile. W. Olmesdahl, Egg Harbor City, N. J.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A quiet, restful family hotel in most exclusive section; rates moderate.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—One double and one single room; reasonable.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Opposite Union Sq. Hotel, Subway Express.)—Delightful, sunny parlor, bedroom, tiled bath, electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome fireproof building, bachelors. Apt. 9A.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable large and small room.

43D, 11 EAST.—Large front rooms, adjoining bath, furnished, unfurnished; $3.50, $7.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Square room; running water; single rooms; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 33 EAST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; ALL CONVENIENCES.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Elegant rooms, double and single; greatly reduced prices; French teacher's.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

PRIVATE FAMILY wants gentleman roomer; high-class apt. Phone Mad. Sq. 2602. Holcombe.

West Side.

11TH, 142 WEST.—Large, also small rooms, heated; hot and cold water; telephone connection.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Sunny rooms, private baths; small suite; steam; telephone; references.

32D ST., Bet. Broadway and 5th Av., Hotel Aberdeen; rooms with private bath. $3.00 per week.
Same price for 2 persons in room.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.) —Large, light rooms, with private bath; $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Elegant two-room apartment; shower bath; electricity; steam; telephone; elevator.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath, electricity, steam; select.

48TH, 32 WEST. — Attractive floor or part, furnished or unfurnished; three rooms, bath; kitchen optional; in refined home.

50TH ST., 54 WEST.....16 WEST 51ST ST. Handsomely furnished single, double rooms, private baths, $3.50, $4, $5, $7, $8, $10; parlors for business.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor, doctor or business; also double; single rooms.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Attractive, double room; scrupulously clean; quiet house; telephone; references.

55TH, 101 WEST., (Apt. 2.)—Sunny, attractive; running water, steam; scrupulously clean.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large room, near bath; gentlemen; references; private residences.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; also studio with alcove; select location.

58TH, 354 WEST.—Two-room suite, private bath; other rooms; front parlor.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Beautiful room, southern exposure; one, two gentlemen, or couple; elevator, electricity; phone Columbus 8218. Mrs. Eaton.

65TH, 23 WEST.—Large, modern suite with, without kitchen; Subway, "L"; reference. Greeley.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms for gentlemen or couple; also unfurnished.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; $3 to $8; perfectly kept house; references.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private bath; electricity; splendid location; references.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms; inside room $2.50; Summer rates.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; conveniences; near transportation; telephone; investigate.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Private house; large, well-furnished room; business people preferred.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician

WOMEN ORGANIZE NEW SUFFRAGE MOVE

Their Congressional Union Is Nationalized in a Meeting at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's

FAVOR BRISTOW AMENDMENT

Twenty-four States Represented in Their Conclave Repudiate Shaffroth-Palmer Party.

With representatives from twenty-four States present and an all day meeting, beginning with luncheon at the Peg Woffington Coffee House yesterday, and afternoon and evening sessions at the house of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, 447 Madison Avenue, the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage became a national organization, adopted a constitution, and started a campaign.

It was one of the most important suffrage meetings held in New York in a long time. It means a new national organization which will take from the old national organization much of its young blood and enthusiastic, radical workers.

The work of the new organization is to forward the Bristow-Mondell Federal suffrage amendment, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which gives the vote to the women directly by act of Congress and opposes the Shaffroth-Palmer Federal amendment, which makes State as well as Federal action necessary. The national organization of long standing is supporting the latter bill.

The Parent Repudiated.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association some time ago repudiated the Congressional Union and called it an unruly child for its work against Democratic Congressmen in different States.

Yesterday the new National Association repudiated the parent association and advised all its members to cease their membership in and to give up their support of the National American Association as long as it continued to favor the Shaffroth-Palmer amendment. This was the answer given by Miss Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman of the Congressional, yesterday afternoon, when the question of the relation of the new National to the old was put to her. It was given without personal animus, she said, and as a matter of political policy.

The important work of the day was the adoption of a constitution and the mapping out of a programme of work for the next nine months preceding the meeting of Congress next December. It was the consensus that the work of the Washington office of the union should be supplanted in every State in the Union and that even Congressional districts of the nation should have expert organizers and speakers to appeal directly to the people.

The Constitution provided that the organization should be non-partisan and that membership should be open to all women, and that there should be an initiation fee of 25 cents. There was an interesting discussion on the admission of men to the organization, and this was definitely downed.

The Men Kept Out.

Rheta Childe Dorr made a strong plea against the admission of men to the union, saying that the men would use the organization for political purposes, and by means of it could turn an election.

"We have been working for sixty years without men, why should we admit them now?" asked Mrs. Belmont.

"Shouldn't we allow them to use their indirect influence?" asked a woman in the audience, amidst much laughter.

"Let them use their direct or their indirect influence if they like," returned Mrs. Belmont, "but don't admit them to the union."

"Ladies, we find ourselves in the unique position of disfranchising men," said Mrs. Donald Hooker of Baltimore.

Men were definitely excluded by the constitution, but there were a number of them at the evening session, and some of them made considerable contributions for the work. Among these was Marsden J Perry of Providence, R. I., who was present with Mrs. Perry.

Mrs. Annie G. Porritt of Connecticut, who presided at the evening meeting, told of Susan B. Anthony's work for the Bristow-Mondell amendment and how she urged the women to work for suffrage, saying: "Do not turn aside to other reforms until you get the greater reform."

"The National Association," said Mrs. Porritt, "has turned largely from national to State work. If Miss Anthony had been able to hold the association to it, possibly we need not have been here today."

Tells of Great Pageant.

Miss Hazel Mackaye spoke of the proposed Susan B. Anthony Pageant to be given in Washington just before the opening of the next Congress, which is to be the biggest thing of the kind ever undertaken by women. It is to appeal to the people and particularly the members of Congress through art. "It will have from 400 to 500 people in the cast and will cost at least $3,000, and if there were $6,000," said Miss Mackaye, as she suggested means of raising money, "something worth while, something that would be appreciated, could be given."

Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union, was one of the speakers and among the other speakers and workers were Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. Frank Cothren, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Maris Jenney Howe, Sophie Irene Loeb, Mrs. W. T. Burch, Mrs. Florence Kelley, who explained the amendments, Mrs. Donald V. Hooker, Miss Anna Constable, and Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane.

Miss Doris Stevens, in charge of the work in New York, was a speaker and was commended for the great advance she had made in this city. Mrs. Belmont made an address of welcome. Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., presided in the afternoon.

CALLS ACTION UNTIMELY.

Mrs. McCormick Also Doubts Wisdom of Meeting in New York.

A statement was issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association in regard to the Congressional Union Conference yesterday by Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Vice President, acting in the absence of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. She said:

The officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association agree with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch that this is not the time nor is New York the place for a reopening of the discussion as to the best way to bring about a Federal amendment for suffrage.

It would have shown more imagination, more consideration from the women in New York, had the conference, with its appeal for funds and help, been held in some other State, but perhaps that is asking too much of an organization which is interested only in Federal suffrage. We see, usually, only what we are interested in.

But I do want to say, in all generosity, that the Congressional Union is to be heartily congratulated on giving up its policy of attacking the Democratic Party as the sole obstacle to suffrage. This was a short-sighted policy which we all deplored. It was based upon a romantic desire to imitate English tactics rather than upon a realization of the political situation in this country. We are glad to learn that the union has abandoned it, and we only wish that this step had been taken before the union's policy had misled and antagonized thousands of Democratic voters last Fall in Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, and the two Dakotas.

Many workers for the franchise in New York State have said that they felt that the union was making their task more difficult by complicating matters with Federal and State interests.

LEWISOHN TO SUFFRAGISTS.

Tells Suffrage Shop Audience Government Needs Women's Help.

Adolph Lewisohn told the audience at the Suffrage Shop yesterday afternoon that he was looking forward to the time when women would get into politics to find out what was the real difference between the Republican and Democratic parties. He said that men at political meetings talked about their respective parties rather than about plans for progressive work.

"I don't believe that 5 per cent. of the men know the difference between Republicans and Democrats," he said. "If I thought the secret would never go outside of this room I would say that I don't know the difference myself. I was on the National Republican Committee and I suppose I ought to know. When the women come into politics, I think perhaps they will find out. I don't agree with people when they say that it is women's privilege to vote. I think it is the duty of women to vote and to use every means in their power to enable them to perform that duty.

"I have never heard a single good argument given by the antis as to why women should not vote. If every one was entirely satisfied with our politics and felt that public affairs were so ideally conducted that there was no room for improvement then we might say, 'Why, let things go.' But we all agree that politics is not all that it ought to be."

"At anti-suffrage meetings," he continued, "they say dreadful things about what will happen if women vote and that the homes will all be broken up. It will do the women a great deal of good and no harm if they share the responsibilities and work with the men. Government is just cleaning house. The men leave the women to look after their own homes and see that their families are taken care of, and if they do that why not let the women have a share in the Government? in matters of education, street cleaning and other things which are under the Government, the women are at least as fit as the men.

"There is a great deal of opposition to the women by the liquor trade, the people who employ child labor and the vice interests. They are well informed and they must feel that women would stand for good government and oppose them."

Anti-Suffragists Have Playlet.

"Oh! Henry; or, A Woman After All," an anti-suffrage playlet by Mrs. Florence S. Holmes, will be one of the special features arranged by the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage for the Café Dance at the Hotel Astor next Monday afternoon and evening. The dialogue has been largely taken from the public utterances of anti-suffrage and suffrage speakers. The cast of characters includes Mrs. Florence S. Holmes, Miss Alice Hill and Eldon Walker.

BARNARD PRIZE WINNERS.

Irene C. Hickok and Lillian Soskin Get Scholarships.

Dean Gildersleeve announced the winners of scholarships for the coming year at a meeting of the Barnard students yesterday. Miss Irene C. Hickok of 140 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, won the first prize, a scholarship amounting to $600, which she may use for post-graduate work at any institution she elects to attend. She is a member of the Class of 1915, an attended Barnard only two years, having taken the first two years of her college course at Packer Institute in Brokolyn. A $300 scholarship was won by Miss Lillian Soskin of 595 Beach Tracey, the Bronx.

It was also stated at yesterday's meeting that Miss Caroline Duror, who won the first scholarship at Barnard last year and went to Bryn Mawr to study sciences, had distinguished herself in her classes there during the year and had been awarded a Bryn Mawr scholarship for another year of post-graduate work.

The Barnard scholarship winners were selected at a meeting of the Faculty Tuesday. Among the candidates were Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, daughter of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, and Miss Edna Mary Henry, niece of President Francis Brown of Union Theological Seminary.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER HERE.

W. St. John Russell to be Taken to England for Trial.

W. St. John Russell, the young Englishman who was arrested in Washington, D. C., March 22 nominally on the charge of the embezzlement of $30 in Liverpool, England, by obtaining subscription to a literary production, has been brought to New York and will be taken abroad on Saturday on the Cunarder Lusitania. The arrest was made on the complaint of the British Consul General in New York, Sir Courtenay Bennett.

Russell arrived in New York in January and for three weeks lived at the Hotel Knickerbocker and then suddenly disappeared. He professed to have been sent here to interest American manufacturers in a scheme to invade British, French, and Russian markets with commodities needed by the Allies in the war. To do this he proposed to publish The American Progress Journal and advertise his project in THE TIMES, The World, and The Herald.

The advertising account, which Russell said would be settled by The Liverpool Post-Mercury, was repudiated by the management of the paper on the ground that he had no right to place such an advertisement in its name in this country.

GAGAN ADMITS ACTS THAT HELPED CLEARY

In Summing Up Did Not Even Ask Conviction on Indictment, Prosecutor Admits.

BUT SAYS HE DID HIS DUTY

Blames Composition of Jury and Cleary's Political Influence for the Verdict of Acquittal.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., March 31.—For ten hours today District Attorney Thomas Gagan was on the stand before Commissioner Hotchkiss. He gave in detail his version of the prosecution of William V. Cleary, ex-Town Clerk and Democratic boss of Haverstraw, for the murder of his son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman.

Mr. Gagan entered a general denial to all of the charges of neglect of duty which resulted in the present inquiry, and drew a graphic picture of the conditions which confronted him in his attempt to convict Cleary. He maintained that he did his full duty so far as the trial was concerned, although admitting that he might have been in error in permitting Cleary to leave his presence on the day of the murder without placing him in proper custody. He said that he had erred in that instance only because of the unusual excitement under which he was laboring.

Did Not Investigate Jury Panel.

On cross-examination at the night session Attorney Lloyd P. Stryker obtained from Gagan an admission that he made practically no effort to obtain information about the men called on the jury panel for the trial, although he could have obtained money to retain detectives for that purpose. He explained that he had never hired detectives on any case. Mr. Hotchkiss expressed surprise, remarking that this was not a common case.

Mr. Stryker's cross-examination was an effort to show that Gagan did not seek to convict Cleary of murder in the first degree, and had favored a less severe verdict. Mr. Gagan agreed with Mr. Stryker that the plea that Cleary killed Newman while in a "twilight state" was false. Commissioner Hotchkiss suggested a new name for the plea—"hair-trigger insanity."

"I don't think anything would have affected that jury," Gagan asserted in reply to intimations that he had not done enough to show Cleary's mental condition. "I had confidence in the men before, but not after the trial."

Mr. Stryker then showed that Gagan admitted at the trial that Cleary was drunk at the time of the trial, and in summing up told the jury that the condition of a man from the use of alcohol, while not an excuse for crime, could be taken into consideration as affecting premeditation.

Speaking of testimony given by Josiah Felter, one of the witnesses of the crime, at the trial, Mr. Stryker asked: "Were you afraid to ask Felter whether Cleary was drunk, because you were afraid he would say he was not and thus hurt Cleary?"

"No," replied Gagan, "Felter would have testified that Cleary was drunk, or anything else, to save him."

"It was a helpful, beneficial thing for Cleary to have it said that he was drunk?"

"Yes."

"And you did not ask Felter, who had testified before the Grand Jury that Cleary was sober?"

"If the records say I did not, I did not," said Gagan.

Omission in Summing Up.

"Did you in your summing up ask the jury to convict this fat, crooked, political murderer of the crime in the indictment?" asked Mr. Stryker.

Gagan went over his address, but could find no such direct request.

"I did not appeal to the passions of the jury," he remarked.

Mr. Stryker obtained a statement from Gagan that, just before the case went to the jury, he asked the court to charge the jury that the presumption of innocence was with the defendant until his guilt was proved. He said he made this request because the Judge had failed to so charge, and if the case had gone to the jury without such a charge it would have provided a reversible error.

"But," said Mr. Stryker, the Judge had so charged!"

"So I understood afterward," said Gagan.

Mr. Stryker told Gagan that he considered it remarkable that Gagan had made so many omissions which fitted in exactly with the contentions by counsel for the defense, and apparently aided the defense. Gagan replied that he had conducted the case as he felt best, taking into consideration the jurymen. He admitted he might have made mistakes.

Mr. Stryker contended that Gagan had called witnesses not necessary to the prosecution, who on cross-examination had proved of great value to the defense.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Stryker had not completed his cross-examination, and adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The direct examination occupied nearly seven hours. Mr. Gagan appeared willing to discuss all phases of the case. He had found every hand against him, he said, and had faced a situation where he must endeavor to convict Cleary through the testimony of the politician's friends.

"A great number of the witnesses who are favorable to the prosecution now," he said, "were unfavorable to the prosecution then. The mouths of witnesses who might have aided the prosecution were as tightly sealed as dungeons. I told my clerk, William Jenkins, to go out and hang around places where the murder was being discussed because I knew that I could get more information through him than through all of the members of the police force together.

"The verdict was a terrible blow to me and I openly said that I believed it was a disgrace to the State. It seems hard to me for a man to work fifteen years to build up a reputation, as I have, and then to have it taken away in a minute when he is entirely blameless.

"That I was a friend of Cleary, politically or socially, is not the truth. I did not like his ways, and I did not believe in the man."

Mr. Gagan said he was ill and in the next breath demanded that the inquiry be carried into the night so that he might complete his answer to the charges.

Anna Cleary's Letters to Newman.

One of the charges made against Gagan was that he had failed to produce at the trial letters written by Anna Cleary Newman, the murdered boy's widow. Portions of these letters will be read into the record today at the request of Gagan's counsel. Gagan said that these letters would have aided the defense rather than the prosecution, and that he had withheld them for that reason. He cited the conviction of Chester Gillette several years ago for the murder of Grace Brown. The letters written by the girl in that case, he said, had aroused the country against the accused man.

"I hold now that in the same manner the letters of Anna Cleary Newman would have turned the jury against her murdered husband," he said.

Here are the excerpts from young Mrs. Newman's letter placed in the record. The dates were not given:

FIRST EXCERPT—Now here is the second letter I have written you without any answer to the other one. Gene, why do you treat me so? I thought I spoke very plainly in my last letter trying to tell you how I cared for you, and still you don't seem to give a snap of your fingers. You did care—or pretended to, any way—for me, and I hope you do yet. I think I put up with a great deal for you in the past three months, and if you cared for me you would trust me, as I trust you.

SECOND EXCERPT—I am more than glad that you are going to school, and all I ask, Gene, is to do your best, and you will come out all right in the end. I will work hard at my school and you at yours, and we both look forward to gaining the end that will mean happiness to us both.

THIRD EXCERPT.—Pop got elected, after all, didn't he? I am so glad! I was kind of afraid he wouldn't get it this time; but he did, with 135 majority. He telephoned last night at 10 o'clock. We were anxiously waiting.

Commissioner Hotchkiss asked Judge Seeger if he considered it necessary to have more of the letters read into the public record, and attempted to convince the attorney that the excerpts quoted were not necessary. In refusing to make public the full text of these letters and others which have been filed with the papers, Mr. Hotchkiss said:

"When a young girl, whom we believe to be a sweet and good girl, has passed through such an experience, which has carried her almost into the shadow of death, and has left it behind her, I do not think that the confidential letters she wrote to a man for whom she had a sincere affection should be made public."

Judge Seeger said that he wanted the quotations entered simply to justify Mr. Gagan for the position he had taken. One of the letters in his possession, he said, might have been slightly injurious to the defense, but Mr. Gagan had feared that an effort to get that letter on the record at the murder trial would have resulted in a demand for the other letters, as well as an effort on the part of Cleary's counsel to place before the jury letters which they might have had.

Speaking of Cleary, Mr. Gagan said:

Cleary His Enemy, Says Gagan.

"Cleary was an intellectual man. He was a man who could fool ignorant men, and he surrounded himself with men of whom he was the superior, and he himself ran the machine he had created. Cleary for years was so bitterly opposed to me that I believed his influence extended even into the Grand Jury room."

Of Martin A. Driscoll, who testified at the present inquiry that he had not been called at the murder trial, although he had important evidence concerning a conversation with Cleary on the way from New York to Haverstraw on the day of the murder, Mr. Gagan said:

"I knew then and I know today that Driscoll is not a friend of mine and entertains a feeling against me. It grew out of the fact that his son ran against me for District Attorney and was defeated."

Bernard J. Fox, Hugh Sheridan, the policeman; Charles Ludwig, and Harry Hughes were all grouped by Gagan as close friends of Cleary at the time of the trial, who would have given no evidence in favor of the prosecution. He was now convinced, Gagan said, that Fox, William Siebold, Ludwig and Hughes had spirited away the revolver with which Newman was murdered. He said that his subsequent prosecution of Fox for perjury and of Siebold, Ludwig, and Hughes for carrying a concealed weapon when they spirited away the revolver was brought in good faith, with the intention of punishing the men if they had been guilty of obstructing him in the conviction of Cleary.

"That I did anything to affect my standing here or before the Governor," he explained heatedly, "I most emphatically deny."

Gagan said that he was greatly surprised when Cleary entered a plea of insanity. He believed then and now that Cleary, although drunk and excited, was sane.

Gagan testified that he believed the trial was rushed through because there was danger of the jury being tampered with if it was kept in New City over Sunday.

CANADA TO RUN NEW ROAD.

Grand Trunk Pacific to be Operated by the Government.

OTTAWA, March 31.—The Canadian Government will at once begin operating the transcontinental railway, on which steel has been laid upon the whole route of 1,800 miles from Moncton, N. B., to Winnipeg, Man., it was announced tonight. The company for which the line was built has declined to take it over at present.

The line was built by the Canadian Government for the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, which signed a contract to take it over for operation on completion, paying for fifty years, as rent, 3 per cent. of the cost of construction. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company, in declining to sign the lease or to begin operation, claims that terminals at Quebec have not been finished and that in other respects the road is incomplete. This the Government disputes. It is to prevent the destruction of the line by frost and flood that the Government proposes to inaugurate a train service of its own.

That the line may be added permanently to the Canadian Government railway system is indicated by a bill presented to Parliament today.

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
To-night and twice daily thereafter, 2:15 & 8:15
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
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LALLA ROOKH
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CEDORA AND THE MOST DARING GIRLS IN THE WORLD
The Greatest All-Nation Circus This World Has Ever Seen
MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50.
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BRANCH TICKET OFFICES:
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SEAT SALE 9 A. M. TODAY
Charles Frohman & David Belasco's ALL ★ CAST
OTIS SKINNER, N. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, FLORENCE REED, ROBERT WARWICK, FREDERIC DE BELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA GALE HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, BEVERLY SITGREAVES, and others.
A CELEBRATED CASE
Prices $2, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.
Sat. Nights $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evgs 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.
DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic

Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Sensation—ODETTE MYRTIL, Apache Violinist.
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger's Entertainers
In the New Mirthful Musical Medley.
FADS and FANCIES

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL EASTER MATINEE NEXT MONDAY
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy.
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20.
MATINEE TODAY 2:20
FRANCES STARR
IN MARIE-ODILE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20.
MATINEES Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
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GARRICK 35th St., East of Broadway. Phone 4450 Greeley
BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY.
YOU NEVER CAN TELL with ARNOLD DALY.
MON. EVE., APRIL 5th
SEATS ON SALE TODAY AT 9 A.M.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Beginning NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT.
THE NATURAL LAW SEATS NOW.

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Tonight & Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday Evening at 8:15.
BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles & The Lion
Every Wed. & Fri. Evgs. 8 & Wed. Mat. 2.
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Sat. Mat. 2, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY 42d St., west of Broadway.
Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50, $1. Twice D'ly, 2:15, 8:05
D. W. Griffith's BIRTH OF A NATION
Gigantic Spectacle!
Seats 4 Weeks Ahead
Symphony orch. of 40.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night, 8:15. (Revival.) Iris. Bori, Delaunois; Botta, Scotti, Didur, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Good Friday Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Whitehill at Gorlitz. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. (Double bill.) L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur, followed by Pagliacci. Destinn; Martin, Didur, Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Tannhauser. Kurt; Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil; Witherspoon, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8:15. (75c to $3.) Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. Concert at 8:30 (50c.-$1.50.) Zimbalist, Russian Violinist. Hempel, Braslau; Middleton and Orch.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 7:30. Meistersinger. Hempel; Sembach, Weil, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond. Toscanini.
Thurs. at 7:45. Walkuere. Matzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Apr. 6, at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Tegani, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
Every Evg., 8:30; Wed. & Sat. Matinees, 3.
608 Seats Foyer Circle at $1.00.
ISADORA DUNCAN
To-night, Friday & Sat. Evgs. SACRED MUSIC AND DANCES.
Sat. Mat., CHOPIN PROGRAM.
ISADORA DUNCAN and GEORGE COPELAND Pianist.
Thursday, April 8, at 3.
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S MATINEE WITH ORCHESTRA OF 65. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE
SIXTH MORNING MUSICALE
Biltmore
FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH, AT 11:30.
HEMPEL AMATO GANZ SIEGEL
Res. Seats now on sale at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

Carnegie Hall, SUN. AFT., APRIL 11, at 3.
10th Greater N. Y. Concert—JOHN McCORMACK
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

AEOLIAN HALL
Last Concert, Tues. Evg., April 6, 8:15
Kneisel Quartet
Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

BANDBOX THEATRE, 295 East 57th St.
NEXT TUESDAY AFT. at 3. Seats at Antonia Sawyer's, 1425 B'way, and at Box Office Day of Concert.
Joint Recital—BELLE GOTTSCHALK Soprano, and HUGH HODGSON Pianist. (STEINWAY PIANO).

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., April 10, at 2:30.
Last Recital This Season
ELENA Gerhardt
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., April 3, at 2:30.
Tickets 75c. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18. Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th St. East of B'way.
NEXT MON. at 3. Tickets 50c to $2.00. Now at Box Office.
Easter Recital—Kitty Cheatham

Ball of the Allied Arts Of the Theatre
IN BEHALF OF THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA, AT THE HOTEL ASTOR.
THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH
AMONG SPECIAL FEATURES DURING THE EVENING WILL BE
MR. & MRS. VERNON CASTLE, MLLE. LOPOKOVA, THE DOLLY SISTERS, and MAURICE & WALTON.
Tickets $5.00, at all Hotels and The Players Club, 16 Gramercy Place, without extra charge. (Boxes $50 extra. To be had of Jos. H. Hunt, Chairman of Committee, Players Club and Daniel Frohman, Lyceum Theatre.)

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Daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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LAST 3 WEEKS With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.
HELLO BROADWAY
CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Next Matinee Saturday 2:20. 300 Good Seats in 1st Balcony 50c., 75c., $1.00.
ON TRIAL
PARK Col. Circle, 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Evgs. 8:15. Popular Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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LONGACRE WEST 48TH. Evenings 8:30. Next Matinee Saturday 2:30.
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Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mat. Sat. 25,50&75c.
"THE BIRD OF PARADISE."
Next Week, FISKE O'HARA, "Jack's Romance."

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) Entrance 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats, 50c to $2.50.
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Every Sunday Night, Parisian Cafe Chantant.

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Beautiful Colored Views and Motion Pictures.
TODAY MAT. at 3
Sunday Night at 8:30
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42D ST. CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St.
Prices, 50c. to $1.50.

BROADWAY 41st Street. New Big Military Film Drama, COMMANDING OFFICER Comedy, Scenic, Cartoons. Big Orch. 11:30 to 11:30. Prices 25-15-10c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30.
THE BREATH OF ARABY & Special Comedies
Beg'g Sunday | BETWEEN THE TWO OF THEM | The Return of MAURICE DONNELLY

81 st St. Theatre, on B'way—NOW: Florence Nash in "Springtime"; Charles Chaplin in "A Jitney Elopement," Mon., Tues. & Wed., Orrin Johnson in "Satan Sanderson," Best Vaudeville, 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M.
WM. ELLIOTT in "When We Were 21." Strand Orch. & Soloists. 10-50c. Next Week, Hazel Dawn in "NIOBE."

B. F. KEITH'S
PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25 to 75c.
NORA BAYES, BONNIE GLASS, Norton & Lee, Avon Company 4, others, and — KALICH and her Co. in "THE VICTIM."
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c.
Nazimova in "War Brides." Jack Wilson & others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c.
Herbert Kelcey & Effie Shannon, Agnes Scott, Geo. Howell, Wm. Norton.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Every Afternoon, War Pictures. Tonight & Sat. Eve., "PRINZ VON HOMBURG." Friday Evening, "IMMER FESTE DRUFF."

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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ZIMBALIST FAREWELL RECITAL
THIS SUNDAY, APRIL 4, AT 3 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES. Tickets at Box Office.

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The Brown School of Tutoring.
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with WILLIAM FARNUM, based upon Edward Sheldon's sensational successful drama, "THE NIGGER." 15c 25c 50c

SHUBERT THEATRE
BEGINNING Sat. Eve. at 8:15
TRILBY
Phyllis Neilson-Terry as Trilby
Lee Dirichstein as Willie Lackaye
Tayler Holmes as Burr McIntosh
Georges Mauffarians as Brandon Tynan
Rose Coghlan

MANHATTAN OP. HO., 34th St. & 6th Av.
LAST WEEK. Evgs. 8:15, 25c. to $1.50.
Children's Matinees Daily Except Friday at 2:15. 25c. to $1.
BLUE BIRD
NEXT MONDAY.....KICK-IN

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., Easter Mon. & Wed.
SINNERS
Biggest Success in New York.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

COMEDY 41st, E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tuesday & Sat. 2:15.
THE WHITE FEATHER
THE BRIGHTEST COMEDY ON THE STAGE.

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Easter Mon. & Wed.
LOU-TELLEGEN in TAKING CHANCES.
FUNNY—PLUS DARING.
WOMEN LOVE IT.

CORT 48th St., E. of Broadway. Evening 8:20
Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
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MOST UNIQUE PLAYHOUSE IN THE WORLD.
Alfred Sutro's Screaming Comedy.
THE CLEVER ONES
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Orchestra Seats $2-$1.50-$1. Box Seats $2.50
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75TH TIME NEXT SATURDAY MATINEE.
NO PERFORMANCES ON GOOD FRIDAY.

BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE Cor. 27 St. & Lex. Av.
"Importance of Coming & Going." Tonight 8.15. by BUTLER DAVENPORT. Mad. Sq. 2052.

COLUMBIA—B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE
THE LIBERTY GIRLS. Mat. To-day.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8.
Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50.
MAID IN AMERICA
Sunday Night Concert—Bill of All Stars.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., B'way & 39th. TONIGHT at 8:15
THE REVOLT New Three-Act Play by Edward Locke.
EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Last Week. Evs. 8:30
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Matx. TODAY, Fri. & Sat. at 3, and Special Mat. Saturday Morning at 11, 50c to $1.50
Beginning MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, LOUIS MANN in "The Bubble"
SEATS ON SALE TODAY.

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Easter Mon. & Wed.
THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
POPULAR MATINEE EASTER MONDAY.

44TH ST. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Easter Monday.
Emma Trentini in "THE PEASANT GIRL," Clifton Crawford

Casino B'way & 39th. Mats. Sat., Mon. & Wed. Evs. 8:20. Best Seats in 1st Balc. 75c. & $1
Most Wonderful Play in New York. EXPERIENCE

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

STANDARD B'way & 39th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c and 50c.
THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE
Next Week—"THE MIRACLE MAN."

CARNEGIE HALL TOMORROW AT 8:15
DEBATE ON WAR
RESOLVED: That the security of the nation requires an increase of the military force of the United States.
Affirmative, Rep. A. P. | Negative, Mr. Morris
GARDNER HILLQUIT
Professor CHARLES P. FAGNANI, Chairman.